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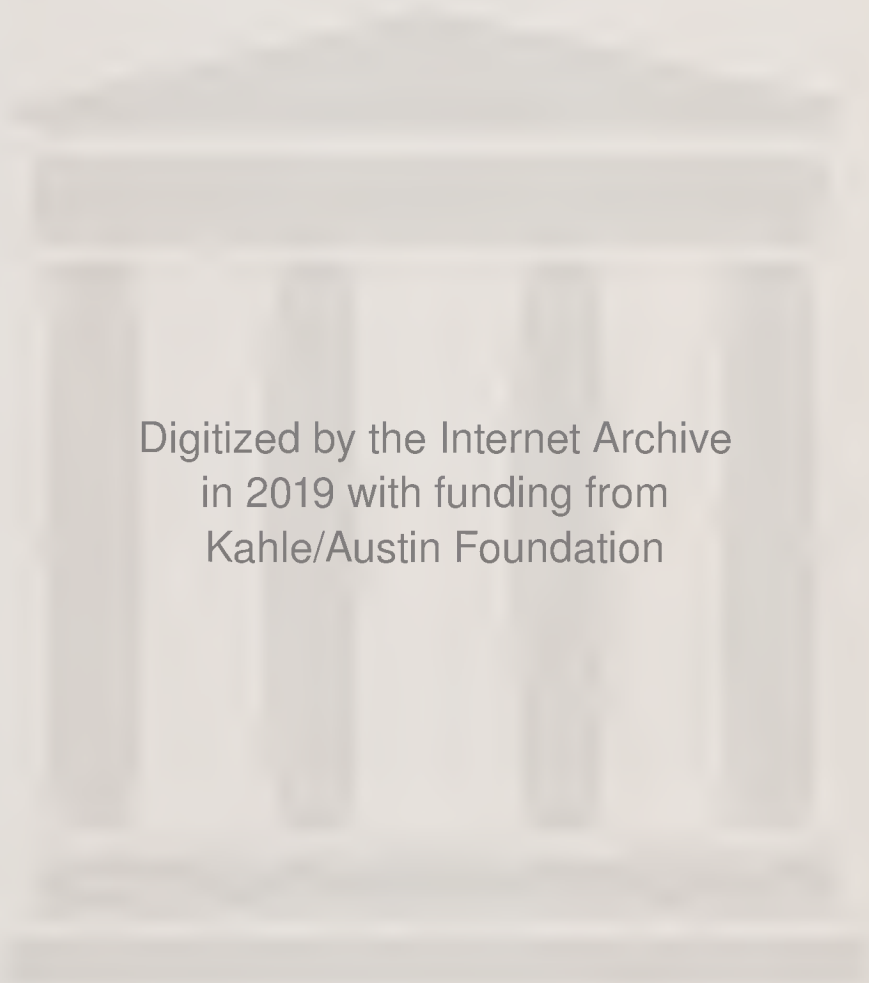

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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

TWELFTH REPORT, APPENDIX, PART IV.

THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, G.C.B.,

PRESERVED AT

BELVOIR CASTLE.

VOL. I.

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REPORT

ON THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, G.C.B.

Soon after the first appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire as to unpublished materials for British history remaining in private custody, the late Mr. A. J. Horwood was instructed to go to Belvoir Castle, and, by permission of the noble owner, to draw up a short account of the contents of the muniment-room. This account was in due course published in the Appendix to the First Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, where it occupies little more than four columns of type, the most important part of it being a list of the places to which the medieval deeds relate. Mr. Horwood, however, stated that, for lack of specific permission, he had been unable to see certain volumes of old letters preserved in one of the private rooms.

Considering the very high political and social position which the Manners family has occupied for several centuries, some disappointment was felt at the meagre result of Mr. Horwood's visit to Belvoir, and, upon a fresh application, the late Duke of Rutland was pleased to authorise an exhaustive examination of all documents in his possession that seemed likely to be of any historical value. Going to Belvoir Castle on behalf of the Commissioners in the month of August 1885, I found his Grace's chaplain, the Rev. P. Mules, and his agent, Mr. J. Green, most willing to assist me in every possible way, and I am glad to have this opportunity of thanking them for their unvarying courtesy and kindness during the weeks over which my researches extended.

31783

The documents noticed in the following volumes of Calendar consist of letters and political papers, which I eventually brought together from thirteen different quarters. At the outset the materials submitted for my examination were :—

(1.) A great collection of accounts, inventories, and other papers relating to business, arranged almost chronologically on the shelves of the muniment-room. Inasmuch as these had been seen by Mr. Horwood, I did not think it necessary to look through them all carefully, but I withdrew from them a packet of letters from the Privy Council in 1549, and some inventories.

(2.) A box containing letters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, for the most part in good condition, but in no order.

(3.) Some drawers containing the like.

(4.) A box containing letters to the fourth Duke of Rutland, relating chiefly to Irish affairs between the years 1784 and 1787, tied up in packets, and endorsed with the names of the writers. With these were also some letters from Sir Joshua Reynolds and others concerning the purchase of pictures.

(5.) Sixteen thin volumes, not uniform as to size or shape, bound about forty years ago under the direction of the then Duchess of Rutland. They contained a few letters of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., arranged without regard to chronology, and a much larger number of letters belonging to the period between the Restoration and the death of Queen Anne. Most of the letters were arranged under the names of the writers, some volumes containing the letters of one person only.

(6.) A packet of letters of the latter part of the seventeenth century, chiefly from ladies connected with the Manners family. These were preserved, with the volumes above mentioned, in one of the private rooms.

(7.) Two letter-books of the Marquess of Granby, the celebrated Commander-in-Chief.

With this considerable amount of material ready to hand, I arranged the early correspondence in chronological order, and

proceeded steadily with a Calendar of it, until I was so fortunate as to make a discovery which has materially enlarged the scope of the work, and affected it at every point.

Observing that the series of letters of the Elizabethan period was very imperfect, I began to think that there might be others preserved elsewhere at Belvoir, and I was confirmed in this idea by the fact that certain interesting papers which were in the muniment-room less than fifty years ago had since disappeared. I accordingly instituted a search for the originals of the *Rutland Papers* of the time of Henry VIII., which the late Mr. W. Jerdan had edited for the Camden Society in 1842, and of the *Correspondence between the Right Hon. William Pitt and Charles, Duke of Rutland*, which the then Lord Mahon had printed for private circulation in the same year. Although these were not necessary for my Calendar it seemed possible that the recovery of them might lead to the discovery of other analogous papers which had not been printed. Mr. Green accordingly drew my attention to

(8.) A collection of miscellaneous documents believed to be of no value, and preserved in a lumber room in the upper part of the Castle. Among these I found a letter of George, Duke of Clarence, a number of papers relating to the invasion of Scotland by the English in the time of Edward VI., and the interesting diary of the Earl of Rutland in the year 1639. I also selected a few letters relating to public affairs out of a series relating to legal and other business, of the later part of the seventeenth century.

In looking for the key of the lumber room mentioned above, I came across a key bearing a label with the words "*Key of old writings over stable.*" I accordingly repaired to the stables, which are at the bottom of the hill on which the Castle stands, and there, in a loft under the roof, discovered a vast mass of old papers. No one had entered the room for some years, a curtain of cobwebs hung from the rafters, and the floor was so covered with documents, piled to a height of three or four feet, that at first there was scarcely standing-room. Over everything there was a thick layer of broken plaster and dirt, which made white paper undistinguishable from brown. In the course of the first half-hour, I found a holograph letter of Lord Burghley, a military petition

addressed to the Marquess of Granby, in the reign of George III., and a letter from Charles James Fox. The discovery of these three representative papers in close contiguity tended to show that it would be necessary for me to examine the whole mass. At this stage a labourer was called in to assist in the manual work of separating the manuscripts from the printed matter, which consisted of pamphlets, almanacs, parliamentary papers, catalogues, and files of newspapers coming down to the year 1820. This disturbance of the surface caused a horrible stench, and it soon became evident that the loft had been tenanted by rats, who had done lasting damage to valuable MSS. by gnawing and staining them. Some documents had been reduced to powder, others had lost their dates or their signatures. The entire centre of a long letter in the hand of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, had wholly disappeared. Those that remained were of a very varied character. A deed of the time of Henry II. was found among some granary-accounts of the eighteenth century, and gossiping letters from the Court of Elizabeth among modern vouchers. Letters to Henry Vernon of Haddon from the Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Warwick, and Kings Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII., written on paper and folded very small, lay hidden between large leases engrossed on thick parchment. Thus, although I received much help from Mr. Green's assistant, Mr. Fletcher, and others, the mere labour of selecting the old letters from among the rest of the papers occupied more than a week of unremitting work.

(9.) The letters and papers removed from the loft over the stables now form the principal part of the whole collection.

In order to render my search as complete as possible, the late Duke of Rutland committed to me the keys of various boxes and cupboards in his private apartments. There I found:—

(10.) A box containing further letters to and from the fourth Duke of Rutland during his government of Ireland. These were well known to the present Duke.

(11.) A box containing some very early deeds, a few letters of the sixteenth century, evidently selected on account of the interesting signatures attached to them, and the collection of papers printed by the late Mr. Jerdan for the Camden Society.

Although there is evidence that the late Earl Stanhope duly returned the original letters from Pitt, which he printed for private circulation, and afterwards noticed in the *Quarterly Review* (No. 140), they have not yet been found at Belvoir Castle.

Seeing that the original correspondence of the Manners family had been accidentally dispersed, I obtained permission to reduce it into order, incorporating the contents of the thin volumes already mentioned. For this purpose I took away to London three large boxes closely packed with letters and other valuable papers of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, leaving behind me a large box filled with formal papers from the offices of the Master of the Ordnance and the Commander-in-Chief, and another filled with correspondence of no general interest, mostly undated.

Some time afterwards, the present Duke of Rutland sent up to London :—

(12.) A small packet of letters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, found in another room over the stables at Belvoir.

Mr. George Norman of Goadby Hall has also sent up :—

(13.) Two letter-books of the Marquess of Granby, uniform with those already mentioned and formerly belonging to the collection at Belvoir.

After arranging most of the old letters in chronological order, I had to determine the dates of many others by internal evidence, but all dates thus supplied have been placed between brackets in the following Calendar. In many cases, however, it has proved impossible to affix a date with any degree of certainty, and several packets have been made up of undated letters, and dated letters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which did not appear worthy of a place in the main series. Although these do not come within the scope of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, they may prove useful to the future historian of the Manners family.

The Calendar prepared for the use of the public mentions every letter down to the year 1600 which bears a date, original or supplied, and every letter down to the year 1787 which appears to contain any information of general interest. It does not embrace the contents of some of the old volumes, which were found to consist

of letters from ladies about purely domestic affairs. All names, words, or dates, supplied have been placed within square brackets. It is to be understood that the letters are holograph unless described as *Signed*. The original spelling has generally been retained in quotations within inverted commas, but all recognised abbreviations have been extended, and the punctuation has been made according to modern usage.

It remains for me to add that, having been appointed Deputy Keeper of the Records in January 1886, I have been prevented by other duties from completing the Calendar in person, although I have watched its progress with interest, and exercised a general superintendence over it. Mr. Richard Ward has taken up the work where I left it, and has carried it down to the year 1642, when the older line of the Manners family came to an end in George, Earl of Rutland. Fully two thirds of the first volume of the Calendar are due to him. He has also made notes upon the old inventories, some only of which were mentioned in Mr. Horwood's list.

Mr. Robert Campbell is almost solely responsible for the Calendar from the time of the Civil War down to the death of the fourth Duke of Rutland in 1787.

For the notes upon the small collection of old poems, which were found among the other papers at Belvoir, the Commissioners are indebted to the Rev. J. W. Ebsworth.

A separate Introduction will be prefixed to each of the three volumes of the Calendar, noticing its principal contents. An Index to the first two volumes will be given at the end of the second. The third volume, dealing with the correspondence of the fourth Duke of Rutland, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1784 to 1787 will have a separate Index.

The present Duke of Rutland has caused all the papers noticed in the following Calendar to be cleaned, carefully repaired, mounted on guards, and bound in a series of handsome volumes. He has at all times shown a warm interest in the work, and afforded every facility for its prosecution.

H. C. MAXWELL LYTE.

INTRODUCTION

TO

VOLUME I. OF THE CALENDAR.

The Calendar begins with an abstract of a document of the early part of the reign of Henry VI., containing complaints against Sir Richard Vernon of Haddon Hall,[1] whose Derbyshire Estates eventually passed to the Manners family by marriage. The main interest, however, begins with the correspondence of Henry Vernon of Haddon, a prudent courtier who seems to have found favour with Lancastrians and Yorkists in turn. On the 15th of March 1471, George, Duke of Clarence, wrote to Henry Vernon bidding him to be ready to join him at an hour's warning with a band of armed tenants and servants, and, in a postscript, he asked for information as to the political attitude of the Earl of Shrewsbury and of the men of Derbyshire in general.[2] On the following day, he wrote again somewhat to the same effect, though more urgently. "K.E.," as he described his brother, the late King, Edward IV., was said to have sailed by the coast of Norfolk towards the Humber, and he wished spies to be sent thither, as well as to other parts, to ascertain the truth of the rumour, and to report upon the proceedings of the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Stanley. No expense was to be spared in the matter.[3] By the 23rd of the month, Clarence, who was at Wells in Somersetshire, had learned for certain that the exiled King had actually landed in the north, and he accordingly summoned Vernon to repair to him with as many men as possible arrayed for war, avowedly to serve King Henry and resist King Edward.[4] Two days later, Clarence's father-in-law, Richard, Earl of Warwick, the celebrated "King-maker," addressed to Vernon a letter which is, in some respects, the most interesting of all those in the Belvoir collection. The photographic reproduction of it, slightly reduced in size, which is given in this volume, shows almost as clearly as the original, the penmanship of two different hands. While the body of the letter, and the title

[1] p. 1. [2] p. 2. [3] p. 2. [4] p. 3.

of the writer are in the hand of a secretary or clerk, who doubtless despatched similar letters in different directions, the signature, and the remarkable postscript are in the Earl's own hand. The letter announced that "yonder man, Edward," the King's "great enemy, rebel, and traitor," having landed in the north of England, was marching southward with a foreign army of less than two thousand men and without the good will of the people, and it required Vernon to repair to Coventry "in all haste possible" with as many men defensibly arrayed as he could readily assemble. The postscript, which is perhaps the only specimen of Warwick's writing now extant, shows his sense of the importance of the crisis:—"Henry, I pray you fail not now hereof, as ever I may do for you."[1]

The correspondence unfortunately does not show what answers, if any, Henry Vernon returned to Clarence and Warwick, but it seems probable that he adopted the prudent course of staying quietly in his own fortified house on the Derbyshire Wye.

On the 30th of March, Clarence wrote from Malmesbury, thanking Vernon for the despatch of men to ascertain "the rule and guiding of Edward, late King," and for the information which he had sent as to the views of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and again calling upon him to join him in person.[2] Once more, three days later, he wrote from Burford urging Vernon to start with his contingent of men for Banbury.[3] This letter, however, can hardly have reached Haddon many hours before the news that "false, fleeting, perjured Clarence," had openly espoused the cause of Edward IV.

After this, there is a gap of five weeks in the correspondence, which makes no allusion to the defeat and death of the "King-maker" at Barnet, on the 14th of April. The Lancastrians suffered another disastrous defeat on the 4th of May at Tewkesbury, and the tidings of it were sent to Vernon on the 6th, by Clarence, who characteristically describes his late associates as "enemies, traitors, and rebels." His letter stating that "Edward, late called Prince" was "slain in plain battle," proves to be the earliest extant authority upon the controverted question as to the manner in which the son of Henry VI. met his end.[4] A Yorkist narrative of the restoration of Edward IV., edited by the

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[1] p. 3. [2] p. 4. [3] p. 4. [4] p. 4.

late Mr. J. Bruce for the Camden Society, states, more guardedly, that the unfortunate young Prince "was taken, fleeing to the townwards, and slain, in the field," but writers of a later generation have said that he was butchered, after the fight, by Clarence and others. The letter at Belvoir furthermore alludes to the execution of Edmund, Duke of Somerset, who had been taken prisoner, but the main object of the writer was to command Vernon to appear at Coventry on the 12th of the month with as many men as he could quickly array, to attend the King on his march towards the north of England.

Clarence's orders were repeated on the following day by Edward IV., who specifically enjoined Vernon to repair to Coventry with twenty men.[1]

The Yorkist narrative already cited states that the King left Tewkesbury on the 7th of May for Worcester, and proceeded on the 11th to Coventry, whither the late Queen Margaret was brought to him. "He forgot not," it adds, "to send from thence "his messengers with writings, all about the countries near "adjoining, to such in especial as he trusted best that they would "do him service." Henry Vernon was one of these, and to him were sent a letter signed by the King of Worcester on the 8th, and a letter signed by Clarence at Coventry on the 10th of May. Both of them mention the capture of Queen Margaret, and Clarence mentions also the capture of Lady Anne Neville, whom he, like others, styles "the wife" of Edward "late calling himself Prince," who afterwards married his own brother the Duke of Gloucester. Both call upon Vernon to join the royal standard, but while the King threatens forfeiture as a punishment for non-obedience, Clarence promises to be a "good lord" to an obedient follower. As a reason for these peremptory commands, the King states that "the commons" of divers parts of his realm were making "murmurs and commotions, intending the destruction of the Church," of himself, his lords and all noblemen, and the subversion of "the republic" of the said realm, and Clarence also mentions "the malice of certain persons intending the destruction "of the Church and the noble blood of this land, and the subver-"sion of the same land to the total destruction thereof."[2]

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[1] p. 4. [2] p. 5.

The charge of hostility to the Church thus brought against the Lancastrians comes strangely from their victorious foes who were accused of having violated the rights of sanctuary after the battle of Tewkesbury.

After the final establishment of Edward IV. upon the throne, Henry Vernon was appointed one of the squires of his body.[1]

The short reign of Richard III. is represented in the Belvoir collection by a letter under the sign manual, announcing that his "rebels and traitors" accompanied by his "ancient enemies of France and other strange nations," had left the Seine, and landed at Angle near Milford Haven, and calling upon Henry Vernon and two of his relations to attend him at once with a certain number of horsemen, according to promise.[2]

Soon afterwards, the new King, Henry VII., describes the Scots as his "ancient enemies," and mentions an insurrection in the north of England under the mysterious personage called "Robyn of Riddesdale."[3] Later in the reign, Henry Vernon, who had been knighted in the meanwhile, was appointed Controller of the Household of the Prince of Wales, but he proved so negligent in the discharge of his duties as such that the King threatened to relieve him of them and summon him to attend upon his own person.[4] In 1503, he was ordered to escort the King's daughter, Margaret, to Scotland, attired in his "best array," as it was thought unbecoming "that any mourning or sorrowful clothings should be worn or used at such noble triumphs of marriage."[5] A list is given of the English knights and squires who accompanied the Princess on her journey to the court of her future husband.[6]

Some letters in this collection addressed to Richard Roos of Reepham in Norfolk are interesting chiefly in consequence of their connexion with the celebrated *Paston Letters* of the same period. Several of them are given at full length in the Calendar.[7]

A number of other documents relating to the household of Henry VIII., the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and the visit of the Emperor Charles V. to England, have been already printed in the little volume of *Rutland Papers* issued by the Camden Society, and they are consequently noticed as briefly as possible in the

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[1] p. 6. [2] p. 7. [3] p. 8. [4] pp. 13, 15. [5] p. 17. [6] p. 18. [7] pp. 10-13.

Calendar. Abstracts are given of two holograph letters of Thomas Cromwell.[1] Very soon after the fall of that minister, who had been Lord Privy Seal, Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland, who was Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, Anne of Cleves, wrote to the Lord Privy Seal of the day, saying that he had been summoned to speak to his royal mistress, soon after 4 o'clock in the morning, with reference to the King's intention to divorce her, and that, seeing her "to take the matter heavily," he had "desired her to be of good comfort," assuring her that Henry VIII. was "so good and virtuous a prince" that he desired nothing which was not conformable to the law of God and the dictates of his conscience, and necessary for the future quietness of the realm.[2]

A certificate concerning the monastery of Warter in the East Riding of Yorkshire, prepared soon after the dissolution, is valuable as giving not only a list of vestments and other ornaments, but also measurements of the church and the conventual buildings, now long since destroyed.[3] In a letter of the year 1543, T. Paston alludes sarcastically to the alliance between "the most Christian Prince," the King of France, and the common foe of Christendom, the Turk, for whose honourable reception great preparations were being made at Toulon.[4]

In the early part of the reign of Edward VI., Henry, second Earl of Rutland, was appointed Lord Warden of the East and Middle Marches adjoining Scotland, and many papers concerning his administration have been preserved at Belvoir. Among them are lists of the beacons in Northumberland,[5] and of the officers and gentry of that county,[6] detailed statements as to the munitions of war belonging to the English,[7] and some careful plans of forts on the Scottish side of the frontier which were then held by the English.[8] Some of the foreign mercenaries seem to have given as much trouble to their employers as to their supposed foes, the Scots. Lord Dacre, for instance, had occasion to complain of their killing his deer at Morpeth, and behaving "unreasonably" towards the inhabitants of that place, and the Earl of Rutland applied to the Lord of the Council to remove Captain Tiberio, who had made himself odious to the people of Berwick.[9]

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[1] pp. 25, 26. [2] p. 27. [3] p. 28. [4] p. 31. [5] p. 37.
[6] p. 38. [7] pp. 34, 38, 41, 46. [8] p. 38. [9] pp. 44, 49.

When some of the Italian officers were in London at the beginning of 1550, apparently on their way homeward, they gave a challenge to the young gentlemen of the English court, offering to maintain that "Love shall be hanged." A lady richly apparelled to symbolise Love, was to stand on a ladder leading to a gallows, and to move upwards or downwards according to the progress of the combat.[1] Four years later, we read of a less friendly encounter between Englishmen, when, on the occasion of a horse-race on Gaterley Moor, the partisans of the Earl of Northumberland are said to have assembled in arms for the purpose of killing the Earl of Westmorland.[2] A letter written on Good Friday 1557 gives a curious account of a duel.[3]

The second Earl of Rutland was appointed Lord President of the North in February 1561, and several of the letters addressed to him in that capacity have been preserved. Among them are reports of the appearance of different ships which were supposed to be conveying Mary, Queen of Scots, from France to her own kingdom. The people on the coast of Yorkshire seem to have anticipated an invasion.[4]

In the following year the garrison of Wark Castle was surprised, and the fortress taken, apparently without resistance, but it was soon ascertained that the captors were Englishmen under the lead of "the Lord of the May Game of Cornwall," who was in office as late as the month of July.[5]

Under date of June 10, 1563, Thomas Randolph, the English envoy to Scotland, gives a long and interesting account of the opening of the Parliament at Edinburgh. Speaking of "the four virgins, maids, Maries, damosels of honour, or the Queen's minions," he says that "a fairer sight was never seen," and that they were followed by others "so wonderful in beauty" that no other court could be compared to that of Scotland. He proceeds to relate how the corpse of the Earl of Huntley was brought into the Parliament house in a coffin, and set upright as if he were alive, and how he was there condemned of treason. He also tells how the "preachers" induced the unwilling Lords to determine that adultery should be accounted a capital offence, and describes the proceedings against the Bishop of St. Andrews for maintaining

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[1] p. 55. [2] p. 63. [3] p. 68. [4] pp. 73-77. [5] p. 80.

the mass. Speaking of the relations between Mary and Elizabeth, he says that their familiarity was "entertained by continual re- "course of letters written in whole sheets of paper with their own "hands, the one to the other, by continual messages," and the like, and he expressed a hope that the two would "live like good sisters and friends." He mentions incidentally that a letter reached him at Edinburgh "within three days after it was written in London.[1]

Edward, third Earl of Rutland, who succeeded to that title in September 1563, spent some months in France in 1571, continuing, however, to be an object of interest to the ladies of the English court.[2]

During his absence, a marriage was arranged between Anne Cecil, the eldest daughter of Lord Burghley, and the Earl of Oxford, who had lately distinguished himself in a tournament, and who was indeed declared to be the only man of life and agility at court. While the news of this "caused great weeping, wailing, and sorrowful cheer" on the part of certain young ladies, Burghley himself showed very plainly that he would have preferred the Earl of Rutland as a son-in-law.[3] Soon after the young traveller's return, he engaged himself to Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Holcroft.[4] When another lady attached to the Queen's household, Mary Shelton, announced her intention of marrying, Elizabeth proved herself "liberal both with blows and evil words."[5]

While staying at Belvoir, or at Newark Castle, the third Earl of Rutland received frequent letters from the court, which are noticed in this volume, the Earls of Leicester and Sussex, Lord Burghley, and Sir Francis Walsyngham being reckoned among his intimate friends and correspondents. He was also in constant communication with his uncle, Roger Manners, a member of the royal household, and Thomas Sereven, the agent and trusted adviser of three successive owners of Belvoir. The series of letters from these two persons extend over a long period and deal with a great variety of subjects, political, social, and sporting.

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[1] p. 84. [2] pp. 91-96. [3] pp. 92, 94, 95. [4] pp. 93, 97, 99. [5] p. 107.

George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who had married as his first wife a daughter of Thomas, Earl of Rutland, figures conspicuously in the correspondence of his brothers-in-law, Roger Manners, already mentioned, and John Manners, who had acquired the Haddon estates by marriage with Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Sir George Vernon, "the King of the Peak." In his neighbourhood, the Earl of Shrewsbury for the time being seems to have been generally styled "the Great Earl." The Manners papers here calendared may with advantage be read alongside of the Talbot papers printed in Lodge's *Illustrations of British History*, and they give a great deal of new information about the disputes between George, Earl of Shrewsbury, and his second wife, the celebrated heiress "Bess of Hardwick," whom he describes as his "wicked wife" and his greatest enemy, but to whom the Queen was ever desirous of reconciling him.[1] Although "accounted for cattle, corn, wool, lead, iron, lands, "revenue, and of ready money, the greatest and only rich subject "of England," he is stated to have died so poor that no executor could be induced to prove his will.[2]

Unfortunately there is not so much information in the Calendar about the captivity of the Earl of Shrewsbury's "charge," Mary Queen of Scots, of whom he was endeavouring to be relieved in December 1583, and again in September following.[3] John Manners, of Haddon, was summoned by Sir Ralph Sadleir to attend upon the royal captive on a journey from Wingfield to Tutbury in January 1586, and in August of the same year he received four secret letters from Sir Amyas Poulet as to her intended removal.[4] For his services on this occasion he was formally thanked by the Lords of the Council.[5] A few days later he and two others were ordered by Lord Burghley to seize, for the Queen's use, all the jewels, plate, goods, and evidences of his neighbour, Anthony Babington of Dethick, but their search proved almost fruitless.[6] It was doubtless on this occasion that certain old letters of the Babingtons noticed in this Calendar came into the possession of the Manners family.[7] Edward, Earl

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[1] pp. 143, 149. 162, 166, 168-170, 173, 185-187, 189, 190, 195, 200-205, 212, &c.
[2] p. 285. [3] pp. 156, 170. [4] pp. 171, 203. [5] p. 205. [6] pp. 205, 206.
[7] pp. 16, 19, 24, 26, 27, 72, 79, 80, 83.

of Rutland, was one of the noblemen appointed to sit on the commission for trying the Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay, in September 1586, and in August following John, Earl of Rutland, and his wife were ordered to attend her funeral at Peterborough. Their suite on this occasion seems to have consisted of three gentlemen, three gentlewomen, and sixteen yeomen, all of whom, as well as the Earl and Countess, were provided with "blacks" out of the royal wardrobe.[1]

There is but one letter from Sir Philip Sydney in the collection,[2] but the correspondence contains frequent allusions to him, to Sir Walter Raleigh, to Sir Francis Drake, and other eminent men of the Elizabethan age.

A copy of a letter from a certain Richard Cogrom to the Earl of Shrewsbury gives some particulars of the preparations made by the Spaniards for the invasion of England.[3] This is followed by a long letter from Robert Cecil at the Court, describing the progress of the great Armada as it sailed up the Channel watched by the English fleet. Writing while the issue was still doubtful, he praises the "magnanimity" of Queen Elizabeth, and states that she was "not a whit dismayed." He himself intended to ride to Margate and to go in a boat as near to the enemy as safety would permit.[4] The next paper noticed in the Calendar gives a more detailed account of the Armada, and records its destruction.[5]

John, fourth Earl of Rutland, had died in February 1588, leaving a widow and several young children, the widows of his two predecessors in the title and estates being still alive. Hence arose controversies, which, although illustrated by numerous letters, are very briefly noticed in the Calendar. Biographical particulars are more fully given, and it is almost possible to trace the careers of certain members of the Manners family without having recourse to any other source of information. A certain interest attaches to the letters which show Roger, fifth Earl of Rutland, studying or amusing himself at Cambridge under the direction of John Jegon, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, and those which tell the story of his sister, Lady Bridget, a maid in attendance upon Elizabeth, who greatly incensed her royal

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[1] pp. 207, 221, 223. [2] p. 156. [3] p. 252. [4] p. 253. [5] p. 254.

mistress by a clandestine marriage.[1] Earl Roger disappears from view for a time while travelling, and also while serving under the Earl of Essex in Ireland, but he suddenly becomes prominent again in 1601, through his accidental implication in that nobleman's attempted insurrection. The Calendar gives many curious particulars as to his consequent imprisonment in the Tower, and includes letters from the aged mentors of the family, Roger Manners and Thomas Screven, showing how deeply they lamented the apparent disloyalty of the head of a house "never yet spotted since it took being." The Earl of Rutland was released upon a fine of thirty thousand pounds, afterwards reduced to a third of that amount, and his brothers, Francis and George, were also fined for their share in the affair. The old-established friendship between the houses of Cecil and Manners seems to have proved very valuable to the latter on this as on other occasions, although the Secretary of State, Sir Robert Cecil, acknowledged to feeling some jealousy of the Earl of Rutland for having secured in marriage the hand of the daughter and heiress of Sir Philip Sydney.[2]

Under the date of the memorable 5th of November 1605, the Calendar contains the copy of a letter from the Earl of Shrewsbury giving a contemporary account of the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, and this is followed by letters on the same subject from the Lords of the Council at Whitehall, and the Earl of Huntingdon.[3]

James I. visited Belvoir Castle for the second time in August 1612, becoming the guest of Francis, sixth Earl of Rutland, whose brother, Roger, the fifth Earl, had died only a few weeks before.[4] The correspondence calendared here gives no information about the interesting episode of the marriage of this nobleman's only child to George Villiers, Marquis of Buckingham, the supreme favourite of James I. and Charles I.[5] Some letters from that lady preserved in this collection relate chiefly to business. Her father is known to have been a zealous Roman Catholic, and

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[1] pp. 241-325. [2] pp. 364-380; *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.* [3] pp. 398, 401.
[4] p. 440; Nichol's *Progresses of James I.* [5] Gardiner's *History of England.*

this no doubt accounts for the number of documents at Belvoir relating to the professors of that religion.

Under the date of November 8, 1592, there is a letter from Thomas Colwell, a prisoner in the Fleet, to his wife, and a little later there is a long account of his life, death, and burial, which incidentally introduces some very curious hearsay evidence as to Henry the Eighth's treatment of his daughters Mary and Elizabeth, and as to Queen Mary's fancied pregnancy.[1] Under the date of December 1596 will be found a lengthy narrative by another Roman Catholic, Thomas Dowlton, of his examination by the Mayor of Rye and afterwards by the Archbishop of Canterbury and others.[2] There is also an account of the execution of four Roman Catholics at Tyburn in February 1601.[3] A prisoner writing from Newgate on the very day of the coronation of James I. expresses doubts as to the probability of a pardon for himself and other Roman Catholics, and gives a sad account of their state. "We are," he says, "in great danger of the sick-"ness; the bell of St. Sepulchre's parish never ceasing day nor "night. The common gaol on the other side of us is diversly "infected, many of them being now sick, and others buried, of "the plague. The keeper's man is lodging with us every night. "This ward for prisoners is all under one roof, without walls or "distinct chambers as in other prisons, and therefore much more "dangerous to all if any infection by one should come amongst "us." Later on we find a number of mysterious letters to a certain Richard Rous, whose address is never given, but who appears to have been a priest, and who may have been the Chaplain of the Earl of Rutland.[4]

The correspondence of George, seventh Earl of Rutland, calendared in this volume, affords several illustrations of the state of political affairs during the years preceding the outbreak of the great Civil War. An elaborate diary kept by him when in attendance upon Charles I. at York and other places in the north of England between the 30th of March 1639 and the pacification of Berwick in the month of June following, has been printed in full, as throwing fresh contemporary light upon the negotiations. The writer describes his visit to the Covenanters' camp after

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[1] pp. 304, 307-314. [2] pp. 334-336. [3] pp. 369, 370. [4] pp. 468, 471-473, 480, 481.

the conclusion of the treaty, and the courteous reception accorded to him and his companions by General Lesley.[1] Later in the same year, Sir F. Fane mentions the unruliness of the English soldiers, who were incensed against their own officers, against the Bishops, and against Roman Catholics generally. He gives an account of an intended attack on Bishop Wren, differing somewhat from that which the Bishop himself sent to Laud.[2]

The Calendar contains frequent notices of military operations on the Continent, more especially of those in which Englishmen were actually engaged, as at Groningen, Antwerp, Helvoetsluys, Guingamp, and on the Roer.[3] A letter of Richard Hakluyt, the geographer, written at Paris in 1588, gives horrible details of the war of the League, stating that the Princess of Condé was beheaded in the presence of her own brother. He adds:—"A "steward was fastened arms and legs with great spike nails to a "couple of trees, and so miserably ended his life; a page was "broken alive every joint upon the wheel; an old gentlewoman "was rolled in a vessel of nails, and afterwards either hanged or "burned; a young maid was first extremely whipped, and after-"wards condemned to pine away with a sufficient quantity of "bread and water."[4] An undated paper, which may safely be ascribed to the year 1603 gives curious particulars as to the rules made for the enforcement of military discipline within the town of Hoogstraten. Offenders not worthy of death were punished by the strapado, by the bastinado, or by being hung for twenty-four hours in a basket suspended from a gibbet.[5]

The Calendar affords several curious illustrations of the manners and customs and superstitions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It includes, for instance, two documents concerning a charge against a surgeon of Burton-on-Trent of having procured an image of wax of "a maid with a garland on her head and a flower in her hand," with intent to cause his mother-in-law and all her children, except his own wife, to waste away, so that he might inherit their property.[6] Another document, which may be compared with some printed by Mr. Thorold Rogers, specifies

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[1] pp. 504-516. [2] p. 522; *State Papers, Domestic*, Charles I., Vol. ccccxiv., No. 13.
[3] pp. 121, 133, 223, 291, 396. [4] p. 257. [5] p. 392. [6] pp. 147, 294.

the wages of all sorts of artificers, labourers, and servants, as fixed by the justices of the peace in Lincolnshire in 1621.[1] An anonymous Member of Parliament furnishes a report of the proceedings in the House of Commons in November, 1610.[2] Parliamentary elections are occasionally mentioned,[3] and a list of members of the House of Commons in 1625 briefly noticed in the Calendar, has lately been quoted in the *Index to the Return of Members of Parliament* printed by order of the House of Commons.

In conclusion, it may be mentioned that persons interested in the history and topography of the counties of York, Lincoln, Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby, will find a good deal of useful material in this Calendar, which cannot be described more fully within the limits of a short Introduction.

H. C. MAXWELL LYTE.

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[1] p. 460. [2] pp. 424, 425. [3] pp. 207, 208, 457, 470.

Bodleian Manuscripts

Right trusty and right welbiloued I greete you well And desire and hartily pray you that in suche wise as vnder myn Edward the kinge oure soueraigne lord ye set forthe rebelles and traytours lately arysen in the north partes of this land and comyng fast on southwarde accompanyed with straungers of scotlande and diuers not exercised the nombre of all that euer he hath of his owne subiectes nor the contre as he cometh nothing fallyng to him ye wolle therfor incontynente and forthwith after the sight hereof dispose you toward me to fortifie with as many people defensibly arrayed as ye can redily make and that ye be with me there in all haste possible as my verey singuler trust is in you and as I wolde doo thinge to your welle or worshipe hereafter And god kepe you Written at Newerke the xxvth day of Marche

Henry Henry Percy

Erle of Northumberland and Salisbury lieutenant to the kinge oure soueraigne lord Henry the sixte

Nicholas

CALENDAR OF

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, G.C.B.

VOL. I.

LETTERS AND PAPERS.

Vol. I.

Sir Richard Vernon.

[c. 1440.]—Petition to the King's Council of his Duchy of Lancaster for redress of great offences, injuries and wrongs done by Sir Richard Vernon, knight. Whereas Thomas Stanley and Edmund Trafford, knights, and others, are bound to pay ferm and rent for certain pastures—Bothes and Scores, in the Peak, to the King's receiver of Tutbury, the said Richard distrains in the said pastures for the rent thereof, although charged by privy seal not to do so. He has at divers times imprisoned the occupiers of the said pastures "surmettyng default in them in the foreste," against the form of the statute made in the time of Edward III. Whereas the said Thomas and Edmund and the others have power to cut and crop "holyns, firebote, housbote, and haybote" by the oversight of Thomas Woderofe, the said Richard amerces the tenants for the same. He also amerces the tenants, "surmettyng" that they should have improved certain lands in the Peak.

Complaint to the Earl of Suffolk by Robert Bagshawe, one of the King's tenants in the Peak, that Roger Clerk, servant of Sir Richard Vernon, came with seven men armed with jacks and salets and forcibly took him and imprisoned him for three days in the castle of the Peak, without any cause. The said Roger also made a warrant to the bailiffs of the Peak to raise divers amercements on him.

Complaint to the Earl of Suffolk by Robert Woderofe, one of the foresters of fee of the High Peak, that, on Thursday before the feast of St. Margaret, Roger Clerk, servant of Sir Richard Vernon, came with seven men armed with jacks and salets, and forcibly took him and imprisoned him for three days in the castle of the Peak without any cause. Whereas he and his fellow foresters of the ward of Champayn have had liberty, since the time of Prince John, Duke of Lancaster, either to occupy their claim with certain cattle of their own, or to "agiste" the cattle of other men, the Master forester will not suffer him to "agiste" any.

Complaint to the King's Council of his Duchy of Lancaster by William Hadfeld, tenant of the King in Edale, that Sir Richard Vernon, the King's Steward in the Peak and fermor of the forest of Champayn, has sued him in the King's Court for trespassing with his cattle. The said Richard is so mighty in the said country, that the "besecher" may not abide the danger of the suit.

Complaint to the Earl of Suffolk by Edward Bagshawe, one of the tenants of the Duchy of Lancaster, that whereas his brother was besieged in his house at Tideswell in the Peak from sunrise to sunset by Nicholas Bradshawe, Henry his brother, and divers others, he came "to ridde his brother, and toke hym awey with hym withoute any harme doyng, for which he and those who came with him are set to a grievous fine by Roger Clerk.

Complaint to the Earl of Suffolk by Nicholas of Hyde of the Peak, that whereas he lately bought of Joan, late the wife of Thomas Bramhall, the marriage of Rose, the daughter of the said Thomas and Joan, and left her still in the governance of the said Joan, John of Bramhall and Hugh Willeson with others came and with force took her away against her will, and they withhold her, although ordered by the Earl to deliver her. The said Hugh Willeson is here with Fulk Vernon. *Copies.*

The Duke of Clarence to Henry Vernon, squire.

[1470 ?] Oct. 4. Tewkesbury.—"Trusti and welbiloved we grete you wele, lating you wite that we bee fully pourposed with the grace of our Lord to bee at Lichefeld on Twysday next commyng, on Monday [after] at our town of Asshebourne, and the Thursday next ensuyng at our town of Chestrefeld. Wherfor we woll and desire you to mete with us at our commyng into the said parties, and to commaunde on our behalve our officers and tenauntes within our offices to doo in like wyse. Yeven undre our signet at Teukesbury the iiijth day of Octobre. (*Signed:*—) G. Clarence." *Signet.*

The Duke of Clarence to Henry Vernon.

[1471,] March 15. Bristol.—"Henry Vernon, We have receyved your lettre writen at Haddon the viij day of March, and thanke you right hertily of such tidinges as ye sent to us by the same, praying you to thanke on our behalve our cousine the Countesse of Shrovesbury of the great love and zele that she oweth unto us, desiring her goode continuance in her loving disposicion toward us, and she shall nat nede to doubte with the grace of our Lord that any thing shalbee disclosed that on her behalve shalbee openned unto us by you. Also we thanke you right hertily of the goode and diligent devoir that ye have doon to thexecucion of your office, and to such thing as may bee to our wele there as we understande, trusting verailly in your goode continuance in the same. And as for Robert Legh, we have sent to our cousin the Chauncellere of England that he shalbee sent for by prive seall according to your advertisement, desiring you to adcerteigne us from tyme to tyme of such tidynges as ye shall mowe understande lyke as ye have doon at this tyme to our great pleasure. Item as for our game at Enffeld Fryth, we have sent thidder Nicholas Langford to see to the reformacion of such thing as hath been doon to the hurte therof, trusting that thrugh the meanes and direccions of you both togidder ye woll see that our said game shall nat be hurt herafter. Writen at Brystowe the xv. day of March. Overe this that ye see that as well all your tenauntes and servauntes as ours in thoos partyes be redy upon an houres warnyng to wayte upon us in def[ensible] array whansoevere we send for you and thaim.

(*Postscript in the Duke's own hand:*—) . . to you a leter [which] I wryt at thes tym to my cosen the Cowntes of Shrovesbe[ry], and desyr you to yeff credence to the repor of your sarwant in that he shall shew you on my behallff, doeynge your devoyr in leyke wyes as ye haff don

to know the desposyon of the sayd Erell of Shrowsbere and the labor wyche ys by hem and the band wyche ye haf sartefeyed me ys lat made by hem and them labored in the contreey . . and how the sayd contrey ys desposed in efferey thynge, as ffar as ye can honderstand I pray you to sarteffey me fro tym to tyme." *No signature. Signet broken.*

The Duke of Clarence to Henry Vernon.

[1471,] March 16. Wells.—"Henry Vernon. We pray you to finde the meanes as secretly as ye can to have sure and trusti men in the North, or whersoevere therl of Northumberland bee, to espie of the guyding there, and as the cas shall requir and it shalbee expedient to certifie us, and alway whan oon is goon that another bee abiding, and in lyke wyse that ye have about therl of Shrovesbury and the Lord Stanley oon commyng to us and an other alway abiding there. We bee adcerteigned that it is said about London that K[ing] E[dward] is saylled by the coste of Northfolk toward Humbre. Wherfor we pray you to sende thidder to enquire and understande of the trouth, and to certifie us therof, and if he bee in thoos costes that alway ye have spies there to certifie us from tyme to tyme of the tidinges and the guyding, oon commyng to us and an other alway abiding as in the other places, dooing your effectuell devoir herein as our veray truste is in you, nat sparing for any coste, for we woll allowe you at your accomptes the uttermast of thexpenses that ye shall make in that behalve. Wylling and desiring you that bicause of thees tidinges ye doo the gretter devoir to arredie you with as many as ye can make in defensible array as well of our tenauntes as of yours to bee redy to comme to us within an houres warnyng, lyke as we wrote to you but late by your servaunt. Writen at Welles the xvj day of March. (*Signed:*—) G. Clarence." *Signet.*

The Duke of Clarence to Henry Vernon.

[1471,] March 23. Wells.—"Trusty and welbeloved we grete you wele, And desire and pray you to come to us incontinent after the sight of thes our lettres whersoevere we bee, with as many personnes defensibly arrayed as ye can make, to employe you in our companie to doo the king service for the universall and commune wele of this land, to the resistence and thenemyes therof which bee landed as we understand certaynly, and that ye faile nat herof as our speciall trust is in you. Yeven undre our signet at Welles the xxiij. day of Marche. Overe this we pray you that ye faille nat to sende surely unto us all the money that ye have receyved and can gete of our lyvelode in your receyte, soe that we may have it in all goodly hast, considering the grate charges that we must have at this tyme. (*Signed:*—) G. Clarence." *Signet broken.*

R[ichard] Earl of Warwick to Henry Vernon, squire.

[1471,] March 25. Warwick.—"Right trusty and righte welbiloved I grete you well, And desire and hertily pray you that in asmoche as yonder man Edward, the kinges oure soverain lord gret ennemy rebelle and traitour, is now late arrived in the north parties of this land and commyng fast on southward accompanyed with Flemynges, Esterlinges, and Danes, not exceeding the nombre of all that he ever hathe of ij^{ml}. persones, nor the contre as he commeth nothing falling to him, ye woll therfor incontynente and furthwith aftir the sight herof dispose you

toward me to Coventre with as many people defensibly arraied as ye can redily make, and that ye be with me there in all haste possible as my vray singuler trust is in you and as I nowe doo thing to your wele or worship heraftir, And God kepe you. Writen at Warrewik the xxvti day of Marche.

(*Postscript in the Earl's own hand*) Henry I pray you ffayle not now as ever I may do ffor yow.

Therle of Warrewik and Salisbury. Lieutenant to the king oure soverain lord Henry the Sexte. (*Signed:*—) R. Warrewyk." *Signet.*

The Duke of Clarence to Henry Vernon.

[1471,] March 30. Malmesbury.—"Henry, We can you right goode thanke for the goode devoir that ye have doon in sending furth men to understand of the rule and guyding of E[dward] late King, and thanke you for the writing that ye laste sent to us, wherby we understande the goode and lovyng disposiccion towardes us of our cousin of Shrovesbury (offering to do us service *erased*), wherof we bee right glad. Praying you that ye will haste you towardes us as soon as ye may, making the mor spede and gretter haste inasmuch as it is nedeful and expedient as ye may wele conceyve. Warnyng all our servauntes nigh you and by the way as ye shall comme, that thay spede thaim to us in all haste possible, doing your feythefull devoir herin at this tyme, as our special trust is in you. Writen at Malmesbury the xxx day of March. (*Signed:*—) G. Clarence." *Signet.*

The Duke of Clarence to Henry Vernon, squire.

[1471,] April 2. Burford.—"Right trusty and welbeloved we grete you wele, And desire and pray you that incontenent aftre the sight of these our lettres ye comme unto us with the people that ye have gadred in defensible array, keping the way toward us to Banbury warde, and that ye faile not herof as our special trust is in you. Yeven undre our signet at Burford the secunde day of Aprile. (*Signed:*—) G. Clarence." *Signet.*

The Duke of Clarence to Henry Vernon.

[1471,] May 6. Tewkesbury.—"Right trusti and welbeloved we grete you wele, lating you wite that my lord hath had goode spede nowe in his late journey to the subduyng of his enemyes, traitours and rebelles, of the which Edward late called Prince, the late Erl of Devon with other estates, knightes, squiers, and gentilmen, were slayn in playn bataill, Edmund late Duc of Somerset taken and put to execucion, and other diverses estates, knightes, squiers, and gentilmen taken. And for soo muche as my said lord and we bee fully pourposed with the grace of our Lord to comme in all goodly haste into the north partyes for thestablishement of pease, tranquillite and restfull rule and governance of the same, we desire and for your wele advyse you, and also in my said lordes name charge you, to dispose you to comme and attende upon us with so many men defensibly arrayed as ye can make, and that at ferthest ye bee with us at Coventre the xij day of this present moneth. Yeven under our signet at Tewkesbury the vj day of May. (*Signed:*—) G. Clarence."

Edward IV. to Henry Vernon.

[1471,] May 7. Tewkesbury.—"Trusty and welbeloved we grete you wel, lating you wite that we pourpose to be at our cite of Coventre

on Thursday next, wolling and charging you therfor to mete with us with xx^{ti} persones defensibly arayed, or oure commyng thider, that ye may accompanie us into the same, not failing therof as our trust is in you. Yeven under our signet at Tewkesbury the vij^{e} day of May." *Sign manual.* *Signet.*

Edward IV. to Henry Vernon, squire.

[1471,] May 8. Worcester.—"Trusty and welbeloved we grete you wel, And desir and also charge that immediatly after the sight of theese our lettres with suche felaship defensibly areyed as ye goodly can make, ye comme unto us wheresoever ye shal here that we be, without failing, upon the feyth and ligeance ye owe unto us and forefaicture of alle that ye may forfaicte. Yeven under our signet at our monastery of Worcestre the viij^{e} day of May.

Cause and consideracion why we write to you at this time is this, albeit God of his grace hath yeven unto us the victory of our greet rebelles and that Margarete late called Quene is in our handes, her sone Edward slayn, Edmond called Duc of Somerset, John Erl of Devonshir with alle the other lordes, knightes, and noble men that were in their company taken or slayn, yet we now understande that the commowns of divers parties of this our royome make murmours and commocions, entending the destruccion of the chirche, of us, our lordes and alle noble men and to subverte the wepublique of our said royome, whiche we in our own persone, with Goddis helpe and assistence of you and other our trewe subgettes shal mightily defende the same. And we wol that ye be with us alegates on Tuseday next." *Sign manual.* *Signet.*

The Duke of Clarence to Henry Vernon, squire.

[1471,] May 10. Coventry.—"Right trusti and welbeloved, We grete you wele. And howe it bee that my lord, thanked bee our Lord, hath subdued his enemyes traitours and rebelles, Edward late calling himself Prince, Edmund late called Duc of Somerset, John his brother, and John late called Erl of Devonshyr, which with diverses other lordes, knightes, and other thair adherentes ar slayn, Margarete late called Quene, and the wyf of the said Edward, taken and broght to my said lordes handes and possession. Yit nathelesse my said lord entendeth to represse the malice of certain personnes entendyng the distruccion of the chirch and the noble blode of this land, and the subversion of the same land to the totall distruccion therof if thay might atteyne thair cursed and malicious pourpos, as God forbede, to which repressing we woll geve my said lord attendance and assistence in all that in us is and therin doo him service as our duete is, either in his company or in such partyes as it shall please him to commande us, latyng you wite that it hath been rapported to us that ye have heretofor put you in devoir to have commen to us if ye had mought, wherof we thanke you, the materes and causes of the lette and impediment of your commyng now cessed, blessid bee God. Wherfor we desire and pray you that incontinent after the sight of thees our lettres ye comme hidder unto us with as many men defensibly arrayed as ye can make, and that at ferthest ye bee with us on Twysday next, commyng without failling as our trust is in you, and as ye entende to please us. And ye shall fynde us your good lorde, and therof ye shall nat nede to doubte

in any wyse. Yeven under our signet at Coventre the x day of May. (*Signed:*—) G. CLARENCE." *Signet broken.*

JEWELS.

"Ihs. 1473.—Ser ther is with Robert Cartelage to plegge le v. day of October, anno 13° the gret crosse with a gret balac (ruby) and a gret safer (sapphire) and a dyamonde and vj perles wayng ij ozs. di. Item a hanger of gold garnasshed with iiij small dyamondes and a lytyll ruby and iij perles. Thes lye to plege by a letter of sale to pay the v. day of Aperel next comyng, xx*li.*

Ser ther is with Richard Walkar to plegg le 18 jour de December anno 13° a colar of gold set upon blake velwet with stones and perles wayng iij oz. di. or ther aboute, the weche colar is garnasshid with xij perles gret and small and viij rubyes. This is laid bye a letter of sale to pay the iij day of Feverer. And a spasvar (canopy) of sylke with iij quyrtenys (curtains) and iij payre of fyne shetes. This is layd bye a letter of sale to pay at Candyllmass next coming xxi*li.*

Item ther is with the sayd Richard Walkar le 28 jour de November to plege a broche with a jyntylle woman and a hope rynge with scryptorio that lyeth for iiij*li.* viij*d.* to pay in the monthe of May next comyng."

EDWARD IV. to HENRY VERNON, one of the squires for his body, and to the BAILIFF of the HIGH PEAK and his deputy or deputies.

[1481,] Oct. 20. Nottingham.—"Trusty and welbeloved we grete you wele. And whcr as upon a difference for land depending betwene oure full welbeloved Robert Plompton on that oon partie and his neeces on that other partie, an arbitrement is yeven by oure derrest Brother of Gloucestre and by oure right entierly beloved cousin therl of Northumberland and by other nobles of the north parties of this our land, and as yit the lotte of particion of the said land is unappoynted, we be enfourmed that ye have taken distresse for us and in oure name for thomage due unto us in that behalve, for the which we thanke you. Nathelesse forsomuche as it wolbe aboute the fest of Pasche next commyng or that the said landes be departed accordingly to the same arbitrement, We therfore wol and charge you that upon the sight herof ye deliver the said distresse holly and entierly, And that ye at the said Pasche upon the particion to you knowen in this case, ye take agayn suche sufficient distresse as shalbe thought unto you sufficient for thomage due unto us in that partie, without eny defaulte in you of the premisses, as ye entende to please us. Yeven under our signet at oure Castle of Notingham the xx^ti^ day of Octobre." *Sign manual.*

EDWARD IV. to HENRY VERNON, one of the squires of his body.

N.Y. May 5. London.—"Trusty and welbeloved we grete you wele. And for as moch as we have taken into our handes the determinacion and appesing of differences deppending bitwene you and theym that to you belong on the oon partie and John Stanley and William Troutbek and thoo personnes that to theym apparteyne on the other, we wol and in our moost straictest wiese commaunde and charge you that unto such tyme as we shall have sette a direction bitwene you, ye

kepe and observe oure peas, not taking to br[ing]e any . . occasion what so it be, til ye shall have opened your griif unto us and herd our advis and commaundement uppon the same, as ye entende to shewe you of due obeissance anempst us and to aunswere unto us at your uttermoost perill. Latyng you witt that we have addressed our semblable lettres unto the said John Stanley and William Troutbek, charging theym, by the same to doo in like wiese on their behalve. Yeven under oure signet at oure Cite of London the v^th^ day of May." *Sign manual.*

EDWARD IV. to HENRY VERNON, one of the squires for his body.

N.Y. July 11. Westminster.—"Trusty and welbeloved we grete you well. And have understande that there dependeth matiere of difference and debate betwene you on the oon part, and our trusty and welbeloved William Trowtebek on the other, by the whiche grete unrest and trouble is like to growe to thinhabitantes of our Countiees about you onlas than we see for sufficient remedie in that behalve. Wherfor we have commaunded our right trusty and welbeloved the Lord Wellys and our trusty and right welbeloved clerc and counseillier Maister John Fox to whoom we woll ye yeve credence in suche thinges as they shall saye unto you on our behalve for to endevoir theym to set you at acoord. And in caas they can not bring you to rest and unite, that then they make rapport unto us of your demeanyng to thentent that we may the more clerely take parfit conclusion of peas betwene you. Charging you therfor that when the said Lord Wellys and our clerc and counsaillier shall desire you to comme to theym, that ye addresse you so to doo. Keping alleway our peas for any occasion as ye entende to avoyde our grevous displaisir and to answer unto us at your uttermost perill. Yeven under our signet at oure paloys of Westmynster the xj^th^ day of Juylly." *Sign manual.*

SIR WILLIAM KNYVET.

1481, Nov. 18.—"Memorandum that I William Knyvet knyght haw receywyd of Richard Roce by the handys of Hwe Cotes xx*li.* of money to wse and behofe of Harre Colet, aldyrman of London. Yn wytnes wherof I sette my syngnet and sygne manuell. Wrytyn the xviij^the^ of Nowembyr the xxj^ti^ yer of Kyng Edward iiij^the^. Knyvet Sir W." *Signet.*

RICHARD III. to HENRY VERNON, squire for his body, RICHARD VERNON, and . . . VERNON, squires, and to every of them.

[1485,] Aug. 11. Beskwood Lodge.—"Trusty and welbeloved we grete you wele. And forasmuche as our rebelles and traitours accompanyed with our auncient enemyes of Fraunce and othre straunge nacions departed out of the water of Sayn (Seine) the furst day of this present moneth making their cours westwardes ben landed at Nangle besides Mylford Haven in Wales on Soneday last passed, as we be credibly enfourmed, entending our uttre destruccion, thextreme subversion of this oure realme and disheriting of oure true subgiettes of the same, towardes whoes recountring, God being our guyde, we be utterly determined in oure owne persone to remeove in all hast goodly that we can or may. Wherfor we wol and straitely charge you that ye in your persone with suche nombre as ye have promysed unto us

suffieiently horssed and herneised be with us in all hast to you possible, to yeve unto us youre attendaunce without failling, al manere exeuses sette apart, upon peyne of forfaicture unto us of all that ye may forfait and loose. Yeven undre our signet at oure logge of Beskewode the xj day of August." *Sign manual.*

Henry VII. to Henry Vernon, squire.

[1485 ?] Oct. 17. London.—"Trusty and welbeloved we grete you wele. And forasmoche as it is eommen unto oure knowlege that certeyne oure rebelles and traitours beyng of litill honour or substaunee confedered with oure auncient enemyes the Scottes ayenst their naturall dutees and allegeaunees, made insurreeeions and assemblees of oure poor subgettes in the north parties of this our realme, taking Robyn of Riddesdale, Jak St. . . Thomolyn at Lath and Maister Mendall for their Capteyns, entendyng if they be of power, the fynall subversion and gode publique of this oure realme. We therfor woll and desire you that with all the power defensibly arrayed that ye ean make, ye doo dispose you to come unto us in all haste possible to yeve your attendaunee and assistence unto us for the repressing of the malicious entent of our saide rebelles and traitours, not failyng herof in eny wise upon the feith and legiaunee that ye owe and bere unto us. Yeven at our Citee of London the xvij day of Oetobre." *Sign manual.* (*Compare "Paston Letters,"* ed. 1875, No. 887.)

Sir Robert Haryngton to his cousin, Henry Vernon, esquire.

N.Y. Aug. 23. Tateham.—Before I went into Seotland, I sent my servant unto you for certain money. You were not at home, and I made shift in other plaees, which money I must repay at Lady Day next. If you will let me have 20*l.* at this time, you shall have suffieient surety and be repaid, the one half at Midsummer, and the other this time twelvemonth. I commend me to your wife, to my cousin Ralph, and to all other your servants. *Signet.*

The Corporation of Walsall to Henry Vernon.

N.Y. Dec. 26.—"Ryght worchipfull and our syngulere good master with alle dew reverens we mekely commaunde us to your masterschippe with our servyse. Certifienge yowr mastersehippe at wher longe a varians hathe be mevyd betwyx Master George Stanley and us tochyng the presentacion of a prist to a chauntry in our cherehe of Walshale yn the whiche ye as copercionour unto the same hathe tytill to the sayde presentacion as Master George, yn the wheehe neverthelesse we have fonde your masterschippe ryght vertuos and sadlydy disposyd, where now late Master George desiryd indifferently a priste called Sir Richard Repynton to offyce yn the sayde chauntry for the sowles of the founder of the same as a stipendiari of viij marke be er, the whiche prist not vertuosly disposed hathe kepte a woman yn his chambur diverse tymes, and there she was taken of Cristonmas Day after evensonge, to a grett inconvenient slawndour of pristhoodde, and of all us, uppon the whiche the sayd priste ys avoydyd (withdrawn). Wherfor we beseche your masterschippe yn the wey of eharite as hit wull plese yow to owe yowr mastersehippe and benyvolens to a vertuos and wil desposed chaplen to the sayde chauntry, whose disposieion we knowe sadde and vertuos, havynge konnynge to do God and the eherehe

worchippe, as ye shall have our servyse and prayars. Also plesythe your masterschippe to yff credens to the berarres of thes, our masterres of oure ylde (guild). And Ihu. have yow in gracius kepynge. Written at Walshale on Sent Stevens day. By your servandes and men, the Meyre and his bredours of Walshale."

The Duke of Bedford to Henry Vernon, squire for the King's body.

[1486-1489.] Sept. 15. Cardiff.—"Trusty and welbiloved we grete you wele. And where as our interest unto the lordeship of Stakpole within our Countie of Pembrooke hath ben late herd and perfitly examined by our counsail lerned at Kermerdyn (Carmarthen) ye then being present. And howe be it we ar certified by our said counsaill that it was duly proved afore them by an office and inquisition founden and taken in our said countie that oon Richard Benet, whiche helde of us by knightes service, died seased of the forsaid lordeship, whiche by the lawe intitled us sufficiently unto the same, and wherby we myght take the proffites therof during the noonage of the son and heir of the said Richard untill the said office wer by you travarsed according to the lawe. Yet we remembring nat only the true and faithfull disposicion that ye and all your blood have ever boren unto the most blessed prince, King Henre the Sixt, but also the good and acceptable service by you don unto the King now our sovereigne lord, as wele in his late victorious feld as in his progresse and journey in the north parties, and howe tenderly his grace hath for you written unto us, we assorteyn you that in consideracion of al thies premisses, and for the special favour that we bere unto you, we ar content and also wol that ye after the sight of thies our lettres entre and take possession of the said lordeship with thappourtenaunces in our said countie, and to perceive and enyoie the proffites issues and revenues therof as frely and quietly as though the said office had nevir be found. And for your assistens and supportacion in this behalf we have directed our other lettres unto Henre Ogan, Steward of our said countie and others our officers there as in our said lettres delyvered to your servaunt bringer herof it is expressed more at large. Yeven under our signet at our Castel of Kerdif the xv. day of Septembre. (*Signed:*—) J. Bedford."

The Townsmen of Walsall to Henry Vernon, esquire for the King's body.

N.D. "Wurshypfull maister, after dewe recommendacion unto your good maisteurshype. Please hit the same to consydre that as yowr maisturshype undurstonydth ther is a chantry voyde in owr chyrche the presentacyon wherof longeth to yowr gyfte. And wher in late tyme byn decessed with us thorow Goddes visytacion thre connyng and vertues prestes wherby owr choere ys gretly anynteshed, we entendyng the wurshyppe of God and Sent John, mekely besekyn the diserete concyens of yowr full vertues named devocyon to be so favourable and especiall good maistur to us and to the seid chyrch to graunte (accepte *erased*) a certen vertues and a veri connyng man, one Sir William Fyssher a vicarye in the close of Lichefeld to yowr seid chantre bothe to maynteine and uphold owr organnes and owr choere with owr grete labour moved yf hit please your maisturshyp to be and dwell with us. And elles our choer shall be . . . yd. Wherfore we . . your blessed favour [to] be good maistur in this behalfe as we may and shall aftur owr . . . . . servyee to the pleasur [of yowr] maisturshyppe, with

Goddes grace who preserve yow. Amen. By your servauntes the maistur of the gyldc and all the towne of Walshall."

The Duke of Suffolk to Richard Roos, squire.

[1485-1491,] Dec. 7. Ewelme.—"Trusty and entierly welbeloved cousin we grete you wele, and undrestande that ye take a greet displeasire with our chapellayn Sir William Weston, person of Holte Market in Norffolk, with his nevew Thomas Weston, and other our servantes ther, by the meane of Robert Carter of the same towne, withouten cause or desert as they say. Wheruppon they be grevously distressed and amerced in your courte there ayen right and good conscience. Yit we trust fully yc woll be unto us and our servantes in our absence as we have be and shall be uppon your demeanyng to you, and youres. And as for Carter, he hath had of us and our servantes right unfittyng and uncurteis langage and dede booth, trustyng ye wol remedie it. Not for than, we desire and pray you that your displeisire and al other matiers toward our said servantes concernyng may be forborn and put in respite for our sake till our commyng to contre that shal be in hast after Christenmesse by Goddys grace. And yif thei or ony of theym have demeaned them unto you otherwise than they aught to do, we shal see it so remedyed that by reason ye shall be pleased. And of your disposicion in this behalf we may be acertayned by the brynger hereof in hast. For ellys nedis must and we shall purvey for them such remedie as peraventur shuld not be al to your pleasire, and that were us loth as knowith almyghty God, who have you in kepyng. Writen at our manoir of Ewelme the vjth day of Decembre. (*Signed:*—) Suffolk."

J. Heydon to Richard Roos, esquire.

N.D. "My wurchepful and spesial gode maister, aftyr due recommendacon I suppase your maistershep understandyth how Robert Rough is bonde to the maner of Cossey, for it is openly knowe and how my Lord of Suffolk sesed hym and his godes, and not witstandyng that he knoweth his appointement with my lady and my lorde, and hath paied a certeyn summe onward, wherof I lent hym parte, yette hath he no discharge nor writyng tyl he hath paied me ageyn and also performed up his appointment made to my lord. And for because he doyth it not, I dede sese for my lady and my lord shippe and godes ageyn as ther godes as they be in dede as yette. And now it is so that Selby by your commaundement as he seyth hath arested the same shippe and godes by pleintes yeve ageyn the seid Robert ,wheche is no ryght, for the godes are not hese. Wherefore Selby and I be acorded that the godes shal be take oute of the shippe and houssed in the place kalled Roughes in the same toun tyl in to tyme ye may understande the trouth, and if the case require, my lady and my lord also. Wherefore I pray your maistershep that the brynger herof may understande your pleser in this mater, for and the case requireth he shal ryde stryght forthe to my lord. And if it plese your maistershep to do as reson and ryght requireth I dar take upon me to conclude withoute any ferther labour, and do you therin service aftyr trouth, with the grace of God ho preserve you. Wrete on Friday last. Your servaunt, J. Heydon."

E. Jennoy to Richard Roos, squire.

[c. 1476.]—Sunday after St. Hilary's Day. Wood Rising.—I have done your messages according to your instructions in writing sent to me

by Sir William Barker. I have no clear answer save that my lady is agreeable that I should speak with my uncle Southwell and Mr. Barnard by message and not by writing. The remainder of your instructions tarry an answer to a letter which I wrote to Mr. Paston, who had before written to my lady for your matter. I trow he has written to you of the same. My Lady Botrews, my mistress your daughter, and Mr. Burghe recommend them to you.

William Paston to Mr. Roos at Refeham.

N.Y. Nov. 28. Woodnorton.—"Mr. Ros. I recommand me to you as humbly as I can, thankyng you nat allonly for . . which ben grete deynte in this contre, and for your brawne and your crane but also for the . . labours that ye toke for me in commyng hider to Wodnorton to your grete discse. For I undirstonde by Mr. . . that was her with me agein yesterday that ye cam home both cold and late and causid hym and his broder bo[th to ab]ide with you alnyght, and made them ful goode chier as he saith. Sir, your servauntes Symond Gonnour and Miles whan they to came last from you tolde me that ye desired me to come by you to Norwiche wardes, and that if I wolde so do ye wolde ride forthe to Norwiche. And morover, sir, I remember that ye tolde me the last tyme that I was with you at Refham that ye wolde dispose yoursilf affore this Cristemas to take a journey to se my lady of Norffolk, which if ye will parforme nowe I would be verrey glade to awaite upon you and to accompany with you thider, And ye coude not take your journey thider in a better season, for ther is commyn hider to me a servaunte of my Lord of Bukynghams which hath abided her this iij or iiij dais and wil not departe hens till he have me forth with hym to my Lady of Norffolk for a serten mater touching my said Lord of Bukyngham, which mater I trust if ye come I shal handill it so that ye shal do both my Lorde and hir a plesure. And, sir, if ye wil take this journey, I wil . . upon you and com homewardes ageyn with you be my Lady Beaumont and my cousyn Sir William . . [If ye] intende to take this journey I pray you to sende me aunswer by the bringer herof for my Lord[']s servant and I purp]ose to take our journey from hens on Monday in the mornyng and to ly at Norwiche that night, and upon Tewisday to ride forth to my Lady of Norffolk. And, sir, I wil assay to come by you as I ride to Norwiche and I may b . . in doute of it, for my Lorde's servaunte callith so sor upon me to go forth and to lese no tyme. Also, sir, if so b[e that William Bar]ker of Bloofeld be with you, I wolde fayn speke with hym. Wherfor I besicch you that ye wil sende h[im] . . he shal not tary. Also, sir, I wolde pray you to convey me a lettre to Thomas Bettes of Ermyngham (Erpingham) . . . Lord preserve you and my mastres your wif. Writen at Wodenorton the xxviij day of Novembre. Be zawr owne servant, William Paston." *Signet.*

William Paston to Mr. Roos at Refeham.

N.Y. Dec. 19. East Dereham.—"Mayster Roos I recomaund me to zew in my most humbill maner. Syr my Lady Norfolk faryth welle and recomaundes her to zew and gladly wold se zew. We sped all my Lord Bokyngham's intent with hyr grace. Syr, the delyveraunce was at Derham Thursday, and here was Sir William Alyngton, Haydon, Fyncham, and many odyr, and I spake with Heydon for the mater hangyng betwyx zew and hys fader, and I fownd hym ryth conformable to do zew plesore, and ryght reverent in hys utteraunce with all dew

reveraunce acordyng, and, Sir, he told me that he was at Refham to seke after zew and ze ware nat at hoom, and in conclusyon he told me that the mater was put in Townnysendes and Fyncham, and, Sir, he prayed me to wryte to zew and to move zew to send to them to apoynt a day to here the mater, the soner the lever, and ze schal fynd hym resonable as he seyth and be glade to do zew plesorr, and he hymself spake to Fyncham to be redy gwanne ze sent for hym. Me thynk at Norwiche were good metyng and yf the communicacon be had wile I am here and wolle help that I can as ze wolle do; here inne send me knowlache be the brynger hereof. Sir, I pray zew send me knowlach yf William Barkar be come and do hym come to me to Norwiche on Monday, and owre Lord preserve both zew and my mastears and all zowres as welle fare ze as I wolde do my self. Sir, my Lord of Ely be the menys of my Lady Norfolk and my Lady Anne and my cosyn Southwell that was masenger sent me a suppena to apere aforne the Kyng in the payn of a m*li.* before Crystmes and I would nat be in the case that I was in to dayes tyl I knew the mater, nat for xx*li.* and my lady of Norfolk wod nat dyscover the mater tyll I had wretyn and sent my servantes to London, and qwan thei where gon than my lady Norfolk told me the mater and tornyd to a jape that was ernest with me afore &c. Written at Est Dereham this day Seterday the xix. day of Decembre. Zowre servant, W. Paston."

Clement Nobyl to his master [Richard Roos] and his mistress.

N.Y. Dec. 8.—"Owre Lady's Day before Crystemese." Melton (co. Norfolk). Your rent at Cranwich (Cramysse) was gathered and ready on "Sowlemesse Day." Richard Berkyr told me that you would have been there at "Hallumesse." No court was kept since my master went out of England, but one kept by Nicholas Adam, since my master came home. The bailiff of Hillborough (Hylborworth) held two or three courts there. You had better let Jennoy (Geney) keep the courts to "peynne" the tenants for the repair of their houses. Many of them have been evil disposed. I had much labour to gather the money of John Lang. I rode to Norwich and spoke with Fermfelde for Cromer of Yarmouth and Aldryche. There was nought received either in herrings or money. Your man took my horse as he had promised to meet my master in London. His horse is not worth 4*d.* I left it with a smith six weeks to heal it. When it is whole, I will send it to London. I send money by the bearer.

Jane Roos to her nephew ——.

N.Y. Sept. 28. Norwich.—"Right reverent and worshipfull Sir, I recomend me unto yow in myne most humble wise, desirynge to here of youre welfare. The cause of myne wryttyng unto yow att this tyme is this, Sir, it is so that God hath avysyt me with sueh sekenes that I am not lekly to escape it, as it pleasith hym so be it, besechyng yow for the love of God and for such love as I have ever had unto yow, now to be myne gode and especiall friend, that it wold please yow to send me a discharge for myne baly Clement Nobill or for myne assignes under youre seale and signe manuell, to gedyre uppe all such rentes and fermes the which ben comyng to me now att this Hallowmes at Cramwey, to perfourme myne will and to pay myne dettes, the which bene grete; and if it would please yow to send me wryttyng under youre seale and sign manuell that of youre charyte I myght have the revenews of

the said londes if I disses now by the space of half a yere more for the wele of myne soule, I were ever beholdene unto yow. Also, sire, the grettest thyng that is in myne conciens is for the fullfyllyng of myne hosbondes will as ye know wele, for the legat of myne doughter Anne, that it wold please yow to send me worde whethir ye will that I delyer all such wryttynges as bene longyng to the dede unto Mr. John Whytret or unto yow. I dare not with [out] youre avvyse delyver them unto hym, for I have no trust in hym. But I wold have them delyvered unto yow if it pleaseth yow for to call accowntes of all such goodes as be comyng unto the dede and unto myne doughter Anne. And, Sire, I besech yow fore the love [of] God, and for all such love as hath bene betwex yow and me, to be hire speciall frende for the wele of myne soule and youre discharge, for withoute youre gode helpe I know nott what to do, and that I may have an answer herof in all hast possible, the whiche shuld be to myne grete counforth both for body and soule as God knoweth, who ever preserve yow. Wretyn att Norwich in hast upone Seint Michaelles evyn. By youre awnt Jane Roos. (*Postscript:*—) Item plesith yow to send me the said wryttynges under youre seale and signe manuell in all hast possible, for I cane nott make myne will, ne pay myne dettes till I have youre count forth in this behalf, and that thei be delyvered by the bringer hereof."

Henry VII. to [Sir] He[nry Verno]n, knight.

1492, April 13. Sheen.—"Trusty and right welbeloved we grete you wele, ascertaynyng you that for the singulier trust that we have in your approved trouth and wisedome, we have appointed you to be Comptroller of houshold with our derest son the Prince, entending by Goddes grace that he shal procede to the begynnyng of the same the vij. day of May next commyng. Wherfor we pray you that ye wil fully dispose you to take uppon you the said rowme and auctoritie, and to yeve your attendance in the begynnyng of the said housholde for the good ordering and establisshing of the same, desiring you that somwhat bifor the said tyme ye wol addresse you unto us to thentent that uppon convercacion we may shewe unto you our minde concernyng the premissez more at large, not failling herof in any wise, as we specialy truste you. Yeven under our signet at our manoir of Shene the xiij day of April the seventhe yer of oure reigne." *Sign manual.*

Henry VII. to Sir Henry Vernon, knight.

[1492 ?] April 26. Greenwich.—"Trusty and welbeloved we grete you wel, lating you wite that as wel by our espies that we have in the parties beyond the see, as othrewise, we undrestande that our ennemyes of Fraunce prepaire theymsilf to do all the hurt and annoyance that they can compasse and devise to this our reame and subgiettes of the same, for the [resi]sting and subduying of whoes malicious purpos we shal, with Goddes grace, suffisantly provide and putte us with a good multitude of our subgiettes in defensible redinesse for the same entent, which can in noo wise be doon without grete substance of good. Wherfor we holding for undoubted that ye bere a singulier tendrenesse to suche thinges as concerne the suretie and universal weale and tranquillite of our saide reame and subgiettes desire and hertily praye you that ye wil lene unto us the somme of an *cli.*, and to sende it unto oure Tresourer of England by some trusty servauntes of yours to thentent that they maye receyve billes of hym for contentaccion therof ayen. And we feithfully promitte you by these oure lettres that ye shal have repayment or suffisant assignement upon the half quinzame

payable at Martilmasse next commyng, wherunto ye maye verrailly truste, wherin ye shal not oonly doo unto us thing of [grete ?] and singulier pleasir, but also cause us to have you therfor moore specially recommended in the [ho]nor of oure grace in such thinges as ye shal have to poursue unto us heraftre. Yeven undre our signet at our manoir of Grenewiche the xxvj day of April." *Sign manual.*

Thomas Twyford to Sir Henry Vernon.

N.Y. May 4. Longley.—I pray you to be my good master "forth on," as you have been in times past. I will do the best I can, touching the title of the lands that you bought of me. Whereas you desire me to put Master Christopher your son in possession of the said lands, I will be ordered as you think I should be. Whereas there was a communication between you and me as to the lands which I have sold to my Lord Steward, if you would have given me as much money as I asked for it, you should have had it before any other man. But you would not be agreeable to such a bargain as I would have made, "for as I said on way ye said another wey, and then I, seynge that ye hadde no better wyll to medle therewith, toke my best chapman therfore, as ye or ony man elles wold have doon yff ye or they hadde been in lyke case."

Cuthbert (Cudbart) Langton to Sir Henry Vernon.

N.D. Desires to have 40*s.* out of money due to him.

Henry VII. to Sir Henry Vernon, knight for his body, Controller with the Prince.

1492, Aug. 31. Windsor.—"Trusty and welbeloved we grete you wel. And inasmoche as we have appointed you to be Comptrollour of houshold with oure derrest son the Prince, and that we departe in all hast on oure voyage over the see, we therfor desire and praye you that ye wol geve your personall attendance uppon our said derrest son for the tyme we shalbe out of this our reame, and that ye faille not herof, as we truste you. Yeven undre our signet at our Castel of Windesor the last day of August, the viijth yer of our regne." *Sign manual. Signet.*

Lady Anne Vernon to William Rollasley, gentleman.

[1489-1494.] "Ryght trusty and welbelovyd, I recommawnd me to yow, desyryng to here of your welfare, desyring you for to delyver a yerd and a quarter of fyne blak velvet unto Maisteris Langton bunyng in Chepeside for to make me a bonett of, ayenst this good tyme, for y know no nother but that I most cum to London unto my husbond afore Cristemas, therfor I pray to delyver it as sone as ye have the letter unto the brynger or els unto one of her gentilwomen. And tell you the pres unto Thomas Hunt gentilman of Lincoln In, and he shall content yow for the velvet and the gentylwoman for the makyng, as sone as it is done. And yef ye woll geve a penyworth for a peny ye shall have xx nobles at my commyng to London. No more to yow at this tyme, but Ihu. have yow in his kepyng. By your good lady, Dame Anne Vernon."

HENRY VII. to SIR HENRY VERNON, Controller of the Household of the Prince.

[1494 ?] June 2. Sheen.—"Trusty and welbiloved we grete you wele. And for the true and acceptable service that ye have doon to our derrest son the Prince we can you special thanke, and considre wele that by your wise and poletike meanes his houshold is the better conducted and governed, which is greatly to your laude and praise. And therfore we pray you to dispose you to contynue and yeve your personal attendance there at such seasons as the counsail of our said son shal thinke necessarie and expedient, for thencreace of your said thanke. And elles we must of urgent necessite appointe oon of our hede officers to exercise your saide rowme, and calle you to serve us in his stede. Yeven undre our signet at our manoir of Shene the secund day of Juyn." *Sign manual.*

HENRY VII. to SIR HENRY VERNON, one of the knights for his body, and Treasurer of Household with the Prince.

N.Y. March 2. London.—"Trusty and welbeloved we grete you wele. And for certain causes and matiers concernyng as wele our derrest sonne the Prince as youreself, we wol and desire you to comme unto us some day this Lent tyme, and that ye ne faille [so] to doo in any wise, as we trust you. Yeven undre our signet at oure Citie of London the ijde day of Marche." *Sign manual.*

G. EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his uncle, SIR HENRY VERNON.

N.Y. Oct. 2. Calais.—"Uncle Vernon, I recommaunde me unto you, thanking you hertily for your kyndenesse shewed unto me nowe at my grete nede, praying you of good contynuaunce. And where as ye sent unto me a lettre bering date the xixth day of Septembre, the same lettre came not at me till this day the ijde daye of Octobre aboute none. Notwithstanding I have nowe sent my mynde with diverse writinges to Richard Knyveton and John Broddok, by whom ye shall undrestande my mynde in every thing touching your suertie for the paymentes to Sir Henry Colet, and also what suerties ye shall have for the evidences of Basselowe and Bubnell, if I make default of repayment, praying you that ye wille be bounden unto me ayein. And, uncle, I beseche you that ye wille tendre me nowe at this grete nede soo as I maye have the money delyvered in all hast. And as touching the some of repayment, I am content to pay viijc. (800) markes like as ye desire, wherof I woll not faille if I leve, with the grace of God, whoo sende you good lif and long. From Calais the ijde day of Octobre. Your nepveu, G. SHROWESBURY. (*Postscript*).—Also uncle, whereas I have shewed my mynde more at large to Richard Knyveton and John Broddok, I praye you if they be not at London that ye wille breke the lettre which I sende unto them, whereby ye shall undrestande my hole mynde."

The SAME to the SAME.

N.Y. Jan. 21. Ashby.—"Uncle, I recommaunde me unto you as hertily as I can, and undrestande by your writing sent unto me by this berer howe Richard Knyveton shulde sende you worde that I wolde receyve the rent of Mighelmas and Martynmasse last past due unto me in Halompshire, whereby ye put a doubte to be troubled upon the

bonde that ye by obligacion have made for me to Sir Henry Colet. Uncle, of trouthe it is that I have receyved parte of the said rentes, but not all. And as touching your charge to Sir Henry Colet, I remembre wele that my furste daye of payment shulde be to him at Mydsomer next commyng and noo rathre if the promysse be observed after the furst conversacion, and according to the same I directed my warrant for to content it of the revenues that shulde be furst due after Cristemasse now past, which as ye knowe wele shall be at oure Ladie days in Lenton, and at Whitsonday, and that rent, I trust, shall be suffisaunt to discharge you and Richard Knyv[eton in] that behalf. If it be not, I woll take suche wayes at all seasons as ye [shall be sa]ved harmelesse therein, with the grace of God, whoo sende you right go[od life and] long. From Assheby the xxjth daye of Januer. Your lovyng nepvue, G. Shrowesbury." *Signet.*

The Same to the Same.

N.Y. Feb. 22. Wingfeld.—"Unkull Vernon, as hertely as I canne I recommand me unto you, thankyng you for youre kynd letter sent unto me by my servand Roger Tempull, whereby I undrestand that Tyrwyt and Hernnage contrary to syche promyse as they made to me at youre and thayre beyng here, whyche I trust be not owte of youre good remembranse, have made labur bothe unto the Kynges gras and to Master Bray, as well for thordre of Sir Edward Boroys goodes as londys. Wherfor unkull, I, as he that am enboldyd to put you to payne, desyre and hertely pray you to do so myche for me yff that ye have nat takyn youre leve off the Kynges sayde gras, as to shew unto hym as well the crafty delyng of the sayd Tirwyt and Hernnage at theyre sayd beyng here as also the fayre promys that thay made unto me at the same tyme, and yn lyke wyse off the contrarye labur whyche ys by them now made, to thentent hys gras may the better know what thought and substanse ys yn them, and also to byseche hys gras that for any labur by them made or to be made, ther be no thyng to them grauntyt, but that all may be put yn suspens unto Ester next, at whyche tyme I woll be with hys sayd gras, or erst yff it lyke hym so to command me. Unkull, iff ye have takyn youre leve off the Kyng I desyre and pray you that at the lest you woll shew this unto Master Bray yn whom my specyal trust ys yn and to fele hys mynd whedre he thynke that I shall nede to come any soner than byfore ys wrytyn for the sayd mater or any hothyr, and to send me hys mynd and yours by this berer, to whom I pray you to geve credence. Unkull, I pray you to take a lytyll payne in thys mater, and I tryst here after to do you as grete a plesyre by the gras off God, who kepe you. Wrytyn at Wynfeld the xxijth day of February with the hand off your lovyng nepveu, G. Shrowesbury."

George Vernon to Thomas Babyngton.

N.Y. Aug. 29. Oxford.—"Maistir Babyngton, I recommaund me unto you and to my maistres your wiff &c. Sertifyeng you that I and my brothir be mery and in good helth, and so I trust that ye be. Doyng you to understond that I have recevid a letter from you by on John Hogeson the which delyvered me xls. and that I have delyvered to Mr. Grove, Pryncipall of Mawdelen Hall, the which is creanser (tutor) unto

me and my brothir. I thanke you for your kynd writing onto me. I pray God I may deserve hit in tyme to cum. I wold wright mor largely unto you but the berer was in grete hast, wherfor I pray you to hold me excusid for my rudenes at this tyme. And Jhu. preserve you. Written at Oxford in Mawdelen Hall in haste as hit apperith by the writing and enditing, the xix. dei of August. GEORGE VERNON."

The Townsmen of WALSALL to SIR HENRY VERNON.

N.Y. Jan. 18.—We have a chaplain and true bedeman of yours amongst us, whose name is Sir John Staple. We hear that you intend to take him away from us. He has always been ready to maintain the service of God. He has caused charity amongst the people, where else there would have been much discord and debate. He has kept a school, and taught the poor children of the town of his charity, taking nothing for his labour. He has done many more good deeds, specially to the poor people. That he should thus depart were the greatest loss to the poor town of Walsall that it has ever had by the departure of any priest. If you will suffer him to continue with us, you shall have the prayers of him and of us all. "Wryttan [at] Walsale the morou next after Scent Antonyys day be the cowencelles of the mere masters of the yeld (guild) and the xiiij^{ti} with all the best of the commyns asemblede at the same tyme, and selyd with the commyn seall of the towene."

HENRY VII. to SIR HENRY VERNON, knight for his body.

[1503,] May 6. Richmond.—"Trusty and welbiloved we grete you wele. And forsomouche as according to the treatie and convencion passed bitwene us and oure derrest sonne the King of Scottes, and of late at his special desir and instance, we have ordeyned and determyned oure moost dere doughter the Quene of Scottes to be delivered into Scotland for her traduccion and the solempnisacion of matrimony betwixte the said King and hir by the furst day of August next commyng, We willing as wel for the perfourmance of oure promyse made in that behalve, as also for the honnour of us and of this oure realme oure said doughter to bee honorably accompanyed as in like caas it hathe been hertofor accustumed not oonly for hir conveyance thoroughoute oure said reame and at hir entrée into Scotland, but also during the feest of the solempnisacion of the said mariage, have appoincted you amonges othre nobles and estates to yeve youre attendance upon hir at hir commyng to oure Citie of Yorke, and from thens to contynue the same til the said mariage and feest bee doon and finisshed. Thefor we wol and desire you to prepaire youre self for this entente with as smal a nombre as ye shal thinke convenient, soo that ye maye bee in arredinesse to entre into your said attendance upon oure said doughter at hir commyng to Yorke forsaid, withoute any youre failling as ye tender the honnour of us and of this our reame. Over this insomoche as it is thought unto us and oure counsaill inconvenient and not mete that any mornyng or sorofull clothinges shuld be woran or used at suche noble triumphes of mariage, We therfor wol and desire you tattende upon oure said doughter in youre best arraye as in suche caas it apperteigneth. Yeven undre our signet at oure manouur of Richemounte the vjth day of May." *Sign manual. Fragment of signet.*

Marriage of Margaret, Queen of Scots.

[1503, August.]—List of persons who accompanied the Queen into Scotland:—

"Tharchebisshop of York. The Bisshop of Duresme. Therl of Surrey. The Lord Latymer. The Lord Dacre of the North. The Lord Scrope of Upsale. Sir Richard Pole. Sir Henry Vernon. Sir Robert Poyntz. Sir Edward Stanley. Sir Thomas Darcy. Sir David Owen. *Sir Thomas Cheyney. *Sir Edward Stanop. Sir John Vyllers. Sir John Penyngton. Sir Thomas Wortley. Sir Robert Dymmok. Sir William Turwit. Sir Robert Harcourt. Sir John Husee. Sir Rauf Shirley. Sir Rauf Bygot. Sir Marmaduc Constable. Sir Hugh Conwey. Sir William Gascoigne. Sir Thomas Grene. Sir Jerves Clifton. Sir Walter Hungreford. Sir Walter Strikeland. Sir William Conyers. Sir Henry Willughby. Sir Richard Cholmeley.

With divers squyers, the Kinges servauntes.

*My Lady Elisabeth Stafford. The Countes of Surrey. *The Countes of Kent (*erased*). The Vicountes Lisley. The Lady Maystres (*added*). The Lady Fitzwalter and her daughter. Sir Thomas Darcy's wif. Sir William Conyers wif. The Lady Latymer. *The yong Lady Scrop of Upsale. Sir Edward Stanley's wif. *Sir Henry Willughbye's wif.

With othyr ladyes and gentilwomen which attended upon the late Quene. (*Added*) Item te Leydy Gylford.

(*Added in paler ink.*) Sir John Rayneford. Sir William Sandes. Sir Matthew Brown. Sir John Saymer. Sir Robert Suthewell. Sir Robert Paytowe. Sir Phelype Galthorpe. Sir John Hoddelston.

The names of theym that were at the delyveraunce of the Quene and turnyd agen.—The Erle of Northomburland. Sir John Deyvell. Sir Gerves Clyfton. The Lord Lumney. The Lord Ogull. The Lord Scope, senior. Sir William Myrfyld. Sir —— Ward.

In dorso

Sir Lancelot Thyrkyll. Sir —— Strangwyshe.

Theis be the names of theym that were at the hyghe fest with the Quene that be no knyghtes.—Maister Heug Willabe, broder to the Lord Willabe. Item Maister —— West, son to the Lord Dalaware. Item Maister —— Dakur, broder to the Lord Dakur. Item Maister —— Bolen, son and eyre of Sir William Bolen. Item Maister —— Haydon, son and eyre of Sir Harre Haydon. Item —— Pygott, son and eyre of Sir Rauff Pygott. Item John Melton, son and eyre of Sir Jon Melton. Item —— Hungurford, son and eyre of Sir Water Hungurford."

R. Sheldon's lands.

1503, Oct. 2.—"Be hit knowyn that I Sir John Grene goostly fathir to Raulyn Sheldon, he lyyng on his deeth bedde, desyred me to goo unto Sir Henre Vernon and to know of him whethir he wold bye his lande in Sheldon. For his mynde was that he shuld have it affore any othir, and hit pleasid hym. And acordyng unto the said Raulyn desyre, I went to the said Sir Henre and shewyd unto hym the mynde of the said Raulyn. And the said Sir Henre answerd and said that the said Raubyn myght sell no lande lyyng on his dethe bedde after the custome of the lordshipe of Assheforde. And therfore he wold not bye his lande, but send unto hym xv*d.* in almys, which I the said Sir John delyvered unto the said Raulyn. And that tyme I knew no thyng nor no tytle that Phelip Leche had in the said lande. But afterwarde when the

said Raulyn understode that the said Sir Henre wold not bye the said lande, then he said he myght do with his one lande what he wold. And his mynd was that Rauff Leche shuld have hit. And what bargyn he made with the said Phelip for the same I can not sey. But the said Raulyn said he hadde receyvyd no more of the said Philip in peny and peny worth but xlij. marke, which was hadde afore or the said Raulyn sende me unto the said Sir Henre. And what the said Philip gaffe unto the said Raulyn afterwarde for his tytle I can not tell, but by the seyng of his doughters, nor what bargyn he made with him. But I sertyfye for a troythe the said Raulyn lyvyd not vij wokes after, nor was not at that tyme able to ryde nor goe as above said, nor never cam forth of his house tyll he cam uppon the bere. Also when that I the said Sir John cam to mynystre the last sacrament to the said Raulyn, Agnes and Margaret his doughters shewyd unto me that Philip Leche shuld gyff unto them x marke. And this I harde of them and of no nother person. And this is trewe as I will answere unto God. In wittness herof I the said Sir John have sett to my name and my seale. Wrytten the secunde day of October the xix yere of the reigne of Kyng Henre the vijth *per me Johannem Grene capellanum.*" *Signet.*

[John Babington ?] to Catharine [Babington ?].

Thursday, June 14. London.—Desires her to send his sheets and twenty nobles for himself and his sister Mering. He owes money to his uncle Arnald for iron, steel, and malvesey. His lord has written to Sir Richard Sacheverell concerning the parsonage. Mentions an exchange of land with Nicholas Clemenson. Gives particulars about dealings with mercers and about the illness of his lady. He was not offered ale, beef or wine, when he was at her house in Tothill Street at nine in the morning. Mentions his uncle, William Fitzherbert. Gives particulars about his meadows.

Thomas Babington to his son, Henry Babington.

N.Y. March 18. Dethick.—Desires him to view some land, and to be at Derby on Saturday.

Laurence Lowe to ——.

N.D. Concerning an obligation of 40 marks for the payment of 24*l.* in instalments. Mentions William Babington. *Imperfect.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to Thomas Babington.

N.Y. June 23.—I perceive by your letter that Thomas Wingfield of Wirksworth will not go to London to appear at this time, but will abide all danger. Save only for my promise to the Lords of the Council that all such as were at London last term should appear on the fifteenth of Trinity, none of them would have come home yet. That lewd fellow shall not break my promise. I will that Sanford ride to him, and if he will not give sureties to go incontinently of himself, he must be carried up in spite of himself and be delivered to Ralph Leche to be punished. Whatever his conveyance may cost, I will see paid, for I had rather spend a great deal of money than that the Council should say that I broke any appointment.

Henry VIII. to Sir Henry Vernon.

[1512,] May 30. Greenwich.—"Trusty and welbeloved we grete you welle. And forasmoche as for the defence of this our reame and

resistence against outwarde enemyes, it ys necessaryly requisite that almaner our subgiettes hable for the werres shoulde be put in sufficient arredines for the same to do unto us service when the caas shall require, we therfor wol and desire you and nevertheles commaunde you that with all diligence possible aftre the receipte of thies our lettres ye not oonly prepayre suche and as many hable men for the werres sufficiently harneissed as ye maye and can prepayre of our owne tenauntes and other inhabited within your offices and romes and noon other, but also make certificat in writing of their nombre to our self, or to the Bisshop of Duresme our Secretary, before the fest of Sainct John Baptist next commyng at the ferthest, like as we have semblably writen unto all lordes, knightes, squiers, and gentilmen of every shire within this our reame.

And therfore faile ye not taccomplishe the premisses as you tendre our honour and the suertie of us, our reame, and subgiettes, so and in suche wise that by your preparacon of a good nombre of hable men we may undrestond your towardly mynde to do unto us service and pleasure, whiche shalbe remembred according to your deserte. And thes our lettres shalbe your sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf. Yeven undre our signet at our manour of Grenewiche the xxx^{ti} day of May." *Sign manual.*

Henry VIII. to Sir Henry Vernon.

N.Y. Jan. 15. Greenwich.—"Trusty and welbiloved we grete you wele, and forasmoche as we entend to send with all diligence an armye unto the see for the defence of our reame ayenst our outeward enemys, we therfor wol that ye with diligence upon the sight herof prepaire and arredy the nombre of a hundred tal men hable for the warre sufficiently harneised, and to send theym to Grenewich the viijth day of March next comyng, than and there to be mustred, and soo to passe the see under the retynue of suche persones as we shall appoint, and in the mean season that ye doo send some persone to receyve money for their conduct and jakettes, and of your towardnes herin tascertaigne us in writing by the xvth day of this next moneth of February withoute any failling as ye tender the honour, suertie and defence of us and of our said reame, and woll have more largely our favour for the same herafter. Yeven under our signet at our manour of Grenewiche the xvth day of January. *Sign manual.*

John Grufith to Sir Henry Vernon.

N.D. I am glad to hear of your good estate and your victory over the greater part of your adversaries. Your cousin, my master, Sir Reece is glad of it. Whereas your chaplain, Mr. R. . granted a resignation to a kinsman at my request, I pray you to keep the benefice in your hands until you come to Haddon. I will come to you as soon as I may. "Your one Wallshe prest John Grufith."

— Oldwell to Sir Henry Vernon, knight.

N.D. On business concerning the manor of Wirksworth. Mentions Sir Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy, Nicholas and Ralph Fitzherbert, John Boseffeld, and Marmaduke Constable.

Marriage of Mary, Queen of France.

[1514, September.] List of stores, etc., delivered to Garter King of Arms. (*Printed in "Rutland Papers," pp.* 26, 27.)

The Royal Household.

[1514-1515.] "Ordinaunces and appoytmentes made and stablessed by the King our moost dred soverayn Lord Henry the viijth concernyng logings within his Court in the vjth yere of his moost honorable reigne, at Grenewiche." *Three sheets.*

N.D. "A proporcion for the Kinges majestye, the Qwynes grace and the housholde for one meale, being a fyshe meale."

"A lyke proporcion for a fleshe meale being a dener." *Two sheets, tabulated.*

"An ordenaunce for the Kynges majestie, the Quens Grace and the thowsholde at my Lorde of Shrewsburyes for a fyshe mealle." *Two sheets, tabulated.*

"Th'appoynctement of officers suche as shall attend uppon the King and Quene nowe lately made. The compting hous . . Bakehouse . . Pantrye . . Boterye . . Celler . . Pycher-house . . Spycerye . . Confixsyonarye . . Ewrye . . Lawndyre Lardyners . . Kechyn . . Childerne &c. . . Kechyn &c. . . Boylers . . Th'accatric . . Pultrye . . Scalding house . . Squyllerye . . Pastery and the Sawterye . . Porters at the gate . . Herbyngiers . . Cartakers . . Almoners . . The Hall . . Stable . . Garnettour . Kecper of the botel-horses.

Officers and other apperteignyng to theym whiche been written by name particlierly and not in groys manier as is by me afore written been in nombre clx. personnes.

The Kinge's syde.

My Lord Marques.
My Lord of Surrey.
My Lord Chambrelaīn.

Maister Marney.
Mr. Parre.
Mr. Boleyn.
Mr. Pechye.

Mr. Gilford.
Mr. Compton.
Mr. Carewe.
Mr. Darell.
Mr. Norris.
Mr. Penago.
Mr. Fitzwilliam.
Mr. Tyler.

Gentilmen usshers dailly waytours
- Mr. Knowles.
- Mr. Egerton.
- Mr. Garnysshe.
- Mr. Palmer.

Gentilmen usshers quarter waytours
- Mr. Morgan.
- Skydmore.
- Lee.

Sewers of the Chambre . . Gromes of the Chambre . . Pages of the Chambre . . Warderobe of the robis . . Wardrobe of beddes . . Messagiers of the Chambre.

Chapelayns
- Doctor Wilcokkes.
- Doctor Hygans.
- Doctor Fell.
- The clerc of the Closet.

Phesissians
- Maister Chambre.
- Mr. Doctor the Spenyard.

Surgeons
- Mr. John.
- Marcellus.

Gromes of the Prive Chambre . . Crosbowe berers . . Signet . Jewelhous.
Mr. Deane, Mr. Almoner, Mr. Deane of Sarum.

The Quene's syde.

Ladies	The Lady Bulleyn. The Lady Willoughby. The Lady Mountejoy. The Lady Fitzwilliam. The Lady Guyldeford, sen. The Lady Parre. The Lady Gilford, jun. The Lady Compton. The Lady Darrell.
Gentilwomen	Maistris Carewe. Mrs. Jernyngham. Mrs. Fynche. Mrs. Phelip. Mrs. Coke. Mrs. Twyford.
Chamberers	Mrs. Wolrhoo. Mrs. Kempe. Mrs. Otewell.
Chambrelain	The Lord Chambrelain.
Confessour	The Lord of Landaf.
Chapelains	Maister Plomer. Mr. Hughes. Mr. Peter. Mr. Dent. Clerc of Closet.
Gentlemen huisshers	George Fraunces. Robert Hasylrige.
Gentilmen waitours	George Sutton. John Suttell. —— Gourney. Thomas Gardygan.

Sewers to the Quene . . Sewers of the chambre . . Sergeauntes at armes . Yeomen huisshers . . Yeomen of the chambre . . Gromes of the chambre . . Pages of the chambre . . Warderobe of robis . . Warderobe of beddes . . Grome porter . . . Messyngiers . . The Secretaries clerc . . The Quenes potycary . . The Quenes lavendre." *Four sheets, tabulated.*

Richard Vernon to his uncle, Sir Rees ap Thomas.

1516, Dec. 1. Haddon, in the Peak.—Concerning lands at West Bromwich, co. Stafford, claimed by his cousin, Roger (?) ap Hopkyns. Mentions his cousin Sir Griffith ap Rees, his brother John, and others.

The Royal Household.

[1513-1522.] List of Knights, Esquires of the Body, Gentlemen Ushers, and others. *Two sheets.* (*Printed in "Rutland Papers," pp.* 101-103.)

The Field of the Cloth of Gold.

[1520, June.] List of persons who attended Henry VIII. and his Queen to the Field of the Cloth of Gold. *Three sheets.* (*Printed in "Rutland Papers," pp.* 29-38.)

List of offices at Guisnes. *Two sheets.* ("*Rutland Papers," pp.* 39-40.)

Estimate for the King's and Queen's diet. ("*Rutland Papers," pp.* 41-42.)

Order for the second meeting. ("*Rutland Papers," p.* 43.)

List of persons appointed to attend upon the King and the French Queen, and of the challengers and judges. ("*Rutland Papers," pp.* 44-46.)

Two sheets. ("*Rutland Papers," pp.* 47-48.)

Meeting of Henry VIII. and Charles V.

[1520, July.] Order for the meeting. *Two sheets.* (*Printed in "Rutland Papers," pp.* 50-57.)

List of officers appointed to attend upon the King at Gravelines. ("*Rutland Papers," pp.* 57-59.)

Charles V.

[1522, March.] List of persons whom the Emperor proposes to bring with him to England. *Thirteen sheets.* (*Extracts printed in "Rutland Papers," pp.* 60-66.)

Note concerning the Emperor's table. *Three pages.* ("*Rutland Papers," pp.* 66-67.)

Estimate of wine in London. ("*Rutland Papers," pp.* 68-69.)

Orders for the reception of the Emperor. *Two sheets.* ("*Rutland Papers," pp.* 70-76.)

Payments made for provisions. ("*Rutland Papers," pp.* 76-77.)

Remembrances concerning the Emperor's visit. ("*Rutland Papers," pp.* 78-79.)

Estimate of provisions required. ("*Rutland Papers," pp.* 79-80.)

List of persons appointed to attend the King at Dover. ("*Rutland Papers," p.* 81.)

List of wine provided between Dover and London. ("*Rutland Papers," pp.* 81-82.) "A boke of lyvereys of suche officers as shall giff attendaunce upon themperor and my Lorde Cardynall at Dover." (*Not printed.*)

Directions for the service of the Emperor. ("*Rutland Papers," pp.* 82-83.)

Remembrances for the Lord Mayor of London. ("*Rutland Papers," pp.* 83-84.)

List of surveyors of provisions. ("*Rutland Papers," p.* 85.)

List of lodgings appointed for the Emperor and his retinue. *Five sheets.* ("*Rutland Papers," pp.* 86-93.)

Another list of lodgings. ("*Rutland Papers," pp.* 93-95.)

Another list of lodgings. *Two sheets.* ("*Rutland Papers," pp.* 93-95.)

Estimates of diets required. *Two sheets.* ("*Rutland Papers," pp.* 96-98.)

Remembrances concerning the Emperor's visit. ("*Rutland Papers," pp.* 99-100.)

"Officers apoynted to gyve ther attendaunce uppon themperor during his abydyng in England." (*Not printed.*)

Bills of fare for the Emperor, eight messes of noblemen, and twenty messes of officers for Tuesday the 29th and Wednesday the 30th of April, at Dover, and also for Cardinal Wolsey and his retinue. *Three sheets.* (*Not printed.*)

Nicholas Stokesley to Anthony Babington.

N.Y. Oct. 10. Duffield.—Sends a list of institutions to the church of Eggington from 1343 to 1521 collected out of the registers (of the see of Lichfield).

John, Prior of Repton, to Anthony Babington.

N.Y. Feb. 28. Repton (Repingdon).—Concerning legal business in London.

[John Babington] to his brother, Anthony Babington, of Dethick.

1527, Dec. 28. Temple Brewen.—According to your commandment in London, I have come to Lincolnshire to keep my Christmas, in which coming I have done displeasure to my Lord of St. John of Jerusalem in England and my brethren. My excuse was to do for the performance of our father's last will, and our brother Chaworth and the furtherance of our cousin's children, and our brother Master Ralph Babington's. I would not have come from London this Christmas to win 100*l.* or more. *Torn.*

Sir R. Sacheverell, Sir Brian Stapilton, Sir John Villers and Roger Greenhaugh to [Thomas, Earl of Rutland].

[1531, May 18. Mansfield.]—A commission bearing date the 20th of February directed to the Abbot of Welbeck, R. Sacheverell, knighte, Brian Stapilton, knight, John Villers, knight, John Hercy and Roger Grenehaugh was delivered to the said Commissioners on the last of April. The effect of it was to view and certify the number and state of the deer in the forest of Sherwood, and of three parks within the same. We accordingly met at Nottingham on the 2nd of May, and called before us Nicholas Strelley (Styrley), Lieutenant of the said forest, and commanded him "to make in his dere." He answered that he must have three weeks, and that the time of year for taking any view there was past. The Commissioners gave him fifteen days of respite, and on the 18th of May met him at Mansfield in the forest, and asked him whether his deer were ready to be viewed. He answered that neither he nor any of the other officers had "made in" any deer, saying that if they had stirred the deer they would have done more hurt than good, the season of the year being passed. He will be ready at all times to shew these and other considerations before your lordship and others of the King's Council. *Signed.*

Nicholas Strelley to [the Earl of Rutland].

[1531,] May.—On the second of this month, I received your letter dated the 23rd of April by your servant Villers, to whom you desired me to make delivery of the game. I pray you not to drive me this season

to make delivery, for no perfect view can be taken. The stirring of the game would cause great hurt, which I suppose you mind not. It would be to my dishonesty. Please "acerten" the King's Commissioners of your pleasure in the matter. They have taken fifteen days respite to know your pleasure, and I should need fifteen days more to make the view ready "wheche is abowte the fence tyme."

Sir John Villers to the Earl of Rutland.

[1531,] May 21. Broksby.—"Maister Sacheverell, Maister Stapillton, Maister Grenaulle," and I were at Mansfield on the 18th of May to take a view of the deer in Sherwood according to our commission. The cause why we took no view appears in our certificate. I am promised knowledge shortly by whom the deer have been hunted, whereof I will certify you at the coming up of Master Pollyt. I desire to know whether my brother Thomas shall go to the forest to take the game. If Master Strelley has one overlooker with him, the deer will lie in better rest. "Fother hath beyne to scantte and bestis so weke that you have had no cariages as yett. As sone as bestis beyne in harte hey will helpe you as well in Nothynghamshyre as in Leystershyre." *Signed.*

George Wyndam to Ralph Bawde.

1533, Feb. 13.—I desire you to make sale and delivery of as much wood and underwood growing upon the lands belonging to my benefice of Kirkby Misperton in the county of York, of which you are fermor, as you shall think necessary, and to employ the money coming from the sale thereof in the reparation of the housing of the said parsonage "within the moote there." *Signet.*

Thomas Cromwell to the Earl of Rutland.

[1535,] Aug. 9. Berkeley Horns.—The King gives you his hearty and condign thanks for your diligent advertisement of such things as touch his Majesty and for your good will towards the correction of transgressors. He is advertised that the Warden of the friars who have spoken those seditious words is a right honest person, and that it may be that he is accused by such light persons as percase cannot justify the same. The King therefore requires you to call before you the said Warden and all his friars, and thoroughly to examine the matter between them and their accusers, and to signify your proceedings to the King or his Council, upon which you shall know further of his pleasure. The King's pleasure is that you shall cause the other friar, Friar John Colsell, using the deceitful art of magic and astronomy, to be taken and detained in ward until further advertisement.

John Wyseman to the Earl of Rutland.

[c. 1541, Aug. 23.] Saint Bartholomew's Eve. Much Canfield (co. Essex).—I have received a letter from Master Chancellor, wherein he wills me to put my Lady your wife, or her deputy, in possession of the house and Commandery of the Eagle and of all possessions therof not in lease, and to suffer her to have "the preferment" of the stock, store, goods and chattels there, paying for the same as much as any

other would pay. At my late being there with Master Solicitor, we made an inventory, of which I delivered a copy to Master Dysney, your treasurer. Master Solicitor being unable to make a long "taryaunce" there, has referred the pricing thereof to Master Freman and me. We willed Master Dysney to take possession of the demesnes, praying him to sue you to be good lord to the poor man who is fermor there. *Postscript*:—If Master Dysney has not yet taken possession according to the order of Master Solicitor and me, I by this writing authorise your Lady or her deputy to take possession hereafter at her pleasure.

William Constable, priest, to the Earl of Rutland.

[1537,] April 10. Oxford.—It pleased you liberally to give me the parsonage of Bottesford, and now I wish to use the same as the laws of God and the King's injunctions require. So I should not only do my duty in keeping hospitality amongst my parishioners, but also discharge my conscience the better in being personally amongst them. This I cannot now do because the mansion and other edifices there are utterly decayed, and your officers there will not suffer me quietly to receive the fruits to the intent that I might this year begin to repair the houses. This once done, I intend to repair thither for the discharge of my conscience, and I doubt not that you will be content. If these causes did not move me, I would be content that you should have it still. An injunction has been sent forth by my Lord Privy Seal for hospitality to be kept and reparations to be done in every benefice, and the cure to be sufficiently discharged. These things I intend to see done this year myself. The parish for lack of good curates has been very ill served, and the mansion is so sore decayed that I am assured that 200 marks will not honestly build and repair it. In consideration whereof be pleased to send commandment to Lokwoode and your other officers there that they "mell" not with the oblations or fruits this year, but deliver to me all fruits received since the Annunciation of our Lady last. I doubt not that you will be content and will help me, seeing that I intend this to the honour of God and the wealth and better instruction of your tenants and the inhabitants.

The Earl of Rutland to [William Constable] parson of Bottesford.

[1537,] April 12. Enfield.—I have received your letter saying that you are very desirous to have the parsonage of Bottesford forthwith in your hands. I marvel not a little that you should be more desirous thereof at this time than heretofore, and that you should show such ingratitude and unkindness to me, considering that I am fully determined to repair thither and continue thereabouts. You should have given me an honest warning to avoid the parsonage by a lawful day, though I had been a man of small reputation as I think you note me to be. *Postscript*:—In case you are minded at any time to give ghostly instruction to the parishioners, your flock, it will be very well done, and I shall be very glad thereof. *Signed.*

Thomas Cromwell to —— Babington.

N.Y. Nov. 12. London.—Your brother Thomas Babington, son and heir of your late father, Sir Anthony Babington, knight, deceased, agreed to an award made by Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, knight, and others, that Dame Catharine, your late mother, should have the manor

place of Kingston, in the county of Nottingham, with certain lands there during her life and for a year after her decease, paying nothing for it, although your brother might have had 10*l.* a year rent from it. I am informed that you, being your mother's executor, have during the said year after her decease in most ungentle and unnatural manner committed so great spoil, waste, and destruction about the said manor place that 100*l.* would not set all things in the state that they were in at your entry. These shall be to require you to take two honest and indifferent gentlemen on your part, and your brother two for his, to view the waste and spoil, and to take such order in the matter as shall be consonant to right and justice, so that your brother may have no cause to complain to me or any other of the King's Council. If the spoil be as great as appears by a book of particulars which I have read, you have not used yourself according to the office and duty of a brother.

Thomas Babington.

N.D. Answer of Thomas Babington, esquire, to the demand of John Babington, esquire, under eleven heads. Concerning "booles" at Ashover and River, smelting places, tools, lead, slag and scraps. Mentions the award of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, the will of Sir Anthony Babington and other affairs of the family.

The Earl of Rutland to the Lord Privy Seal.

1540, July 9.—"My Lord yt may plese you to advertyse the Kynges highnes that this mornyng at iiij of the clok the Duke of Cleve his Imbassedor came to the Quene and withyn a whyle after she sent for me to cum to her, and for that I coude not understond the Imbassador I desired this berer Mr. Recevar to go with me. And she called us into her chambre and dec[lare]d by the Imbassador that the Kynges highnes had sent to her a c . . n message which required awnswer agayn, and I advysed her accordingly to send awnswer ether by writyng or by mothe as she plesed. Whereupon she determyned to send Berd by cause he brought the message, and she wold not write, and agayn the Imbassedor wold not go of the message by no mene. Wherfor Berd cumys agayn with the awnswer by mothe. And for that I dyd see her to take the matter hevely, I desired her to be of good comfort, and that the Kynges highnes ys so gracyous and wertues a prince that he wold nothyng but that shuld stond with the law of God and for the dyscharge of his conscience and hers and the quyetnes of this realme hereafter, and at the sute of all his lordes and commyns which ys the state of the hole realme, his highnes [is conte]nt to refar the matter to the bysshoppes and the clergye who be as well lerned men and of as good conscience and lyveyng as any be in the world, so that her grace hath cause to reyose and not to be sory, whiche matter she hard well and sayd nothyng to yt. And ynasmyche as me semes by the Imbasseador he hath no wyll nether to go on the message nor yet to mell yn the matter as he sayd, I thought yt good to addvertyse by this berer by cause he was present. And yn case the Imbassedor do desir or the Quene to speke any more with me, I pray you to know the Kynges hyghnes plesur, whom I shall call to me for that I understond nether of them. And thuse I commit you to God. Riten this present mornyng with the hand of your owne Thomas Rutland." *Copy.*

A Loan.

[1542.]—Instructions given by the King to the Earl of Rutland whom he sends into the county of Nottingham, for levying the loan. The

instructions mention the "greate and importable chardges" in the erection of castles and fortresses both in the realm and at Calais and Guisnes, about the haven at Dover, and the maintenance of a great garrison in Ireland "for the better reducing of the same to the knowledge of God and good civilitie." They mention also the grant of a subsidy from 20*l.* upwards, and of certain fifteenths. The money is to be delivered to Edmond Pekham, Cofferor of the King's Household. *Sign Manual. Three pages.*

John Dudley to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

[1541,] Nov. 26. The Court.—"I have no newes to writ you, but the Kinges highnes, thankes be God, is in good helth, being not a little trobled with this grct affayre. At your lordship's departinge frome the Court, thes thinges which he reveled syns was—I dare saye—farr out of your expectacion and myne, but all that are the Kinges true servantes and subjectes are bounde to thank God that thes sudden misserys was so sone reveled, for the dangers that might have ensued to our soverayne lordc our master's persone, whom God of his grace longe indue with good helthe and lyffe, and thos that wold otherwis, short lyffe, with due rewarde of theire merites pray our Lorde send theym." *Signet.*

Warter.

N.D. "Thes er the westimentes, coppes, with all other ornamentes belongyng onto monastery of Wartre.

Furst one sute of reid welvet, one for the prest decane and subdecane, and one coppe of the seid reid welvet, and for the chanters two coppes of flowred damaske with vij other coppes appertenyng on the resydew of the mynysteres of the qweire of redde satan of burgions.

Also one sute of sanguine welvet, one coppe, vestimentes for the prest decane and subdecane of the same. Also two copes of blew welvet for the chanters.

Also one sutte of blew sylke callyd the watter bowges, (*the arms of the Roos family*) a cope for the prest, also westimentes for the seid prest, subdecane, decane, and also coppes for the chanteres of the forseid watter bowges.

Also for the prest, decane, and subdecane, westimentes of blew welvet purfeild.

Also copes of blew satan, other wais callyd Catt of Montans, for the prest and for the chanteres, with westimentes for the prest, decane and subdecane of the forseid sathan, with no more of thes remanyng.

Also one old sute of blew sattan off burgions, coppes for the prest and chanteres and also for the prest, decane, and subdecane westimentes of the seid blew sattan, with no more of thes remanyng.

giffin to the parish of Wartre.

Also one sute for the prest, decane, and subdecane of whitt sylke, and one cope for the prest and vj copes of whitt buschan for the chanteres and for the resydew of the ministeres of the qwere.

one giffin to Seton anoder to Linton.

Also one sute of blake worseitt coppes and westimentes for the prest decane and subdecane with the chanteres and viij for the resydew of the ministeres in the qwere, with no more of thes with us remanyng.

given to the parish church of Wartre.

Also one sute copes and westimentes for the prest decane and subdecane, with the chanteres of grene sattan. No more of thes with us remanyng.

Also one cope and westimentes of gold cloth of tyssue for the prest, decane and subdecane.

Also one westiment for the ornamentes to prest and decane of festival dayes and Sundayes, and also for the prest and decane of —— and one westment of blake worseid for morow messe of requiem dayly.

Of no value. Given to the chanons.

Also for vij auters with vij westimentes with all other ornamentes necessarye belongyng to them singulerlye.

Thes er the jowelles with the platt belongyng to the monastery of Wartre.

In my Lordes handes.

In primis one salte with coverynge		xxviij. onces.
Item one calix	- - -	xxxj. ,,
Item alter calix	- - -	xiv. & dimid. onces.
Item one peice	- - -	xv. onces.
Item one grett masser called Jacob.		
Item thre dowsan sponnes	- -	xlviij. ,,
Item alter calix	- - -	xv. ,,
Item alius calix	- - -	xv. et. dimid. onces.
Item alter calix	- - -	xvij. onces.
Item alius calix	- - -	xv. ,,
Item alter calix	- - -	xvij. ,,
Item Saynt Jamys hand	- -	xxvij. et. dimid. onces.
Item one paire of sensores	- -	xxxiij. onces.
Item thre saltes with one coverynge		xx. ,,
Item one scheipe	- - -	xiij. ,,
Item one paire candilstykes	-	l. ,,
Item one croce	- - -	lvj. ,,
Item one flatt pyce	- - -	x. ,,
Item one croce fote with the stalke		xxx. ,,
Item one salte and two cruettes	-	xxxj. ,,
Item one calix	- - -	xix. et dimid. onces.
Item one peice with the coverynge	-	xxiiij. onces.
Item alter peice	- - -	xj. ,,
Item one paire sensores	- . -	xxviij. ,, ,,

Inventory of oxen, calves, horses, sheep, and swine.

"This is a trew certificacion of the lenthe and breid of our church with all other howses coveryd with leyd belongyng onto the monastery of Wartre.

The croce church, of breid xij yerdes; of lenthe xl yerdes.

Item the qwere in lenthe xxviij yerdes; of breid ix yerdes.

Item the clauster rundaboute, lxxxxvj yerdes; of breid iiij yerdes.

Item the chapitor of lenthe xiiij yerdes; of breid vij yerdes.

Item the dorter, of lenthe xxxiiij yerdes; of breid ix yerdes.

Item the hall, of lenthe xxiiij yerdes; of breid xj yerdes.

Item Master Prior's chawmier, of lenthe xvj yerdes; of breid ix yerdes.

Item one garner, of lenthe xvij yerdes; of breid viij yerdes.

Item the fratry, of lenthe xxvij yerdes; of breid ix yerdes.

Item a nother garner, of lenthe xxxiiij yerdes; of breid xiij yerdes.

Of thes hows afore writtyng, thre are scupe ruffid, that is the churche, dorter, and the hall, and other thre of these are basterd, that

is the Master Prior chawmer and the two garners, and the fratry flatt ruffid.

Of thes iiiij^{or} (*sic*) are up rewifd, that is the croce churche, the chapitor, the quere, and the hall, and all other are flatt ruffid."

The Royal Household.

"An ordinance for the Kynges Ma[jesty] my lorde Princes grace, the Ladie[s Mary and] Elezabethe with divers other lordes and lad[ies] . . . Thursdaye the xxvjth daye . . . [xx]xv^{o} regis Henrici viij^{vi} with the Duke of . . . of Lynes before his goinge to Bullen." List of dishes for five courses and "the voyde."

"Sooper at Hyde Parke the same daie." List of dishes for five courses.

"Supper ibidem." List of dishes.

"An ordinance for the Kinges ma[jesty] with his ij doughters Sonday the xvijth d[aie] of September anno regni Regis Henrici viij^{vi} xxxiij." *Two pages.*

(*The third list should probably follow the fourth. Neither of the dates given are correct, the errors being probably in the regnal years. The date intended in the first case appears to be June* 26, 1544, *and that in the last September* 17, 1542.)

Another list showing the food provided for the Prince, the Steward, the Treasurer, and others.

J. Chaworth to the Countess of Rutland.

[1542, October.] Wednesday.—His grace of Norfolk at Lincoln appointed that all Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire should attend upon my Lord of Shrewsbury and my Lord of Rutland, saying that they should both be in battle and go together. I thought that all Nottinghamshire gentlemen and their retinues would have gone with my Lord of Rutland without any further request. I have since heard that most of them have gone with my Lord of Shrewsbury. As my Lord of Rutland is not in these parts, I do not know what he will think. My advice is that you should send letters to all the captains of Nottinghamshire desiring them, on coming into the north parts, to repair to my Lord of Rutland's retinue, which would be to his great comfort. They are to set forward to-morrow or on Friday. I look every hour to set forward my men. To-morrow you shall know what is concluded by the King's council at York. The Captains of Nottinghamshire who are to go under the King are:—Sir John Wylloughby's brother, Sir John Byron, Sir Bryan Stapylton's son and heir, John Mering of Mering, John Hercy of Grove, John Babington of Rampton, Anthony Nowell of Mattersey. All these were at home on Monday last.

Robert Rawson to Mrs. Levening, at Acklam.

[c. 1543,] April 26. Seaton (co. York).—Forasmuch as your daughters by Mr. Levening have been found wards to the King, I have the wardship and marriage of them by his grant. I charge you in his name to keep them "uncontrake and unaffidde" (uncontracted and unaffianced) till I send for them. Nevertheless if you or your friends be disposed to buy them, or either of them, I shall be glad to set you a reasonable price.

T. Paston to his brother-in-law, the Earl of Rutland.

[1543,] June 3. Westminster.—The King has sent his chief herald of arms to Calais, to meet the Emperor's chief herald. They are to ride together to the French King, not, I think, to make a defiance for the King, but to bring him to such a peace as they shall require. If the French King come to that peace, I think they will all put their powers against the Turk. The Emperor is not yet arrived in Almain. The King is advertised from Venice that the Turk is coming with his army by sea, to one of the French King's ports called Toulon, which is one of the goodliest ports in the whole world. "The French King—like the most Christened Prince—hath for truth mad a grett preperration for the Turk's coming, both with wyne and bisskett, and other grett pr[ovisions] sent, and he hath sent Munser Vandom's brother." *Torn.*

Sir William Paston to his daughter, the Countess of Rutland.

[1543, Sept. 21.] St. Matthew's Day.—"Madam, evermore Gode's blessynge be with you, with most umbell recommendacions unto my Lorde, whome I trust yet Allmyghty God shall strenght. Here I send John Calle to com to you, whome I trust wyll not fayle, and my wyffe and I shall cume after so faste as we may. Your servaunte shall shewe you what case I stond in at this tyme, for my horse have suche dysease fallen to hym that he is abell to do no servyce, nor I have none other, to goo owte at the dorez, one that wyll beare me, but I shall make the best shyft I can to cume with all the hast possybell, and I pray you to be of good conforte, and I and all myne shall pray for my lord. Thus ever fare you as well as I wolde my selff. Scrybelled in hast this Saynt Mathuys day in the mornynge. (*Postscript in Sir W. Paston's own hand:—*) For Gode's love remember yff yow ffolyly shuld cast away your selff, you shuld nott only dysplese God, but also hynder my lord and your chyldere and many other, and therfor I pray God send you good coumfforte and counsell. Scrybyllyd in hast with the hande off your father, WYLLIAM PASTON, K[night]. I trust God wyllyng nott longe to tary froe yowe."

John Swynhowe to Roger Forest, Comptroller to the Countess of Rutland.

[c. 1543,] Nov. 23.—I have spoken to Mr. Roos, concerning one of Levening's daughters, and he told me that Mr. Rawson (Radeston), one of the King's feodaries had received her from him. Nevertheless he said that if my Lady obtained her, he would pay 10*l.* according to his promise. I have sent a declaration of my accounts for the feodaryship.

Vol. II.

Petition of Eleanor, Countess Dowager of Rutland to Edward VI.

[1547-1551.]—She is indebted to him in the sum of 316*l.* 15*s.* 6¾*d.* depending in divers of his courts, partly for the payment of the debts of

her late husband to the late King, Henry VIII., and to other persons by reason of his great charges in the King's service beyond the sea and in other places, and also for the charges she has sustained "in settinge forwarde the honorable Henry, nowe Erle of Rutlande her sonne in lyke servyce duringe the tyme of his mynoritie." She is not able to make present payment, and she prays the King to pardon part of the debt and grant favourable days for the payment of the residue.

W. Lord St. John [of Basing] to the Earl of Rutland.

[c. 1547,] Feb. 22.—I have written to your mother, of Lord Burgavenny's coming to you, whereof she will make you privy. Your own causes with the King, the marriage of your sister, and the payment of Lord Derby, are matters of great importance. I exhort you "to stay yourself" to the order of Council until you be discharged thereof, and in a state to live as you be called. You must live with little and leave your rents to bear the charge for the time. You must appoint your officers to pay your rents to me if I be the man you will trust. Lord Derby must be paid.

William Horsley to the Earl of Rutland.

[1547 ?] Dec. 23. Tickencote.—Upon receipt of your letter of the 17th of December, my master, being very sore sick, commanded me to ride immediately to Master Augustine Porter to learn what office the Duke of Norfolk had in the country about him. He had no office in that country, but he had certain manors in Lincolnshire which are given by the King to him and his heirs male, and which were some time parcel of Lord Beaumont's lands. These are their names:—

Folkingham. There is a goodly park and the site of a castle in the town. It is distant about sixteen miles from your manor of the Eagle, and ten from your castle of Belvoir.

Caythorpe. There is the site of a castle now utterly decayed, and a little park. It is distant about seven miles from the Eagle and seven from Belvoir.

Welbourne. It is distant about five miles from the Eagle and nine from Belvoir.

Westborough. It is distant about nine miles from the Eagle and four from Belvoir.

Heckington and Ruskington. They are distant about thirteen miles from the Egle and fourteen from Belvoir.

He had divers other things in the same shire very meet for you, if by your friends you can obtain them to be put in fee ferm to you and your heirs, rendering to the King the old rent with some abatement for repairs. So the King would be sure of his [rent] and thereby a great gainer, and your servants will be ready to serve when he shall call on you. In Leicestershire, Lord ——— and the Earl of Huntingdon have the rule; in Lincolnshire, Lady Suffolk. If ——— have all the shire, there is but Nottinghamshire for you.

I can hear of no chantries in these parts but ——— and Wyvill, which are in lease for many years, and the chantries at Bottesford, which are [not] yet void. Nor can I hear of any colleges or good ferms now void.

Mr. Porter willed me to remember you of Stow Park. "If the Bysshops forsake their temporalties, yow will remember that, for hit lieth within v. miles of the Egle, and is the Bysshop of Lincoln's, and

for onything I can lerne is in his handes and not in leas. It is a very goodly thing, and if yow can gete but the kepyng of hit, or hit in leas unto yow may otherwise come by hit, hit shalbe muche for your lordships pleasure." I cannot hear of other things save the bailywick of Newark.

Instructions to the Earl of Rutland.

[1549.] "A memoriall geven to our right trusty and right welbiloved cousyn the Erle of Rutland appointed by us with the advise and consent of our dearest uncle the Duke of Somerset Governour of our parsone and Protector of our realmes dominions and subjectes, and the rest of our Counsaill, to be Lorde Warden of the East and Midle Marches foranempt Scotland, and to have the chief rule, ordre and governaunce of our garrysons and men of warre upon those frontires."

The Earl, repairing to his charge with as much speed as he may, shall confer with Sir Thomas Holcroft, Sir John Haryngton, and Sir Francis Leeke, knights, and John Brende, esquire, whom we have appointed to be of our Council there. By them and all other ways, he shall inform himself of the present state of all our "peces" as well in Scotland as in Berwick, Norham, and Wark, and of all our garrisons and men of war. He shall then with all possible diligence provide for the supply of wants and the redress of such things as are out of order.

We have been credibly informed that sundry Captains, especially such as inhabit Northumberland, neither attend their charges nor have their full numbers; but rather, seeking to enrich themselves, lie at their houses, so that when time of service comes, they either come not at all or bring small numbers of men, and those "so unexperte and unhable" that they will not abide in the field or show themselves before the enemy, but fly away to their houses without licence. The Earl shall therefore call all the Captains before him and the Council, and shall shew them the statute made in the last Parliament for the true service of Captains, saying that he has special charge to see the offenders punished without respect of persons, either after the order of our laws or of the martial laws, as the case shall require. And here he shall at good length declare to them the great dishonour that daily grows not only to us and the whole realm, but also to themselves by this their unruly doings, and the boldness that the enemy thereby conceives. He shall likewise cause the soldiers to have like warning, either by their Captains or otherwise as he shall think most convenient.

After these warnings and admonitions, the Earl shall have continually an earnest regard to see that such as offend against our laws or proclamations be punished without delay, so that by the quick and sharp punishment of a few, the multitude may be "lerned" to do their duties.

He shall also appoint certain places at which the Captains shall lie with their whole bands.

Whereas many, having received coat and conduct money from us, steal away from their Captains without passport or licence, we have commanded letters to be written to the President of the Council at York and to the President of the Council in Wales for their apprehension and punishment. If the Earl shall give notice of any such, search shall be made for them throughout the realm.

The Earl shall see that victuals arriving be received without delay, the ships "depeched," and the victuals well placed.

He shall cause as many stowage houses within Berwick as may possibly be had to be put in order, whosoever they be. The inhabitants may be told that, as soon as the mass of the victuals be uttered, and the present necessity ended, they shall have full liberty to use their houses as before.

Considering that nothing shall get and continue the Earl's credit more than an assured keeping of order, justice, and promises, he shall continually have a good respect to the punishment of all such as shall spoil any of the Scots who are, or shall be, under assurance.

Whereas some of the horses sent to the frontier for the carriage of victuals to our forts have been employed to other uses, the whole number shall be called for and kept for that use only by honest keepers.

The Earl shall show himself earnest in the punishment of offenders. *No signature or seal.*

Munitions of War.

1549.—Lists of munitions of war sent to Dunglas on the 20th of January, and on the 5th of May; to Lauder on the 30th of April; and to Eyemouth (Haymouth) on the 25th of January and on the 10th of April.

Lists of munitions of war sent to Haddington on the 15th of March, on the 6th of April, and on the 25th of April; to Roxburgh on the 13th of April and on the 5th of May; and to Broughtycraig on the 10th of May.

"The groce sum of the holl to Burticrag." *Signed:*—John Bennett.

List of munitions of war remaining in the charge of John Bennett in Berwick on the 10th of May.

List of munitions of war at Lauder. *Endorsed:*—"A porportion of munitions and other necessaries at Lawther."

"The holl proporshon."

List of ordnance and munitions lacking for the furniture of the King's forts, and for the field in the north parts—to be sent from London. *Endorsed:*—"Lackes in the north parties."

List of ordnance, etc., lacking. *Endorsed:*—"Lackes."

List of ordnance, etc., lacking at Broughty craig in May 6.

List of munitions of war sent to Broughty craig and Haddington.

Tents.

[1549.] Berwick.—Declaration of John Weston as to the King's tents in his custody. He had twenty-five, of which he delivered to the Earl of Rutland a "long hale without walls," to Sir Thomas Holcroft two "rownd houses," to Sir Francis Leek a round house, to Capt. Randell a round house, to Mr. Cotton six hales without walls and three round houses. There also remain at Dunglas a hale and a round house.

H. Duke of Suffolk and Thomas Earl of Ormond and Ossory to the Earl of Rutland, Lieutenant of the King's Army in Scotland.

1549, May 4. Greenwich.—We beseech you to place the bearer, our loving friend Antony Pore, in some honest room where he may serve willingly. *Signed.*

Sir James Croft to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, May 9. Haddington.—"I heare you ar come to the Borders to winne honour—as I truste—wherof no man shalbe gladder then I. And touchinge your charge it shal become me to say nothinge but under submyssion. As your poore frende, my advise is that after deliberacion taken what thinges ar necessaric to be doone, that then you doo soo that your commaundementes be obeyed. Doo noo ponishmente upon colour excepte you be forced apon disordre of the souldiors in the felde. Maike no ordres but suche as you shall see executid, for otherwise you shall bred disobediens and growe oute of credid. Advise well what you promese and kepe it, yea to the Scottes whom we counte most untrue. Beleve theym as you see cause, but for your parte deall streyght, and thinke ther is no polycy like it, for by trouthe onlie your Lordship shall best achiefe your thinges. In matters of warr taike thadvise of men of warr, and soo in all other matters use men of the self skill. And defer no tyme of dispatche leste matters growe into an heppe, and so to brede a tedyousnes or hynderans of service. Thus as a sympill token from your poor frende I beseche you to axcepte. The estayte of this toune I leve to the Commyssioners whoo can declaire the same." *Signed.*

Robert Constable to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, May 12. Roxburgh.—The bearer, Robert Kery, was one of my cousin Bulmer's special men, and at his going away he commanded him to advertise me of such news as he could learn from time to time. My cousin gave great credit to him because he always found him true. He can declare unto you the news about Jedworth, and he has been more diligent than any other in advertising us of all that he could learn. If you are pleased to send by him to the laird of Cesford, you may be advertised from him of the perfect news at all times. Here is great need of men. Since I came from you, about a dozen "whyte cotes" have run away, so that we are not able to man the walls singly.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland, Lieutenant in the North.

1549, May 16. Greenwich.—We sent money to you eighteen or twenty days ago, and we will soon send more which you, like a good husband, must see employed for the King's profit. We like your opinion that the Almains should be paid always at the beginning of every month for the month to come. The other strangers will have good cause to content themselves if they receive payment at the end of their months. "We have seen experience" that many of them having their wages beforehand have fled to the enemy, and if they should always be paid beforehand, the King might sustain great losses by their deaths and otherwise. We will with speed send you a provision of arquebuses (hacquebuttes), all that can be spared hence. An arquebuse well ordered will serve a man a good while, but your men care little how they be wasted. We enclose a schedule of the "northen staves," matches, carts, and other munitions that we mind to send to you by land, besides that which is already sent by sea. *Postscript:*—Because Mr. Croft and Mr. Cotton serve the King very well and in places of credit, his pleasure by our advice is that as they, or either of them,

shall repair unto you, you swear them of his Majesty's Council with you. *Second Postscript:*—Pray cause the names of the 120 men of Cheshire and Lancashire who have run away to be signified to the Sheriffs of each shire, and send another schedule of their names to us. *Signed:*—"E. Somerset, W. Seint John, William Paget, G. Russell, and William Petres."

John Seymour to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, May 20. The Court.—Sends compliments and good wishes.

[Eleanor, Countess of Rutland, to her son, the Earl of Rutland.]

[1549,] May 22. Holywell (near Shoreditch).—I have been very sick since your departure. On Tuesday, the 21st of this month, I received your letter, and I have accordingly made labour for my brother John Paston's coming to you. He would be very glad. *No signature or address.*

John Paston to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, May 25. London.—I sent you a letter dated the 21st of May, advertising you that I make diligent labour, but I am stayed. "Ther ys a grete number of the commonse uppe abowte Salyssebery in Wylleshere, and they have pluckyd downe Sir Wyllyam Harberde's parke that ys abowte hys newe howse, and dyverse other parkysse and commonse that be inclosyd in that cuntre, but harme thay doo too parson (nobody). Thay saye thay wylle obaye the Kynges maiste and my lord Protector with alle the counselle, but thay saye thaye wyll nat have ther commonse and ther growendes to be inclosyd and soo taken from them. But I truste that thay be oyther downe or shalbe very shortely. Ther is noyther gentylle man nor yet a man of any substanse as forfurthe as I can lerne amoynge them. But now seyng that you ar soo desyerusse to have me and I a grete dele more wyllelynge to be with you, I most hartely praye you to wryte an erneste letter on to my Lord Protector['s] grase for me, or ellyse on to my Lord of Warwyke for to gette me leve, for he ys cume very lustely on to the curte. And yf you sende the letterse, avertyse me of them. But yf alle thys wylle nat serve, I wylle suerly bothe gyve over myne offyse and forsake pollysse stepylle (St. Paul's steeple) to be with you an hacboter (arquebusier) in ayte ponse a daye, for I am wylle assuryd a wurse fase shalle nat be amoyng alle the bande than I wylle brynge with me." *Postscript by W. Paston:*—"As won that wissh moche helthe to your parson, and grete vyctory over your enemyse."—*Signet.*

The Scottish Frontier.

1549.—List of the towns nearest to the enemy.

1549, May 24.—List of the towns in, and near, Northumberland at which the army was placed.

Footmen.—John Leeke	200	at Etal.
Capt. Stafford	100	,, Thornton.
Richard Strangways	100	,, Berrington.
Marmaduke Thwaites	100	,, Barmoor and Bowsden.
Nicholas Halgh	100	,, Grindon and Grindonrig.

	Capt. Townesend	100 at Felkington and Duddo.
	Edward Randal	200 ,, Berwick.
	Robert Clarkson	100 ,, Twizell.
	Sir John Savage	100 ,, Ord.
	Sir Thomas Venables	200 ,, Scremerston.
	Sir Thomas Talbot	200 ,, Ancroft.
	George Apleby	100 ,, Haggerston.
	William Bilmor	100 ,, Heaton and Tillmouth.
	Robert Badley	100 ,, Lowick.
	Robert Constable	100 ,, Chillingham.
	Francis Slingesby	200 ,, Douglas.
Spaniards.—	Sir Julian Rimero	200 ,, Chiswick.
	Sir Pero Negro	150 ,, Kyloe and Fenwick.
Italians.—	Capt. Gaspero	150 ,, Buckton and Fenham.
Almains.—	Sir Conrad Pening	1,700 ,, Norham.
Horsemen.—	The Earl of Rutland	100 ,, Berwick.
	Capt. Andrea	150 ,, Rose and Yessington.
	Capt. Galtier	50 ,, Belford.
	Sir Francis Leek	100 ,, Horncliffe.
	George Bowes	100 ,, at Norham.
	Thomas Carleton	100 ,, Wark.
	Thomas Gilpyn	50 ,, Wark.
	Sir John Ellerker	100 ,, Etal.
	William Swynho	100 ,, Cornhill.
	John Carre	100 ,, Wark.
	Thomas Carlile	50 ,, Haggerston.
	Giles Heron	50 ,, Horncliff.
	Sir John Foster	100 ,, Fenton.

1549.—"Theis be the naymes of the beakons within the Shereifdom of Northumberlande the whiche wer accustomed to give warning to all the holl country of the invasions of the Scottes in England:—

Fyrst the beakon of Rosse Castell.
The beakon of Tytles howghe.
The beakon of Rymes syde.
The beakon of Redde syde.
The beakon of Symon syde.
The beakon of Hedwen Lawes.
The beakon of Harlley crag.
The beakon of Hemsholte.
The beakon of Snogon.

(*Added:*—) 22 May. The becon of Muet Lawe appoynted by lettres to Sir Roger Fenwick."

1549, May 24.—List of the beacons in Northumberland, and of the gentlemen charged with them:—

Racheheugh.—Person Heryson, George Carr of Lesbury.
Warkeworth tower head.—John Shafto, constable, and the bailiffs there.
Widdrington tower head.—Sir John Widdrington or his deputy.
Newbiggen.—Oswold Carswell of Carswell, Thomas Grey, bailiff of Ellington, John Widdrington of Newbiggen.
Hurst tower head.—George Ogle, Gerard Errington.
Seaton tower head.—John Mitford of Sighill, Thomas Cramlington of Newsham.
Tynemouth.—Sir Thomas Hilton or his lieutenant.

Shotton Edge.—John Ogle of Ogle Castle, John Ogle of Twizel, Lionel Fenwick of Blagdon, Gerard Lawson of Cramlington, George Lawson of West Horsforth.
Hetton Law.—Anthony Mitford, John Musgrave, Anthony Errington.
Harley Crag.—Thomas Care, Thomas Welden.
"Snogoo."—William Carnaby, John Swynbourne, Cuthbert Carnaby, David Carnaby.
Hemmes Hole.—Cuthbert Shafto, Geron Heron, Ralph Widdrington of Mickle Swinburne, Thomas Errington of Bingfield.
Mute Law.—Sir Roger Fenwick, Roger Fenwick of Bitchfield, Richard Dacre of Belsay.
Rimside and Tytlesheugh.—Robert Collingwoode of Eslington, Hery (*sic*) Collingwood of Ryle, Thomas Clavering of Callaly.
Redside.—John Roddonson, constable of Alnwick, and the bailiffs.
Simonside.—Sir George Ratclyff, William Carr of Whitton, Edward Gallow of Trewhitt, Hugh Parke of Wharton.

[1549, May.]—Another list of the towns at which the army was placed.

Forts in Scotland.

Plan of the fort at Roxburgh, on the scale of 40 ft. to the inch.
Plan of the fort at Lawther, on the scale of 60 ft. to the inch.
Plan of the fort at Eymouth, on the scale of 60 ft. to the inch.
Plan of the fort at Broughty Craig.
Plan of the fort at Fast Castle, on the scale of 32 ft. to the inch.
Plan of a fort without name.

Munitions of War.

[1549,] May 25.—List of munitions lacking at Roxburgh.
Another list of munitions at Roxburgh.
List of "nedefull things to be hade at Karlesle."

Northumberland.

[1549, May.]—List of gentlemen in the county of Northumberland:—Sir John Widdrington, knt., Sir Thomas Grey, knt., Sir Roger Fenwick, knt., Sir John Horsley, knt., Sir John Foster, knt., Sir George Radcliffe, knt., Sir John Delaval, knt., Sir Robert Ellerker, knt., Edward Muschamp (Mustians), Thomas Hebborne, Francis Armourer, Thomas Forster of Adderstone, John Horsley of Outchester, Oswald Muschamp, bailiff of Belford, the laird of Hebborne, Robert Collingwood of Bewick, Luke Ogle, John Rodham of Shalyn, Robert Collingwood of Eslington, Thomas Horsley of Screnwood, Percival a Selby, Ralph Collingwood of Harbottle, W. Gallant, the laird of Truyth, George Fenwick of Brinkburn, Cuthbert Cherseby, Robert Lisle of Felton, John Heron of Bockenfield, Thomas Johnson, the bailiff of Framlington with the King's tenants, the Lordship of Warkworth—John Shafto, John Widdrington, bailiff of Hawksley, Mr. Lawson laird of Rock, Henry Whitwange, Edward Bradford, bailiff of Embleton, Rowland Bradford, bailiff of Tuggle, Nicholas Forster, bailiff of Newham, William Horsley of Netherton, bailiff of Lucker, Robert Heron of Howick, John a Rotham the elder, bailiff of Alnwick, Mr. Dacres, constable of Morpeth lordship, Lord Ogle, Richard Lisle of Bedlington,

Thomas Cramlington, Mr. Mitford of Ponteland, Mr. Fenwick of Walker, Mr. Lisk of Cramlington, the town of Newcastle, Anthony Herington laird of Denton, John Musgrave of Newburn, Thomas Cary of Prudhoe, John Swinburne of Chopwell with the lordship of Bywell, William Carnaby of Halton, Cuthbert Carnaby, Anthony Radcliffe of Dilston with his mother's tenants, William Conyers, lord of Hexham, John Carr, constable's deputy of Langley, Nicholas Ridley, Albany Fetherstonhaugh, Thomas Errington of Bingfield, George Heron of Chipchace, Giles Heron with Tindale, Cuthbert Shafto of Babington, Ralph Widdrington of Swinburne, David Carnaby, William Swinburne, laird of Capheaton, Aynsley of Shafto Crag.

"The names of the gentylmen, balyffes and other officers not being in the King his Majesti's garysons within Glendell, Cuykedayll, Bambrowghshier, Eelandshyer, and Noramshyer."

Bamboroughshire:—Sir Robert Henryson, clerk, vicar of Lesbury, late Abbot of Alnwick, George Carr of Lesbury, John Carr of Boulmer, Robert Heron of Howick, Henry Whitwange of Dunstan, John Horsley of Outchester, Thomas Forster of Adderstone, George Selby of Burton, Rowland Bradford of Tuggle, John Harbottle of Tuggle Hall, Nicholas Forster of Newham, Edward Bradford of Elmbleton, Thomas Harbottle of Preston, Henry Swinhoe of Mouson (Muswynt), William Newton of Charlton, Edmund Lawson of Rock.

Coquetdale:—John Rodham the elder of Shawdon, Lucas Ogle of Eglingham, William Heron of Crawley, Robert Collingwood of Bewick, John Unthank of Unthank, Henry Collingwood of Ryle, Thomas Horsley of Screnwood, Perceval Selby of Biddleston, Perceval Clennell of Clennell,—Awder of Prendwick, Thomas Ilderton of Ilderton.

Glendale:—Richard Fowberry of Fowberry, Thomas Hebborne of Hebborne, Henry Reveley of Chatton, Thomas Reveley of Lyham Hall, Francis Armourer of Belford, Thomas Lilburne of Middleton, Rowland Elwick of Elwick, Thomas Bradfield of Elwick, Robert Smart for Nicholas Holburne deceased for Lowick, Edward Muschamp of Barlmer, Edward Reveley of Berrington, John Rodham the younger of Weetwood, Oswald Collingwood, bailiff of Etal, Thomas Carr for the lordship of Ford, Robert Clavering for the lordship of Duddo, William Strother the elder of Newton, Ralph Grey of Heaton.

Islandshire:—John Bedenell of Haggerston, Ednell Selby, bailiff of Beal, Thomas Strangways of Chiswick, Thomas Manners of Chiswick, Edward Reveley of Aneroft, Gilbert Swinhoe of Chiswick, the bailiff of Fenham, way bailiff of Fenwcik.

Norhamshire:—James Selby of Tillmouth, John Selby of Twizell, George Orde of Newbiggen

William, Lord Dacre to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, June 7. Naworth.—I send by this bearer so many of the men that you wrote for as I can as yet apprehend. I shall do the best I can to apprehend the others, and send them unto you, or commit them to gaol, to abide the order of the King's laws. Nevertheless there are two of them remaining at home. The one is sore sick and unable to travel, as appears by affidavit of his neighbours. The other has showed me so sore a finger, that if he should come he would probably lose his hand and yet do no service. Whereas you would have me to take order

for more straight keeping of the Scottish prisoners remaining in this Wardenry, you shall understand that most of them are but poor and simple wretches, and in prison already. Such as are of estimation are placed in Yorkshire by the Lord President, without my office. *Post-script.* This bearer has been so evil a thief in these parts, and so threatens those whom he has already offended, that I would not have suffered him to come uncommitted to ward if he did not come as your messenger. *Signed.*

John, Lord Lisle to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, June 14. The Court.—My friend, William Marliour, the bearer, a man at arms, has been in London "at surgery" for the healing of his grievous hurts. I pray you to be good Lord to him at his coming, and to let him serve by a deputy, an able man and as well furnished with horse and armour as himself. *Signed.*

Examination of Richard Foster.

1549, June 18.—He says that on the 3rd of June he was in the town of Newham, and dined at Nicholas Foster's, where Rowland Foster and Michael Pot played at cards. He tarried there till four in the afternoon, and then went to Fleetham on foot, to his mother, supped, and walked alone into the fields. As he came from Newham, he met Nicholas Watson of Fleetham. *Signed.*

Examination of Oswold Foster.

[1549, June.]—He says that on Sunday, the day before Ralph Carre was slain, he was at Newham "at the play" and dined at his brother Nicholas Foster's with others, and lay there that night. On the Monday in the forenoon he went to Bamborough to the burying of John Acheson, and in the afternoon returned to Newham to the house of his brother, where he was with Rowland Foster, Clement Foster, and Richard Foster, and they played at cards "for silke pointes" all day till night.

William, Lord Dacre to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, June 22. Naworth.—I have in these borders a garrison of Scotsmen, and also a garrison of Englishmen in the castle of Milk, delivered to me at my entry into office. They have been paid from time to time by the treasurer of your Marches. At the last pay, my servant was told that the money could not be paid without your appointment, and you said that I should be answered at the next pay, which is now present. The men find themselves grieved at the forbearance of their pay for so long, although I have disbursed as much of my own money as I could spare. I pray you to give order for payment, lest the men shrink from their duties and the King's service. *Signed.*

Margaret Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

[1549,] June 26. Garendon.—I pray you to be good lord to the bearer, my neighbour and friend, in the suit which he has to Sir Hugh Willoughby, captain of the King's fort at Lauder (Lother). *Signed.*

Munitions of War.

1549, June 28.—List of ordnance and munitions needful for the fort of Lauder.

Proclamation by the Earl of Rutland.

[1549,] July 3. Dunglas.—He commands (1) that no soldier or other person, Englishman or stranger, upon pain of death, enter the other camp after the watch be set; (2) that, upon the same pain, no person whatsoever be so hardy as to stir any drum or make any noise in the camp after the watch be set, except upon an alarum; (3) that, upon the same pain, no person take any victual from any victualler coming to the camp, but suffer the same to be brought to the clerk of the market and the tipstaves, to be sold in the market places; (4) that no person pass out of the camp or lie out of it without licence, save for forage. *Draft.*

Stoke Albany.

1549, July 4.—Articles concerning a lease granted by William Wortley, parson of Stoke Albany, co. Northampton, to Roger Forest to the use of Francis Calcroft, gent., servant to the Countess of Rutland, of his parsonage, etc. *Draft. Signed.*

Christopher Asheton to the Earl of Rutland.

[1549,] July 27. Dunglas.—"Yesterday the Scottyshemen pryhed about Hadyngton and toke vj of Hadyngton men with vj horses. The Governer hathe made proclymacion that all men to be redy with xx^{ti} dayes victualles upon Gladesmore x dayes after Lammas. Also the Governer hathe sent to the lordshipe of Beele for workemen to their fort, or elles he will distroy the peopell." *Signed.*

William, Lord Dacre to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, July 28. Naworth.—Yesternight the Earl Bothwell arrived at my house, where he rests this day. Tomorrow he repairs towards the Court. I thought that the persons for whom you have written divers times would have been with you ere this, upon such bonds and sureties as I took for their appearance before I delivered them from prison. One yet remains in prison. Perceiving by your letters that they have not presented themselves, I have written to the officers in the places where they dwell to apprehend them secretly and bring them to me. I have in like manner sent for their sureties, to take orders for the breach of their bonds. As soon as the offenders come before me, I will send them to you in the custody of some of my servants. *Signed.*

John Musgrave to the Earl of Rutland.

[1549,] July 29. Bewcastle.—According to your letters, I have sent to you all the men under my rule who were in Thomas Carell's garrison, save one who lies sick. That man I have delivered to the Lord Warden [Lord Dacre] in Carlisle.

Sir John Markham to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Aug. 1. [The Court.]—As one of your poor friends, I am glad to hear the good report of your service redounding to your honour.

I doubt not that you are a better master to my son than his service deserves. Neither his mother nor I have heard from him since his departure from hence. Since your departure there has been "a generall plage of rebelling," in the East, West, and South parts. Those in the North as yet use themselves honestly. Kent, Sussex, Essex, and all the parts near London, have meckly confessed their folly, and pray for the King's most gracious pardon. Devonshire, Cornwall, and your countrymen of Norfolk, continue as yet in their follies, but we hope that within few days God will open their eyes.

The King, the Lord Protector, and all the Court are merry. Your mother is in better estate than when you left her. Mr. Comptroller [Sir W. Paget] has returned from the Emperor, where he has been very well entertained. Your grandsire, Sir William Paston, and other gentlemen are taken and kept captive by the commons at Norwich, but it is thought that his delivery is at hand. *Signed.*

William, Lord Dacre to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Aug. 2. Naworth.—By this bearer, Robert Chambre, I send to you James Hewet, Cuthbert Langcake, John Awston the elder, John Awston the younger, Miles Copeland, and Walter Reede, who came home without licence. *Signed.*

Sir James Wylford to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Aug. 6. Stirling Castle.—At my request you gave a safe-conduct to the bearer, Cunningham, to pass into England to Alexander Erskine, who is there as pledge for his brother the Master of Erskine, who is dead. By the fault of my servant's long abode, many of the days are expired, so that his journey cannot be made in the residue. I pray you therefore to add to the days contained in his safe-conduct. *Signed.*

The Earl of Rutland to his mother, at Holywell.

[1549,] Aug. 8. The Camp at Stichel.—I have abstained from writing because my martial cares have been a great let. "The Scotes determen to asemble all at Edenboro the xv of thys present, and so to marche to me warde, thinking ether to dryve me into England or eles to gyve the batayle. Thys the say, and yf they do performe the same you shall her of yt. Ther is in Edenboro a great plage, so that the Governor is gon from thens to Glasco and ther dothe kepe a Parlement. The Frenchemen dothe styll fortefy . . . at Aberlady wych is withyn to myles of Hadyngton. The Scotes and they do not agre, wych I thynke wyll let the porpos in comyng to me wardes. The plage is sore in Hadyngton and allso in Barwyke; and even so yt ys in fere in my campe. Howebeyt I truste God wyll helpe me in thys adversety ho never as yet fayled me. James Eldarkar hathe broken his leg, by home I have a great losse. Byges is gon away sore syke. I thynke he wyll hardely escape of. Barton and to other of my men are sore hoite with th eharkabus thys last day in a scermys. Howbeyt I trust the shall well escape.

(*Postscript:*—) I have wryten to my Lord Great Master for to be an ernest mean for my son comyng to the Counsell."

Gregory Raylton to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Aug. 11. Wark.—Yesternight I came to this town with the money. I found the water so risen that the carriers' horses, tired with

their long journey, could not by boat or otherwise be got over without loss. As there is no hope that the water will be any lower within these two days, I have promised to dismiss the carriers today, they being but poor men and having already sustained great hindrance by tarrying so long after they came to Berwick. I pray you to take order that four carriages may come hither to fetch the said money to the camp.

John, Lord Conyers to the Earl of Rutland.

[1549 ?] Aug. 14. Hornby.—I am informed by my loving friend Edward Bonne that one Henry Wiclif has exhibited a complaint against him for the occupation of certain tenements in Kirkby Ashfield. Wiclif was my servant, and a man whom I much heard and trusted. He had one lease of me, wherein he played an unjust part, so that I had good cause to discharge him. I am determined to try the law betwixt me and him. I pray that Edward Bonne may be dismissed or stayed to such time as you and I meet at the next Parliament. *Signed.*

Munitions of War.

1549, Aug. 21.—List of the ordnance and munitions remaining in the King's storehouse at Newcastle.

Cuthbert Blownt to [the Earl of Rutland].

1549, Aug. 31. Newcastle.—I have received your letter dated at Alnwick on the 27th of August commanding me to see execution done forthwith upon the younger of the three soldiers of Mr. John Leek's band that remained as prisoners under my charge. You did not know his name, but you said that he was a young man without a beard. On the 30th of this month, at one in the afternoon, I had all the three prisoners brought together to the place of execution, setting upon each of their heads a paper containing the words appointed in your letter. There I put the youngest to execution, and he still remains upon the gallows. I kept the other two looking upon him till he was dead. Then, they not knowing but that they should suffer, I caused one of them to go up the ladder and to have the rope put about his neck. When it came to turning the ladder, I stayed him, and declared to him and his fellow that if they would repent of their offence and declare the danger that they had deserved to the example of others, and so serve the King truly from thenceforth, I would take upon me to spare execution of them till I might know your pleasure. They answered that they were sorry for their offences, and that they would gladly serve the King if they might have their lives. This done, I returned them to prison, and now I have sent them in safe custody by this bearer to their captain, according to your letter.

Whereas you commanded me in the camp at Stichel to apprehend any Scots who might be found repairing to this town without passport, I have taken one Alexander Hume and his servant. They yet remain in prison.

Sir James Croft to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Sept. 5. Haddington.—The news in your letter are much to our comfort. I like your determination for this town, if you did not enterprize the other thing, for thereby you lose much time. The enemy's power of Linlithgowshire and Stirlingshire will be in readiness

by Sunday. This indeed is no great matter "but only for the vewe of the yee [eye], for your Lordship shall see a great nombre, wherof fewe will light to fight." *Signed.*

J. Earl of Warwick to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Sept. 27. Greenwich.—The bearer, my servant, John Rotham was admitted by Lord Bowes to the office or room of under-constable in Alnwick. I am advertised that, upon suggestion made by Sir Francis Leek, knight, he is "clerely dismyssed" from the said office. I pray you to take some pains herein for my sake. *Signed.*

William, Lord Dacre to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Oct. 3. Carlisle Castle.—The garrisons here and at the castle of Milk and others have not been paid their wages since the 1st of July, which they take in very evil part, crying upon me daily for the same. I pray you to give order that the same may be paid out of the next money that comes, because I hear that money is scant. In the meantime I will disburse of my own to them, and please them as well as I can. I pray you also to give order for the payment of other money that I have disbursed, according to the Council's letter which my servant will deliver. *Signed.*

Sir Gervase Clifton to the Earl of Rutland.

[1549,] Oct. 10. Retford.—I pray you to be good lord to my brother Nevill, according to Lord Warwick's desire, that by your means he may have some Scotsman to deliver him of his bond and so redeem him. Lord Warwick will doubtless obtain him of the King's Council, for the redemption of my said brother Nevill.

Eleanor, Countess of Rutland to her son, the Earl of Rutland.

[1549 ?] Oct. 13. Holywell. Concerning the parsonage of Warsop. As soon as Cuthbert Musgrave comes to me, I will give him the writing out of your chest. I trust to take such order with the Council that Sheldon shall trouble me no more. Seeing it has pleased God to take your uncle to his mercy, his wife is determined to come to me for a while. She has the wardship of her child. *Signed.*

William, Lord Dacre to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Oct. 14. Carlisle Castle.—"I understand that your Lordship haith placed in the towne of Morpeth a bande of Italiens who as I am enformed, beside the killing of the fewe deare that I had there and other privatc displeasure done to my self, which in effect I do litle esteame, they do so unreasonably behave theyme selfes that thinhabitantes do rather mynde to leave the towne and seak other dwellinges then to susteigne such intollerable unquietnes and misordre. So that I am forced to meove your Lordship on ther behalf for a reformacion, not doubting that your discret wisdom will consider what inconvenienc it is to pestere such a little streat standing in the heigh way, where it servethe the Kinges people bothe with concourse and recourse with such company, and howe of congruent it must be that suche waist

and consumyng of vitalles as they use withoute goode payment this tyme of the yere in the heighe way must needes make not onely scarsitee of vitalles but also enhaunce the prices, as the Kinges subjectes and others travailling that way must after in the yere waunte good easement and feale paynes. Thus assuring your Lordship that I fynde not this faut for eny private discommodite, but onely for a common noysaunce and damage, knowing if the towne shoulde be desolated, the lose of my enheritaunc were litle in respect of respect of the harme that it shoulde be to the commone welth." *Signed, and probably dictated.*

W. Lord St. John [of Basing] to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Oct. 23.—"I have remembred your causes according to your lettres, trusting you shall shortelie be satisfied according to your desires honorablie, and retourne to your quietnes, wherof my ladies bothe and I also shalbe verie glad. And for the parke that Mr. Leake hathe moved me for, you shalbe staied, wherin I trust you shall have your desires.

And nowe cometh to you Sir Richard Cotton, fullie instructed from my Lordes to see a perfect reconyng and order taken upon the borders, as by his lettres and instrucions you shall perceave. Whome I pray you favour here and asiste for the beter doing of the Kinges service, and shortelie after that I trust you shalbe satisfied; giving the best order you can amonges the souldiours the meane tyme, and amonges your borderers, that your borders may be strong to defende the King and them selfes, wherunto you must corage them with justice and lawfull favour." *Signed. Signet. Endorsed:*—"My L[ord] Grete Maister."

Sir Oswold Wyllestrop to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Oct. 26. Durham.—I have delivered your letter to the Dean of Durham, who with much solemnity has called together "his sturdie company of bretheren." They have made answer that they have received commandment to pay their money to the King's collector at Barnard Castle on the 14th of next month. I can by no means persuade them to deliver any money to me, wherefore I am not able to remove this garrison and come to you according to my bounden duty. "I was never so weary of my life as I am now, that when service is to be doon I can not be able to be ther. I fere the moost parte of the sowgiers will ronne awaye for wante of money. But this daye I retorne to Newcastell to prove and I can gett as moche money as ye wrate to the Deane for, and then I will come with all spede. And if I can not gett so moche as will brynge the holle band to you, yet will I borowe as moche as will kepe the sowgiers togyther till I heare more from your Lordshipp." You will perceive that "thei of Churche sayeth that your Lordshipps letter is not a warrant to them, and intendith to dryve of your Lordshipp with a fayre letter, but I trust ye will not so be used."

Capt. Edward Barton to the Earl of Rutland.

[1549,] Oct. 27. Morpeth.—Concerning the movement of soldiers. *Torn.*

Munitions of War.

1549, Oct. 12.—List of necessaries for Carlisle.

1549.—List of munitions delivered by William Ridgeway, Surveyor of the works in the north parts in the months of September and October for the forts at Dunglas, Broughty Craig, Fast Castle, Bymouth, Lauder, and Roxburgh, and also of the munitions remaining in his charge on the 25th of October.

The Scottish Frontier.

1549, October.—List of the towns at which the horsemen and footmen lay upon the frontier:—

Strangers, armed horsemen:—
- Capt. Andrea at Whittingham and Glanton.
- Charles de Guavar at Mikle Ryle, Little Ryle, and Yetlington.
- Capt. Lanciano at Estlington and Screnwood.
- Capt. Hungarian at Bolton and Lemmington.

English Light horsemen:—
- Sir John Foster, George Bowes, and William Swynno at Coldingham.
- Thomas Gilpyn at Horkeley.
- Barbour, Pelham's lieutenant at Cornhill.
- Thomas Carlile at Fenton.
- John Carre at Wark.
- Francis Wolstrop at Biddleston.
- John Dudley at Whittingham.
- Robert Constable at Kirkwhelpington.
- John Constable at Chatton.
- Sir Oswold Wolstrop at Carkington.
- Giles Heron at Chipchace.

Strangers, Footmen:—
- The Almains at Scremerston and Fenwick.
- The Irish at Bamborough.
- Sir Julian Romero at Rocke.
- Sir Pero Negro at Haggerston.
- Capt. Ventura at Charleton.

Paul de Termes to the Earl of Rutland..

1549, Oct. 31. Edinburgh.—Because my Lord of Montluc and the ambassador have been licensed to return into France, I pray you to let them have a safe conduct by England. Henceforth the passage by the sea will be dangerous, and "they fynd themselfes yll at ease upon the sees." They would speak with you and others "wherby it shalbe nccessary to devise for the maner of the warre which we shall have in tyme to come one with one other, and also for to speke of the composicion and redemption of prisoners bothe Englishe, Scottes, and Frenche." You know that safe-conducts are ordinarily given in the wars, and I never refused to give them to Spaniards or other enemies making war in Piedmont. If you will do me this pleasure, please send to the King your master for an answer to these Lords, because they have a ship ready to pass them over the sea if the safe conduct cannot be granted. They ask for twenty-five horses only. Please send a gentleman of your country and a trumpet to accompany them. *Postscript:*—Please name the Lord of St. Julien as one of the number. *Copy or translation.*

The Earl of Rutland to the Lords of the Council.

1549, Nov. 1. Berwick.—We have already advertised you of the assembly of the Scots, either for the invasion of the realm, or for an

attempt against some of the forts. We therefore furnished the forts with victuals and with a number of men sufficient to defend them. We also burned and destroyed every thing between the enemy and the forts of Dunglas and Lauder that could have relieved them. This was the principal cause of their change of purpose. When they were assembled, they could not devise how to annoy us, considering the time of the year, the "furnyshment" of the forts, and the assembly of our men upon the frontiers. Thus they disputed upon their purpose so long that their men began to wax weary, and some stole away. Then the Lords consulting together began to talk of peace, and, as appears to Mr. (Sir) Thomas Holcroft's intelligence, imparted their minds to the Queen and Monsieur de Termes, who would in no wise agree to it, but alleged the shame that would ensue if they became suitors for peace. The Earl of Cassilis is reported to have said that in past times the Scots had commonly been the suitors, and that it would be no more shameful for them, lacking a King, than it was for the Kings themselves who were wont to do the like. It was reported that the Queen agreed that a passport should be demanded for some to pass through England to the French King, to declare to him that if he assented not to a peace, the Lords of Scotland would make peace without him. The Bishop of St. Andrew's has sent to (Sir Thomas) Holcroft to ask whether he may speak with him. It is thought that he will make the same mention of treaty as was before "practysed" between him and Sir Thomas Holcroft. The Lords and gentlemen remain at Edinburgh, but most of their men have been sent back again. *Draft.*

The Earl of Rutland to the Lords of the Council.

Same day and place. Desiring to know their determination as to Monsieur de Terme's application enclosed. *Draft.*

The Earl of Rutland to the Lords of the Council.

1549, Nov. 3. Berwick.—The bearer, Mr. George Bowes, will tell you of the composition which Sir Robert Bowes has made with the Master of Erskine for his deliverance. Please consider it favourably and despatch the bearer with all speed, for the gentleman who is aged and sickly, has long lain "in great discommodytie." The young gentleman is nephew to Sir Robert Bowes, and Captain of light horsemen. He has been present at every enterprise much to his praise and commendation. None that has served here has been comparable to him in seeing that his men were well horsed and well armed, and in bringing his full number into the field and keeping them together. He deserves encouragement from you. *Draft.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Nov. 3. Westminster.—Since the letters lately addressed to you concerning the stay of John Leek, which John Rithom "had entreprised of his own hed," I the Earl of Warwick have remembered Rithom to be my servant. But considering the fact to be done without commandment hence, we require you to cause him to be apprehended. *Nine signatures.*

The Council of the North to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Nov. 4. York.—Order for the apprehensions of John Rodowme who has committed to prison at Doncaster, John Leek and his

servant, alledging authority from the Privy Council attending upon the King's person, although no such commission was given to him.

Enclosed. Description of Rodowme. "He haithe a blewe cote ungarded having therle of Warwike badge, which is a ragged staffe on the sleve, and a long visauge with a browne berde, and is abrode litle man. The speciall marke is that he haith bene thrusten throughe the arme a litle above the worst of his hande with a spere."

The Earl of Rutland to [Lord St. John].

[1549, Nov. 4. Berwick.—By your letter of the 23rd of October, I perceive your fatherly goodness towards me as to my coming home, and also as to my suit to you for the park. If I had tarried here I should have been brought so much behindhand that I should scarcely have been able to recover. I am right glad of Mr. Cotton's coming, and I shall be more ready to assist him. I shall do what I can to keep the soldiers in good order. I do not doubt the strength of the borders, because the enemy's country is so wasted that they can "lay" no power near to annoy them. I have written before concerning the lodging of the strangers horsemen which greatly annoys the country of Northumberland. Inasmuch as Lauder stands far from our borders and only sixteen miles from Edinburgh, it will continually want convoys which cannot be made safely unless they be lodged near. The charge of the Germans (Almaynes) here are great, and the service but little this winter, because they are footmen. I perceive that the Scots are desirous of peace, but they will determine nothing without the consent of the French King.

Upon the Bishop of St. Andrews desire to meet Mr. (Sir Thomas) Holcroft, I and the rest of the Council thought it good that Sir Thomas Holcroft and Mr. Leek should meet him. I will advertise you of his communication and of as much as I can secretly learn about the minds of the Council in Scotland. "In dede they have grete reasons to desire peace, for they are dryven to merveilous extremities." *Draft, endorsed:*—"M[ine] to the L[ord] Gret Master."

Robert Coningsby to the Earl of Rutland.

[1549,] Nov. 5. Dunbar.—I am in the hands of my enemies and like to die there unless it please you to help me "and have apon a bond wherwith all Robyn a Lawder ys content for threscore days havyng the lard of Waddeley, the lard of Steneyptes, and the lard of Hopryche, to be bond for my entre, which day I wyll kepe yf I be alyve." *Postscript:*—Please let me have 20*l.* "prest" of my wages and my men's to pay their ransom and my board. It may be conveyed to Dunglas to Mr. Randall or to Michael Thompson who may convey it to me. *Endorsed:*—"Robert Conisby, late Lieutenant of Dunglas."

The Earl of Rutland to the Lords of the Council.

1549, Nov. 7. Alnwick.—I have received your letters of the 30th of October for the apprehension of John Rodowme who had committed my servant John Leeke to prison at Doncaster, and have accordingly caused him to be taken. The committing of my man to prison does not import so much to me as his slanderous and opprobrious words by the way, declaring that he came to apprehend my uncle Sir Francis Leek, and Sir Nicholas Strelley as traitors, and afterwards

myself in like manner. I have thought good not to take upon me the examination of him, and have sent him and his man to York to be examined by the Council there, according to letters received from them. *Draft or copy.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Nov. 7. Westminster.—We have received letters from Sir Francis Leek purporting that whereas he sent for the Lord of Bonjedward (Boniedworth) Andrew Ker (Carre), the Lord of Cesford's brother, James Ker (Carre) of Mersington, George Ker (Carre) of Getteshawe, and David Ker (Carre) of Heyupp, and has detained them for special purposes a good space. The detaining of them sounds somewhat to his discredit. He prays to be advertised from us whether he shall set them at liberty or not. We therefore require you to signify to us what sorts of men they be, and whether it would "conserve to the service of his Majestie" to let them go or to keep them somewhat longer.

You may signify to Monsieur de Termes, that things standing betwixt us and France as they do, we cannot condescend to his request for passing any Frenchman through the realm. If he will send any to Douglas for exchange of prisoners or for "treating of the maner and order of the warres betwene us and them," you may grant them a safe conduct, hear them, and advertise us of any overtures made. *Eighteen signatures.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Nov. 10. Westminster.—We have given order to Sir William Gascoyne the elder, who has the keeping of Alexander Erskine, brother of the Master of Erskine, to send him to you to the intent that exchange may be made upon the frontiers between him and Sir Robert Bowes, as agreed. *Fourteen signatures.*

The Earl of Rutland to the Lords of the Council.

1549, Nov. 11. Alnwick.—Courtpenigh puts his men in readiness to set forward towards you, and tarries only for his pay. Within four days he will be able to set forward with all the Almains except two ensigns who will remain here according to your order. Captain Tiberio and his band disquiet this country, and, in a mutiny lately made by him at Berwick, slew two of the garrison. If you do not speedily take him hence, the country will not bear his lewdness, but will seek their revenge. Please send for him to be placed elsewhere. He refuses all good order, and also is unwilling to abide in these parts. *Copy.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Nov. 13. Westminster.—Since the despatch of our letters desiring that Courtpennynk and the Almains serving under him, save two ensigns, should be sent hither, we have had no advertisement from you. We wish to know the cause of their stay. The time of their appointed service is now approaching. *Six signatures. Signet.*

The Same to the Same.

1549, Nov. 14. Westminster.—Perceiving by your letter the disorder and unruliness of Captain Tiberio and his band, we have thought

good to revoke them to be employed elsewhere, and we therefore require you to give order for their despatch hitherwards with all diligence. *Five signatures.*

The Earl of Rutland to the Lords of the Council.

[1549,] Nov. 18. Alnwick.—Mr. (Sir Thomas) Holcroft and Mr. (Sir Francis) Leek met the Bishop of St. Andrews at Tunyngham on Thursday last. I enclose the letters which I have received from them. *Draft.*

The Corporation of York to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Nov. 19. York.—The Council in the North has directed to us a commission dated the 18th inst. to appoint and prest within the said city and Ainsty ten mariners to be at Newcastle on Friday next, to serve in the King's ships lying there. We have made diligent search, but at present there are no mariners to be had in the said city and Ainsty, as we have more fully declared to the Council. *Signed by* George Gale, Mayor, John North, Robert Hall, Robert Hybbyllton, William Watson, and Thomas Appleyard, Aldermen, and James Haryngton, Sheriff. *Signet.*

The Earl of Rutland to the Lords of the Council.

1549, Nov. 22.—The lord of Bonjedward (Buniedworth) and the rest of the Kers were sent for by Sir Francis Leek upon the coming of the French to Jedworth, and detained by him "for the saving of their revoult." He promised that they should return within a short time after the departure of the enemy from Jedworth. For the conservation of his credit they should be released. Their lands lie within the King's power, and they are at the discretion of such as have the charge of the King's garrisons.

All the forts remain weak and unfurnished with sufficient numbers of soldiers. Those now in them have either continued there all this year or have travailed all the summer in the camp, or have continued in Haddington. They are so naked that they run away, sicken, and die daily. If you do not out of hand send a thousand fresh Englishmen for their relief, the forts will be in great danger. *Postscript:*—The Almains are now at Durham. I have sent Robert Constable, the Provost Marshal, to conduct them, and they intend to make all the speed they may, as Courtpenigh declared to me. Yesternight Mr. Wilford arrived here, very weak. As soon as he is able to travel, he will repair to you. *Draft.*

The Earl of Rutland to the Earl of Warwick.

[1549,] Nov. 22. Berwick.—I have received your letter of the 16th inst., whereby I perceive your goodness towards me concerning my return. It is most true that necessity has thus compelled me to be so earnest a suitor to you, besides the great loss I should have by my Mother's death in my absence. She is not like to live.

I received no order to advertise the Council concerning Wyndham's account. In their letter of the 21st of October, they willed me to give order that such prizes as he had taken on the seas should be put in safe custody, so that a perfect declaration might be made to Mr. Cotton at his coming. I accordingly took order both with Wyndham and Grey,

but I know not what has been done since Mr. Cotton's coming. *Draft.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Nov. 23. Westminster.—Order for the payment of the wages of Richard Hildersham, man at arms, and his two demi-lances, now prisoners in Scotland, from Oct. 24, 1548, to Oct. 21, 1549. *Ten signatures.*

Cuthbert Ellyson, Mayor of Newcastle, to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Nov. 23. Newcastle.—I have received your letter, dated at Alnwick the 17th of this month, willing me to deliver to John Reyens 25*l.* for the expenses of certain horsemen of Captn. Andrea, and promising repayment at Berwick within ten days. I have done according to your letter.

The Earl of Rutland to Lord St. John.

1549, Nov. 25. Alnwick.—The neglect of your good counsel has been, as I feel now, almost my utter undoing here. Mr. Cotton is now entered well into his charge, for he has seen all the forts, and he intends shortly to repair to you. "For that the warres nowe mast of necessitie be frontire, I have discharged all straungers and Englishe which were extraordinary, as well recommended by lettres from the late Protector as other wise, so that at this last pay all the Kinges extraordinaries are discharged. And because the souldiers which remayn in the fortes, for want of bedding and drie lodging, are in suche miserie. they do not only continually fall sick, but also ronne away daily as well to thennemy as otherwise. I thought it therefore good, by the advise of the Counsaill here, to send Mr. Dodge to Newcastell, to whom I caused c*li.* to be delivered, for the provision of matteresses, freses, and suche other necessaries for the souldiers, which being delivered unto the Captens upon their pay, the same shalbe defalked againe, whereby the Kinge's Majestie shall receyve no losse, and yet the souldiers shalbe in better case to serve him.

And for that I am certaine it shalbe grete difficulty and travaile thys wynter to vittell Lawther (Lauder) and Dunglas, especially Lother, aswell because in the fort itself there is not stowage for vj wekes, as also the passage thither being daungerous bicause there is but two wayes to it which are grete streightes, so as the pece standing as it dothe within xvj miles of Edingborough, thenemy may have a grete advantage of the convoyes, I have taken this ordre—that the Captens shall themselfes ride thorough all the assured men which are within their rules, viewing what corne, cattaill, butter, chese, and other vittell they have, and leving convenient portions to suffice the pore people, shall gyve commandment that the rest be brought unto ther fortes at suche tymes as the Captens shall appoint, paying therfore reasonable prices, and those that refuse the doing therof to be brent (burned) and spoiled without mercy."

It is necessary also that the thousand English men for whom I wrote to you and the rest of my Lordes, should be sent hither with speed. The want of them makes "the peces" in great danger. Both Lauder and Dunglas lack half of the numbers which necessarily they must have. Broughty and the other forts will besides "aske" a great supply of

men. The footmen who remain upon the borders are strangers. Knowing the misery of the forts, as they do well, they will in no wise be got to go thither. Considering the small strength of the forts, you can best judge what danger there would be in putting them in. If you send hither the thousand fresh men with speed, you may employ all the strangers footmen otherwise. *Draft. Two sheets. Endorsed:*—"M[ine] to my L[ord] Grete M[aste]r."

Richard Hildersham to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Nov. 25. London.—I have once again obtained letters from the Council to you and the rest for the payment of my wages. I pray that the money may be paid in London according to your honourable offer made to me. I have written to my friend Mr. Brende, for his furtherance of the matter. *Signed.*

H. Duke of Suffolk to the Earl of Rutland.

[1549,] Nov. 28. Westminster.—"One Pero Nelcs the Guevara who is cosen to my cosen Fraunces," has served three or four months with his five horses without wages. My request is that you will help him to have some reward for that which is past, and further to help him to some "enterteynamente." *Signed.*

The Earl of Rutland to the Earl of Warwick.

1549, Nov. 30. Alnwick.—I have travelled as secretly as I might to have true knowledge of Mr. Wyndham's doings. I send the declarations of those who had the greatest trade under him. Pray, have my return in remembrance. *Draft. Encloses copies of*—Declarations of Christopher Blayxton, Ralph Clessby, Cuthbert Blownt, and John Walweyn, concerning ships taken since the last of November 1548. Mention is made of a ship taken at the May, laden with coal for the Scots, a hoy laden with grain, seven sails of Norwegians laden with meal, beer, biscuit, flax, tar, pitch, clapboard, wainscot, deal, "raff," and timber, a hulk ready rigged, a French ship ballasted with coal—given to Ryveley, another French ship laden with coal, a bark of war given to Sir John Luttrell, a French ship laden with meal, a French ship laden with wine, a ship laden with soap, madder, &c., and others.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Nov. 30. Westminster.—Sir Hugh Willoughby has "made meanes unto us for lycence to repayre hither only for twenty dayes. It hath pleased the Kinges Majestie by our advise to condescende thereunto." *Ten signatures.*

Proceedings in the Lord Warden's Court.

1549, Dec. 2. Alnwick Castle.—John Mitford of Sighill, esquire, complains against George Bulman for the third part of the ransoms of two Scottish prisoners taken by George Bulman at the field of Pinkiecleugh, forasmuch as he set him forth to the King's service at that time, furnished him with a horse, and appointed him to attend upon his son, who was also present in the said service. George

Bulman making answer does not deny this, but says that during his service in Scotland he received the King's wages under the conduct and governance of Sir John Widdrington, the Captain appointed to him and others of the county of Northumberland. This allegation being sufficiently proved, the Earl of Rutland, Lord Warden of the East and Middle Marshes, orders that George Bulman shall not answer John Mitford, but that he shall satisfy his captain, Sir John Widdrington. *Extract, attested by Robert Harror.*

Catherine, Countess Dowager of Westmorland, to her son-in-law, the Earl of Rutland.

1549, Dec. 16. Brancepeth.—I am informed that you have appointed certain of the Italian horsemen to lie at Bywell, a lordship of mine. It is not a meet place to lodge any strangers in, for the inhabitants are very poor men. They have been so sore charged in the King's service, by carriages as otherwise, that if they be now charged with these strangers, they will not be able to serve the King when called upon again, nor to pay their ferms. *Signed.*

The Town of Berwick.

[c. 1549.]—Articles exhibited by Sir Nicholas Strelley, Captain of the town of Berwick, against the Mayor and Freemen, concerning divers misorders daily committed by them, contrary to good and ancient statutes.

(1.) Whereas they have heretofore been at the commandment of the Captain of the town for the reformation of all misorders, they now utterly deny the same.

(2.) Whereas divers good laws have been made against "forstallers" and "regrators," they daily suffer the same.

(3.) Whereas they are bound by their charter to have a prison in the town, and a gallows upon the King's soil without the town, they have neither.

(4.) They do not observe the ancient statutes made for the assize of bread and ale, for the prices of victuals, and for the regulation of weights and measures.

(5.) Whereas divers prisoners have been committed to the Mayor by the Captain of the town, the Mayor has set them at liberty without commandment.

(6.) Divers merchants repairing to the town with all kinds of wares are "so sore rented for their shoppes and standynges" that they cannot sell at any reasonable profit.

(7.) There is no pillory standing in the market place.

(8.) Whereas the Mayor is bound by their charter to present yearly, within four days of Michaelmas, six of his comburgesses to the captain of the town to be hosts for all Scotsmen coming into the town by licence of the captain, the Mayor has made no such presentment.

(9.) Whereas the Mayor and Freemen are bound by their charter not to meet any merchants by sea or by land coming to the town with merchandise for sale, they do it.

(10.) Whereas no man dwelling in the Town ought to lodge any Scottish born person or other stranger without making the Captain privy thereto, they do daily to the contrary, by reason whereof there might ensue great danger.

(11.) Whereas divers good orders have been made by the Captain and council for the cleansing of the streets and the "avoydynge of all maner of carryens" out of the town, they have not seen the same executed, by reason whereof infection may ensue.

(12.) Whereas the Captain and council caused an inquest to be impanelled and sworn to enquire of such persons as cast dung and other corruption on the town walls, they do not levy the fines assessed.

Abstract of the liberties of the town of Berwick granted by charter.

Babington's Chantry at Ashover.

[1549.]—Sir Richard Sewdell chantry priest of Babington's Chantry in the parish church of Ashover in the deanery of Scarsdale. He has part of a mansion place and garden which is worth no more than 2*s.* and the repairs. He has also a house with lands let for 16*s.*, a house with lands let for 24*s.*, a house with lands let for 14*s.* 10*d.*, a house with lands let for 19*s.*, a house with lands let for 10*s.*, a farm let for 13*s.* 4*d.*, and a yearly payment of 8*l.* from the lands of the monastery of Oseney.

The deductions thereof:—He pays to Thomas Babington and his heirs, the patrons of the chantry, by composition, 4*l.* He distributes in alms, by composition, to seven score of the most indigent householders in Ashover on each of the six Sundays in Lent 1*d.* to each in fish and bread, which extends to the sum of 70*s.* On the feast of St. Valentine, at the obit of the said Thomas Babington, he gives ½*d.* in bread to each of the said householders, which extends to 5*s.* 10*d.* On Good Friday, he gives ½*d.* in bread to each of the said householders, 5*s.* (*sic*). On the feast of St. Valentine, there is paid to the choir priests and clerks, and for lights and ringing, 6*s.* He has also laid forth yearly 3*s.* 4*d.* for the reparation of his house and other ornaments in the church. *Endorsed:*—"How the landes and tenthes of the chantre was gyffyn unto the Kynge and the dole takyn frome the parishe."

Sir Richard Cotton to the Earl of Rutland.

1549 [-50], Jan. 5. St. John's.—My motion to my Lords here for your coming away has not as yet taken such good effect as I wished. They are already busy to determine for sending a new Lord Warden. As soon as they can conclude upon this, you will be called for, home. I trust that the time will not be long hence. I have also received a letter from Mr. (Sir Francis) Leek, whose matter I have not forgotten. He likewise will be called away as soon as my Lords can conclude for sending another Lord Warden thither. At his coming, they will speak with him about his money. *Signed.*

Henry Anderson and Mark Shafto to the Earl of Rutland.

1549 [-50], Jan. 7. Newcastle.—Concerning the payment due to Reginald Cleyson for the use of his hoy for the King's service. *Signed.*

Henry Anderson to the Earl of Rutland.

1549 [-50], Jan. 16. Newcastle.—I have received your letter of the 13th of January, whereby you desire me to send to the Island a ship

laden with wood and coal. Before that, you had written to the Mayor and Aldermen of this town desiring them to send wood and coal to Berwick and Island. Such diligence has been used by them and the King's purveyor that a hoy called the *John Baptist* of London is, we suppose, already at Berwick. Two ships called the *Trinity* of Newcastle, and the *James of Penrith* of the same town, are also "prest redye" and tarrying for the wind. A hoy of the King's own will also be laden and sent away with all haste. My son Bertram's servants declare that there is no more provision of wood remaining. *Signed.*

Robert Constable to the Earl of Rutland.

[1549-50,] Jan. 18. London.—"The occacion I have nott wrytten unto youe before this tyme was—at my comming to London I thought to have been discharged of the Almaynes there. Butt the Counsaile sent me wythe thame to Dover, and there I dyd remayne xij. dayes, seing thame shipped and transportede, and so retorned to London agayn. Sinse my commyng thether, I have contenually attended apon the Counsaile for my dyspache to your Lordshipe; as yett I can nott gett it. To advertes your lordshipe of the newes here, ys that Julyan wythe thre Etalyans hathe maide a challange upon Cardelmas daye at the barryars againste all commers, for iij pusses (passes) with the blunte pyke and x. strokes wythe the sworde abatede, in that quarrell that Love shall be han[g]ed. There devise ys a lady shall be made rychely appareled sett uppon the middeste of a lather (ladder) going upe to the gallos. Yf so be it that the challengers dothe the best, she shall stepe one stepe hear (higher) to the gallos warde; yf the defenders doe better she shall stepe one stepe lawear (lower) from the gallos warde. So that all the yonge gentilmen of the courte prepares thame selfes to defend Love from hanging.

Also agaynste Shroftyde my Lord Fewater (FitzWalter), George Howard, Care Parrate, Sir Anthony Browne, and Henry Nevell, hathe made a challange agaynste all commers at the tylte, torney, and trandon, that ys to saye vj. staves at the tylte at the torney ij. blowes at the passaige and x at the yone, and at the trandon ij. staves. Thys tryoumf shall contenewe thre dayes, Sonday, Mundaye, and Twysdaye.

Notwithstanding all this greate pastyme and myrthe towardes (in preparation), the Counsaile ys in that unquietnes and troble emong thame selfes that noe man can have noe tyme to speke wythe thame. The Lord of Arrondale ys putt oute of the Counsaile, and lykewyse my Lord of Soughthampton, and ar commaundyd to kepe ther howses. Master Rogers ys putt oute of the Prevy Chamber and commaundyd to kepe his howse also, and not to go abrode. As yett I can here nothing of my Lord of Huntyngton, butt he lyethe still at Calles wythe the army . . . All your frendes here reyoises in your prosperous rortune agaynst the Scottes in this newe yere. The newes cam noe soner to the Courte butt they wer bruted abrode, greatly to your honer."

Anthony Williams to the Earl of Rutland, at the Eagle.

[1550,] March 29. London.—I have delivered to your mother the account of the will for this year last past. Whereas in your letter you sent me a paper on which were drawn two "plattes" (designs) for bits for horses, I have sent them "being as nere unto the fascion as the maker colde do theym, who is counted as conyng a man as any is in England." You also wrote for Latimer's last sermon, and three

"tubbe saddelles" which I will send. I have not received the letter for Mr. Whalley. Nicholas Smythe has received from a ship that came from Berwick seven or eight hogsheads full of stuff, which he believes to be harness. He writes to know whether you would have them sent down or have them remain in London. *Signed.*

CATHARINE, COUNTESS DOWAGER OF WESTMORLAND, to her daughter, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1550, April 10. Brancepeth.—I thank you and your husband for the great pains you take for me in furthering the marriage of your sister. I perceive by your letter that you would have her repair to you on the 15th inst. The time is so short that I cannot get such necessaries ready as are requisite. I do not willingly delay. I intend her coming to be on the 24th of this month at the furthest. I wish to know your husband's pleasure. *Signed.*

Postscript from the Countess of Rutland to her husband. Desires to know his pleasure concerning her mother's letter.

F. LADY BURGAVENNY to her mother, the COUNTESS DOWAGER OF RUTLAND.

[1543-1551,] May 18. Comfort.— I perceive by your gentle letters of the 15th of this month that you have received the gear which I sent to you. I have also received the "creppyn" which you sent to me. I am very glad to hear that my sister [Gertrude] Talbot is with child, and I am thereby in good hope that my lot will be next. Pray send me as much green silk as will work my Lord a shirt. Make my commendations to my sister Catherine and to my good uncles.

WILLIAM, LORD WILLOUGHBY (of Parham) to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1550, Sept. 9. Knaith.—Whereas I directed letters to John Dyon to appear before me, he contemptuously would not appear, and I directed attachment to be made. He however "maide a reskew upon the bayly," and escaped. If he resort unto you, I require you to have him apprehended. Being a justice of the peace in these parts, his escape would be an ill example to inferior persons.

H. EARL OF WESTMORLAND to his brother[-in-law], the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1550, Sept. 30. Raby.—If God had not visited me with the gout, I would not have written to you but have come myself. I intend to be with you on Friday come sevennight. *Signed.*

JOHN CAR to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

[c. 1550,] Oct. 2. Wark.—I have sent your letters into Scotland. George a Douglas was gone with the Queen before I came home. Lord Yester was in the Northland. At the receipt of your letter, he had no hawks, but he says that he will get some for you. Sandy Macdowell has promised to ride into the northland and get a hawk for you. I thank you and your Lady for your kindness to me at my going to London and at my coming home. A cousin of mine, named Hugh a

Park has chanced to kill a man, and he is bound toward the court to sue to the King and the Council for his pardon. As he has small acquaintance, I pray you to write for him to the lords to whom you wrote for me.

The Corporation of Grantham to the Earl of Rutland.

1550, Nov. 17. Grantham.—We thank you for your good counsel. We send you the examination of Francis Thorncif. You wrote to us for the discharge of Thyrland and Cutler upon sufficient sureties, but you wrote nothing concerning Pyne, servant of Thyrland, who remains in prison. When the woman of Harlaxton was robbed, "she had gone the same nyght, as she says, a massar (bowl) of copper." A mercer of Bottesford has brought into our town for sale a mazer which we send to you now. He says that had it of one Hugh of Bottesford. Mother Grene of Harlaxton, with a woman of Newark called Alice Dawson, who says that she laid the same mazer to pledge with the husband of Mother Grene, and Thomas Fletcher of Harlaxton, has challenged the same mazer, saying plainly that it is that which she had "gone." Please cause the said Hugh to be brought before some of your officers. Richard Allyn, Alderman of Grantham and his brethren.

Enclose:—Examination of Francis Thorneif and Robert Lawton taken at Grantham November 9, 4 Edward VI., concerning a robbery at Harlaxton on the 7th of October. They were told in London by one John Grene late of Grantham that the said robbery had been done by himselfe, Thomas Pyne of Grantham, Thomas Thyrland, and William Cutler of Saltby, who took from Mother Grene 13*l.* and more in money, and a mazer which, they found, was not of silver.

John, Lord Conyers to the Earl of Westmorland.

1550 [-1], Jan. 8, (or 1550, June 8). Skelton.—I hear that you have taken into your service John Wykclyf who was my father's servant. He has behaved ill towards me, and I hope that you will discharge him. *Signed.*

Declaration of Richard Stubbyng and Roger Lomas.

1551, May 21.—Concerning the demeanour of Thomas Babington towards Robert Calton of Ashover. *Signed by* John Kent, priest, and Richard Stubbyng.

Church Goods.

1552, June 10.—Instructions given by the King to the Earl of Rutland and the rest of the Commissioners appointed for the survey of Church goods in the county of Nottingham. *Sign Manual.* (*Identical instructions given to the Marquess of Northampton and others for the county of Northampton, are printed in Fuller's "Church History," Book VIII., section* 2.)

Church Goods.

Inventory of the goods of the church of Worksop. John Chernyleye, Vicar. Two bells. A chalice of silver and two corporases with cases. A vestment of tawny satin of Bruges. A vestment of green worsted. A cope of green say. Three altar-cloths. Two hand-bells. Two sacring bells, etc. *Signed by* John Hercy, and Gervase Clyfton, *and also by*

George Lascelles, John Rodes, John Castelyn, and William Poynton, parishioners.

Inventory of the goods of the church of Carlton in Lindrick. Sir William Fayrhere, parson. Three vestments, green, red, and white. Two red copes, one of silk, the other of say. A chalice and a paten of silver parcel gilt. Three great bells. A cross of copper. *Signed by* John Hercy and Gervase Clyfton, *and also by* Robert Holt, curate, William Pye and William Wilkinson.

Inventory of the goods of the church of Dethick [co. Derby]. A chalice of silver double gilt with a paten. A vestment of blue velvet, with alb and amice. A vestment of red silk, with alb and amice. Three old vestments with alb and amice. A front for the altar of green and yellow. Four old altar cloths. Three corporases with cases. Three old painted cloths for the Sepulchre. Two old books of parchment. Two candlesticks of brass. A holy water "fatte" of bras. A bason for the font. A surplice and three rochets. Three bells in one ring, and a sanctus bell. Given by Sir Charles the chaplain.

Affairs in Germany.

[1552.]—Proposals for the Landgrave of Hesse's delivery. Duke Maurice and the rest must dismiss their soldiers by the 18th of July, or suffer them to be in wages with the King of the Romans if they will. The Landgrave must ratify the promises made at Halle, save such articles as are despatched by this Diet, and that which concerns his city of Cassel. Further he must bind himself, his children, and country, "to make no business for his late imprisonment," but in all things to shew himself obedient to the Empire. The two Electors, Maurice and Joachim, Marquis of Brandenburg, and also Wolfgang Dux Palatinus must renew their bonds for the Landgrave's good obedience. The Landgrave must be set at liberty without any further bonds and be brought to Rheinfells, the 18th of July. The matter between the Landgrave and the Count of Nassau must cease while it be "taken up by som frendly intreatie." The Great Master of the Knights of Rhodes, the Duke of Brunswick, and others, must cease their suits against the Landgrave for harms done in the Smalcaldi war, while common griefs be heard and brought to good order. The new griefs of which the Landgrave complains as done while he was in prison must be heard by deputies, and the judgment of the Imperial Chamber must not proceed therein.

All wars must cease. Neither the Emperor nor the Kings, nor the Princes Protestants, shall compel any man to forsake his religion by violence. Every man shall live in his religion "except soche sectes as be manifestly reprobated and condemned by th'authoritie and session of th'Empire." No man shall violently harm the Papists or their goods. The Emperor, the King, and others, must give sufficient pledges for keeping this agreement, and oaths must be taken either "By God and his Sainctes," or "By God and his Gospell." A Diet is hoped for in half a year to bring the state of religion to unity, and in the beginning of it godly and learned men must be appointed to search out the best way of reconciliation. The King of the Romans and other States will desire the Emperor to put these articles into execution speedily, and to see that Protestants be not excluded from the Imperial Chamber.

Common griefs should be deferred to the next Diet. The Emperor must maintain the old liberty of Germany, Duke Maurice and the other Princes should not suspect that this is merely pretended in word.

This Diet belongs only to Germany. The Elector of Saxony may learn of the French King, or his ambassador, the matters which he has against the Emperor, and exhibit them to the King of the Romans, so that the Emperor's will therein may be known.

Those who are in war in France or elsewhere must return home within two months. Things taken away must be restored. Those whose goods have been spoiled will be compensated, while those who have made this war will pay nothing thereto. Otto Henricke should be kept still in his state of Neuburg. The Count of Solmes and other captives should be delivered. The Marquis Albert must be comprised in this atonement. For the restitution of such goods as the Duke of Brunswick has taken from the gentlemen of his country, the Emperor must appoint Duke Maurice, the elector of Brandenburg, John Marquis of Brandenburg, and Philip, Duke of Pomerania to be Commissioners. "If the matter canot be taken up, then theis Princes with force of armes must restore theis gentlemen to their owne," within three months. The Emperor must command the Duke of Brunswick not to hurt these gentlemen. The like order is taken for the cities of Brunswick and Voslaria.

Matters of the empire and the Chancery are governed only by strangers who neither understand the tongue, nor know the state of Germany. They have the seal of the Empire. States, lordships, and the temporalities of bishopricks have been alienated without the advice of the Electors. Labour has been made to certain Electors to bind themselves to choose an Emperor to succeed the present Emperor, whereas their voices ought to be free. According to ancient custom, the Emperor condescended to the Electors if they dissented from the Princes at a Diet, but this practice is now neglected. States have claimed to appear by their deputies, whose voices might overcome those of the Electors. The Electors have been afraid to meet although allowed to do so by the Golden Bull. Men of the court have taken offices and places of profit which the Electors should enjoy. Appeals are decided in the Chamber of the Empire, against the privileges of the Electors.

The common complaint of all States is that they are not defended against wrongs. In the Imperial Chamber short and imperfect answers are made to complaints, through ignorance of the Dutch tongue. Imperial Diets have been too long kept. Germans are forbidden to serve in war under any foreign Prince out of the Empire. This is meant for the Emperor's service for the countries of his inheritance. Great sums of money have been exacted not only of the Princes of the Smalcaldi league, but also of their vassals who were sworn to obey their masters. Some ambassadors who could not agree thereto were forbidden on pain of death to leave the Court without licence. Strange men of war brought into Germany in the first wars, have tarried there to this day, in time of peace. They have behaved disdainfully, viciously, and unjustly. Some of them have made this proud brag, that they have brought Germany under the yoke of servitude with only three thousand Spaniards. Some have said that it is purposed to make Germany a kingdom of inheritance, and advice has been taken for building holds in certain cities. After the victory in Germany, some notable fortresses have been thrown down, and many guns of Germany have been sent into other countries.

"Duke of Alva—Som saie that som Spaniardes be so vayn glorious as thei have caused of theire owne eostes certein gonnes to be made with the armes of som princes of Germanic graved in them, and have made theire bragge that they have won thies gonnes from the Germans.

Luys d'Avola—Moreover it is well knowen that som of the Courte most nigh to th' Emperor's parson have written so spitefull bookes against the Germains, set out under th' Emperor's privilege, as though thei were no more a free people, but subject to all servitute."

It is purposed to decide matters in Diets by the greatest number of voices. When question was moved why things agreed upon in the Diet of Spires, in 1544, were not observed, some of the chiefest about the Emperor answered, "Tyme was then to be sarved, but thinges now went otherwise." Some men are exempted from the laws made for the governance of the commonwealth. In the Diet of Augsburg in 1547 and 1548, the States of the Empire could not obtain a perusal of the book containing orders for the judges in the Imperial Chamber. One article after another was passed over with speedy reading, and approved with hasty judgment.

The Emperor and the Judges of the Imperial Chamber set up proclamations in cities of the electors and Princes without their knowledge, and likewise commit matters to their subjects.

There has long been an eagle at Innsbruck belonging to the House of Austria. It has of late begun a strange kind of cruelty, suffering no child to pass the palace without trying to pluck out his eyes. She made divers blind, but a German's son, going to the palace to take his revenge with a staff, has put out both her eyes. *Copy. Addressed to* 'Your Grace.'" *Two sheets.*

Minerals.

1552, Aug. 3.—Award of Sir George Pierpoint, knight, between Thomas Babington, esquire, and others on the one part, and Ralph Gell, gentleman, and others on the other part, concerning "halfe a meare of oore myne lyinge within Workesworth Wapentake [co. Derby]." Ralph Gell shall have three fourths and Thomas Babington, one fourth.

Declaration of James Deyne.

1552, Sept. 1.—Concerning occurrences at Wirksworth on the 27th of August. *Signed by* James Deyne, Barnard Babington, and George Babington.

Declaration of Thomas Adames.

1552, Sept. 11.—Concerning the same. *Signed.*

Declaration of John Gryffyth.

1553, Sept. 10.—Concerning a bald deer which was missing in the park at Dethick in the previous year. *Signed by* John Gryffyth, *and* "Syr Robert Burton, Vycar of Sowthwyngfeld," in the presence of Thomas Babington, Henry Babington, and others.

The Coronation.

[1553, September ?]—Claims at the Coronation. *Two sheets. Printed in "Rutland Papers," pp.* 118-120.)

The Corporation of Lincoln to the Earl of Rutland.

1553 [-4], March 10. Lincoln.—We have received your letters of the 3rd inst. whereby you request that the citizens of Lincoln should send

a horseman furnished for service under you to the Queen. You are misinformed in saying that we are your fermors. Although the Queen's progenitors granted to your ancestors a part of the rent of the fee ferm of this city, more than it has been able to pay for a long time by reason of its decay, we are not tenants to you, the said rent having ever been a rent seck. But forasmuch as you and your ancestors have ever been our good lords, we have sent 6*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* by way of gift towards your charges in the Queen's affairs. If we were of better ability, we might find in our hearts to do further to your contentation, although we are charged for keeping the city in quietness to have our men in readiness. *Signed by* Thomas Emonson, Mayor, and eleven others.

NICHOLAS POWTRELL to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1554, March 26. Egmante Park.—I perceive that you are displeased with me concerning the gelding that I sent to you to London. I get the best part of my living by riding about in the country, and so my geldings are lean and not so fair to the show as I would wish them. You have told me to repay 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for your fee of Sherwood. The Queen's receiver retained 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* of it for rents that you owed for Newstead Priory, and you had promised that I should have 20*l.* I have of late sustained intolerable charges in building and other things.

GERARD CROFTS to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Holywell.

[c. 1554,] March 31. Belvoir.—Lord Roos, Mr. Manners, and my young lady are in good health. Your household have behaved themselves "accordyng to the Quene's graces procedyng as well and as godly as any nobull menes servantes within hur reme." Please speak to Lord Clinton for my brother and me for a ferm of Twynges beside Sempringham. If you can obtain it until Lady Day in lent, I shall be able to deliver the hundred carps that I promised you. As Lord Clinton would take it from us at this time, I have forborne fishing.

F. LADY BURGAVENNY to her brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1554, April 10. Comfort.—A new writ is granted to seize upon my Lord's lands in Sussex for my cousin Robert Constable's debt. I pray you, call the party before you, and take such order therein that the writ may be stayed. My Lord is not at home himself. *Signed.*

ROBERT CAIPSTOK to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Holywell.

1554, April 16. Crowland.—Your letters have comforted me as one returned from death. I trust that all danger is past. I moved my adversary to leave my house and ground, and he answered that he would not, but by the law. I am driven to seek help by injunction from the Lord Chancellor.

SIR JOHN BYRON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1554, April 18. Newstead.—Concerning an award between Sir Edward Aston and Sir Richard Egerton, knights, by which he must pay some money or forfeit 3,000*l.* *Signed.*

G. LORD TALBOT to his brother[-in-law], the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1554, May 2. Handsworth.—I have sent to you two priests who were monks of Rufford to signify you of my liberties at Elmsley Lodge

(in Sherwood Forest). They give me to understand that I should give the parsonage of Eakring one time and you the other, alternately. Examine them in the premises, and I doubt not that at my coming to you we shall end all matters.

WILLIAM PHILLIPOTT to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1554, May 7. Newark.—Whereas you owe me by an obligation the sum of 65*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, I pray you in this my present great need to help me with it, "for the kepyng of my pore credytt wyche dothe lye in my pore honesty to kepe." I beseech God to preserve your Lordship, my good lady, and Lord Roos.

GEORGE LASCELLES to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

[1554,] May 9. Belvoir Castle.—On business.

WILLIAM TOMLYNS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1554, May 9. Belvoir.—Concerning tenants at Wragby, horses, wages, etc.

The MARQUESS OF WINCHESTER, Lord Treasurer, to his kinsman, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1554, May 10.—"I have wreten for your servant George Wynn according to your desires. And when you will send the bokes for the [Queen's] mariage to me, I shalbe redy to sett furth the same, as the mariage may ende within the next term, and rather it cannot be for the assurances of jointer and the covenantes to be performed, but all thinges I will set furth the best I can."

ROGER MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Holywell.

1554, May 10. The New Bark lying before Portsmouth.—My Lord Admiral seems to be my good Lord. I trust to follow the counsel of Mr. Poynes both because you will me so to do and also because I find him my friend. I will apply myself to the understanding of the marine causes and affairs.

WILLIAM, LORD HOWARD [of Effingham] to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1554, May 13. The Great Bark.—I thank you for sending your brother to serve in my company. "I have not in all my lyffe had an honestere young gentyllman in my company and I thanke hym. Althoughe he lyethe in Constabyll's shyppe, yet ther is bot fewe days bot he kepythe me companye in my shyppe, as dothe all the rest of the gentyllmen, and ar as mery together as I thynke was ever any companye ether by see or by lande." *Endorsed:*—"My L[ord] Admyral."

WILLIAM TOMLYNS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

[c. 1554,] May 20. Belvoir Castle.—Concerning his disagreement with Mr. Farrar, and his intention to marry.

WILLIAM HUTTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

[c. 1554,] May 20. Belvoir Castle.—On business.

William Hutton to Mr. Farrar, at Holywell.

1554, May 20. Belvoir.—On business.

Sir John Byron to the Earl of Rutland.

1554, May 22. Newstead.—Concerning a sale of wood from Sherwood Forest for the repair of the great lodge in Beskwood Park.

H. Earl of Westmorland to his brother[-in-law], the Earl of Rutland, at Holywell.

1554, May 26. Keldholme.—"This vijth of May, mye aunceent enymies, and they which sought my bloyd to please the Duke of Northumberland, now againe hadd practysed to have trappe me on thorse rynninge day (the horse-running day) at Gaterleymore, as ytt is thought by my frendes. And the presumpsyon declareth no les, the Rokesbyes, the Bowssies, the Wicliffies, assemblyd themselffies with their adherentes to the nombre off three hundreth and above, so weapenydd and furnysshydd as affore they have not bene accustomydd. My brother Christopher Nevill commynge to the said mowre to se a horse of his owne ronn, was so braggd by the said Christopher Rokesbye, that my brother beinge of whote nature myght not suffer. So that they went togeather, and their my brother wus sore hurte, and nere slayne and one other with hyme. And thother partye escapyd not free. For on thother partye was one slayne. And for that the sessions of enquyerye nor the Crowners quest haithe not geven their verdytt, I know not as yett howe my brother shalbe dangeryd by the lawes, trustinge if he may have indefferent justicie not gretlye to be troblyd . . . Were ytt not for the dangers of the lawes, I wolde sone recompennse their doinges." *Signed.*

Sir John Constable to the Earl of Rutland.

1554, May 25. Kinalton.—I perceive that contention is like to grow between you and my nephew, the parson of Bottesford. I had a lease of the parsonage from him which was to be void whensoever he should be disposed to occupy it. Knowing you to be destitute of grain for your house after the death of your mother, I frankly let the parsonage to you. Now my nephew must become resident upon it, having been discharged of the demesnes of the manor of West Rasen, of which he was parson, by his brother Sir Robert Constable, to the intent Sir Marmaduke Constable son of the said Sir Robert might live there.

Sir Marmaduke Constable to the Earl of Rutland.

[1554, May.] Everingham.—My uncle, the parson of Bottesford, being at London, declared the unfriendly "handlyng" of some of your officers towards him. If you and he do not better agree, I would have the "comodite" of his rent of Bottesford.

The Same to the Same.

[1554,] May. Everingham.—You have mistaken the meaning of my letter. It is no small grief to me to have your displeasure.

GEORGE LASCELLES to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Holywell.

1554, May. Stoke Albany (Stoke Habneye).—Concerning the woods and the deer in the park.

The SAME to the SAME.

1554, June 3. Doncaster.—On business.

F. EARL OF HUNTINGDON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1554, June 22. Ashby de la Zouch.—Concerning the purchase of malt for his household. *Signed.*

SIR FRANCIS LEEK to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

[1554 ?] June 27.—Whereas of your goodness you granted me your houses at Holywell, "considerynge my lytle resorte thyther, I take smalle commoditie by the same. Wherfore I have thought good to pray your Lordshyppe to bystowe yt where youre pleasure shalbe." *Signed.*

The EARL OF RUTLAND to the EARL OF ARUNDEL.

1554, July 2.—I should be loth that any servant of mine should contend with others at the Court or elsewhere, or attempt anything against the Queen's servants. According to your order, I have despatched my man from thence to the seas, with money for my brother Roger. I am furnished with horses and all other necessaries for the service of the Queen, and I now send my servant Bamborough to attend upon you at the Court and to advertise me of her Highness's pleasure touching my access to the Court whensoever it shall please her to command. *Draft.*

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, priest, to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1554, July 6. Lewknor.—I most humbly desire you to write to your tenants that they depart from my parsonage at Branston as having no title or right thereto. If your letters take no effect, I pray you to take my remedy according to the law. In those parts the men are thought to be much given to their own will, accustomed with greediness of lucre in seeking the gains pertaining to you. Consider the ruinous decay of the parsonage. Your loving poor tenants, to the number of forty householders, lack daily more and more, in that they have no hospitality kept in the parsonage where heretofore the needy have been glad to seek for relief at the hands of the parson. They also lack work and stuff for their cattle, the cottagers being unable "to wynter a cow to comfort their poor chyldren with." *Signed.*

SIR LEONARD CHAMBERLAYNE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1554, July 6. Sherborne [co. Oxford].—On behalf of Mr. Richardson, vicar of Lewknor. *Signet.*

THOMAS BAMBOROUGH to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1554, July —. Farnham.—After I had delivered your letter to the Lord Steward [the Earl of Arundel], he commanded me to go with his

man St. Aubyn (Saynttabons) to Winchester, to have a lodging there appointed for you. The Lord Chancellor is gone thither this Tuesday morning. The Queen removes not this week, as all men say. Lord Talbot will meet you on Thursday if possible.

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Lutio Augnesi to the Earl of Rutland.

1554 [-5], Feb. 6.—Mentions the proceedings at the last gaol delivery before the Queen's Attorney, Serjeant Dallyson. Desires to be released from the miserable dungeon in which he lies cold and naked.

Sir Francis Englefeld to the Earl of Rutland.

1555, March 26. Westminster.—Claims payment of 330*l.* due upon three obligations in the hands of the Receiver of the Court of Wards and Liveries. *Signed. Signet.*

Sir Thomas Hastings to the Earl of Rutland.

1555, March 27. Kirby.—I have received proofs against you and the other executors of your father out of the Exchequer for 400*l.* which your father owed to King Henry VIII., of which I send a copy by my under-sheriff of Leicestershire. I trust that you will answer and see me discharged.

R. Farrer to the Earl of Rutland.

1555, June 25. London.—On legal affairs.

W. Lord Cobham to the Earl of Rutland.

1555, June 24. Greenwich.—I leave my cousin, Roger Manners, to write such news as are here, for I am a stranger. *Signed.*

Sir John Gresham to the Earl of Rutland.

1555, June 25. London.—I have a school-house building in your town of Holt Market in Norfolk, with a large dwelling adjoining to the same, and I am in great want of timber. You gave me at the house of the Lord Chief Justice, who was their Recorder, "at the inseallynge of a statute" ten oaks. I request you to make them twenty oaks, for the half of which I will pay as much as they be worth. By one obligation you owe me 35*l.*, and by another 86*l.* Please give a letter for payment to my overseer of the buildings, William Rombolte, before Bartelmewtide. I lost 100*l.* in providing the money for the accomplishment of the bargain for Holt Clay and Hackford. Therefore please write about the oaks and other small timber. Whensoever you shall command me to store your ponds here at Holywell, I will send forty or fifty carps from Kent. *Signed. Signet.*

Sir Anthony Strelley to the Earl of Rutland.

1555, Sept. 1. Strelley.—"I have recevyde letteres frome hir at whose commandement I muste nowe mooste remayne to put myself in redynes manfully to assalt the fortrace whiche I have so longe besagede, whiche shalbe so sone—as we trusts—as the Quenes highnes haithe passed over her sorofulnes for the Kinge's departour into Flanders. And further percevynge by the said lettre that myne abode for a tyme is like to be in the courte, and also callinge to my remembrauns howe goode a likinge you and my Lady hade to Felley at your last beinge there, and moreover consyderinge my occasions to be suche as I muste either lett the same for a tyme orelles in trustinge of servauntes to hasarde the losse of more, I have thought goode to knowe your pleasor herin, nott meaninge herby to play the part of a Lombart, but rather to use the matur in suche sorte as may diserve thankes at your handes." If you will take it for three years, it will save you in that time a thousand marks in your housekeeping. *Signed.*

Anthony Williams to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1555, Sept. 9. Mortlake.—On business.

P. Whalley to the Earl of Rutland.

1555, Sept. 10. Welbeck.—Mentions the marriage intended between Nicholas Strelley and the writer's sister-in-law Bridget Thwaites on Monday next. *Signet.*

G. St. Paul to the Earl of Rutland.

1555, Sept. 11. Carleton.—I was advertised that you and my Lady would have been at my poor house yesterday or this day and so have gone to my brother's house at Snarford. Your servantes, however, at the Eagle were not certain when you would be there. As I had made some provision for you, I send by this bearer "tooe dozen of fedd knottes with other fowle." On Sunday next, I take my journey in the circuit of the sessions in this part of Lindsey. *Signed.*

Anne, Lady Capel to her nephew, the Earl of Rutland.

1555, Sept. 11. London.—I lately sent to the Queen's Attorney a letter from the Queen in favour of me for a ferm in Somersetshire called Wyck, as also letters from the Lord Treasurer and from you to the said Mr. Griffin. I have as yet no manner of answer from him. The King is arrived at Calais, and he was "wonderfully imbraced there with all the noble men and captaines." At his first arrival he had "a great peale of gunes." I hear that he gave the soldiers at Calais 1,000 or 2,000 crowns, and also gave the poor people of Canterbury 40*l.* amongst them. Divers of the Lords are returned home. *Signed. Signet.*

H. Earl of Westmorland to his brother-in-law, the Earl of Rutland.

1556, May 19. Staindrop.—Concerning a recognisance touching the manors of Aldby and Buttercram. *Signed.*

EDMOND BACTON to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1556, Dec. 13. Holywell.—I have sent the white work. I trust that you have received your wine and your "cornet." I send enclosed a letter from "my Lady Elisebethe grase and another from my Lady of Norfolke's grase." Father Richard, the porter of your house, is dead.

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the EARL OF RUTLAND and SIR JOHN CHAWORTH.

1556 [-7], Jan. 31. The Court.—Instructions for the levying of the second payment of the subsidy, in Nottinghamshire, complaining of the negligence and corruption shown with regard to the first payment. *Six signatures.*

F. DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1557, April 9. Islington.—Understanding that your house at Holywell is now void, I am bold to pray you that, in case you do not mean to come into these parts in the mean time, you will let me have the use of it for six weeks or two months. Besides paying such rent for it as shall be due, I shall be always ready to show you the like pleasure. *Signed.*

SIR JOHN BYRON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1557, April 10. Newstead.—Your servant Watson has killed a stag which for this time of year is full of flesh. He could not have chosen a better within three miles compass of Newstead. They were so bare of flesh last summer and this winter that many hardly escaped with their lives. I was assessed before you for two hundred marks and twenty pounds, but a servant of my brother Sir Nicholas Strelley (Sterlay) has put me down for two hundred and twenty pounds by oversight. Please have the books amended.

Petition of HENRY JENESON of Buttercram to the COUNCIL OF THE NORTH.

1557.—Complaining that his ewes and lambs have been driven away and impounded by order of William Darley, gentleman.

H. EARL OF WESTMORLAND to his brother-in-law, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1557, April 14. Kirkby Moorside.—Thanking him for some greyhounds. Mentions Darley's breach of covenant. *Signed.*

HUGH THORNHILL to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at the Eagle.

1557, April 15. Tuxford [co. Nottingham].—In coming from your house on Friday last, my man lost my capcase containing the books of the subsidy of Bassetlaw, Thurgarton, Lethe, and Newark. I have made most diligent search for them, "as well by proclamacion in good townes as axinge theym in churches in the most parte of this parte of Lyncolnshyre." *Signed.*

THOMAS EDWARDES to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at the Eagle.

1557, April 16. Good Friday. London.—On Wednesday I went to Mr. Solicitor [William Cordell], who was then at the Court at Greenwich, and tarried until he came home. I gave him your letter, and said that you desired to come up, for two causes, the chief one to see the King and Queen, and the other for your own affairs. He said that he could make no answer till the morrow after speaking to the Queen, and that he wished you to come with as few as you might. I said that you did not mean to bring up my lady, your wife, and he said it would so be best. He told me to come again, and he then gave me letters for you and my lady, which I enclose.

Lord Clinton will be in town on Monday or Tuesday. Mr. Farrer left with me a warrant and instructions to bring Mr. Abyngton to Mr. Solicitor, that he might declare to him what he knows about the wines spent in the North. Abyngton has been to Calais about the victuals, and when he came to the court yesterday, I delivered Mr. Farrer's letter to him. He will be ready at all times to declare on your behalf what he knows. Mr. Solicitor said that he would be loth to meddle in the matter, and bade me take him to my Lord [Bishop] of Ely to sue to him.

At Mr. Solicitor's house this morning I met Lord Bray, who has been out of the Tower these eight or ten days, and all the rest save Edmund Verney. He sent his commendations to you and to my lady, and he shewed me a letter from his brother-in-law, Sir Edward Brydges, who declared that his father, Lord Chandos, was dead. "His syne under nethe was "Yower loveyng brother Edmonde Shandos." An hour before your letter came, young lusty Smythe, whose mother was sister to the Duke of Somerset, met Thomas Cobham and George, and upon an old quarrel George and he fought. As I heard, George hurt him in the arm, and they were put asunder. "By and by upon moltyplyng of wordes, Thomas Cobham and Smythe went to yt agayne, and, as I harde, Smythe made Cobham gyve growende, and in the end Thomas Cobham haste a pryke at hym and hyte hem in the flanke in the nether ende of the bely, soo that no man can tell whether he wyll lyve or dy. And other Cobham is flede to sentuery (sanctuary) or else he is gone. Yt may plese yower Lordeshyp for that as I hard with in thys iiij days my good Lord Latymer wolde have raveshyd the wyfe of the house where he lay, and, I trowe, strake the goodman ther. Ther was suche an owte cry, as I harde, that the constables and strete rose and fette hym owte of hys house, and browght hym thorowe Chepsyde to the Maeres (Mayor's) and xl. boyes at hys heles wonderyng on hym, and sholde have gone to the Contre, but he wente to the Flete, to grete a vellany for a noble man my thowght." *Signet.*

ELLEN PORTER to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1557, April 18. Belton.—Concerning her contention with her son John Porter. *Signed.*

The EARL OF RUTLAND to NICHOLAS POWTRELL, JAMES ELLERKER, RICHARD ELLERKER and WILLIAM SEGRAVE.

1557.—Instructions to prepare his servants and tenants in Yorkshire for the service of the King and Queen as light horsemen. *Copy.*

CHRISTOPHER NEVILL to his brother-in-law, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

[c. 1557,] July 20. Raby.—Think no ungentleness in that I have not sent your money according to my promise. Even as I had it ready, I received a letter from the Queen to prepare myself to serve with a hundred demi-lances, and to be at Newcastle to receive them on the 1st of August. I have no armour but that which you gave me at London, and no horse or furniture for myself or my men. Please lend me "a redy horse" for myself for this time of service. *Signet.*

GEORGE, EARL OF HUNTLEY to [the EARL OF RUTLAND ?].

[1559 ?] Sept. 22. Jedworth.—According to the mutual promises for keeping good rule between us, I caused our wardens of the Middle Marches to meet your deputies on Monday the 18th inst., but on that day nothing was done on the part of England. Our Wardens of the East Marches also kept the day and place appointed, according to your desire and the writing of Sir William Eure of the East Marches of England. No man, however, "compered" on the part of England. On that day certain gentlemen and other commons "wynyng and laboring their owne cornes" were taken prisoners by the subjects of England. They were trusting to receive no damage by reason of the truce. It appears to me that either your wardens are "inobedient," or some other charge is given to them besides our mutual promise. I would know whether this proceeds of your mind or not.

W. EARL OF WORCESTER to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1559, Nov. 20. Raglan Castle.—I thank you for your gentle letter, whereby you advise me to send for my son, "constrained by occasion of my Lady your bedfellowe's departure, which I am, I assure you, muche sory for, but which I will not goe abowt to persuade your Lordeshipp to take patiently, for that I thinke yt nedeles. For I knowe the diversitie of your Lordeshippes understanding and knowledge of the worlde is so farr different and diverse from the common sorte, that your Lordeshipp will take it much more moderately then those which, not considering th'incertenty of man's life through foolisshe conceipt occasioned of over much love, oftetymes in lyke case doo take their death." I thank you for your great friendship hitherto shewn to my son.

YORK.

1559.—Assessment of the City of York and of Ainsty Liberty, giving the names of the principal inhabitants and their respective abodes. *Seventeen sheets.*

E. LORD CLINTON, Lord Admiral, to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1559 [-60], Jan. 3. The Court.—I have received your letter concerning the marriage of Lord Roos to one of Lord Huntingdon's daughters. I have conferred with Lord Hastings and Lord Hastings of Loughborough, and have also written to Lord Huntingdon, which I trust will take good effect. Lord Hastings will presently repair to his father, and from thence he may visit you. I think that nothing "stykyth" between you but the first payment, which, considering my

Lord's necessity, it will be hard for him to make so soon as you demand it. Lord Huntingdon will do as much as his power is to accomplish your desire. *Signed.*

The Corporation of Nottingham to the Earl of Rutland.

1559 [-60], Feb. 1. Nottingham.—By force of your letters, we have mustered all the able men in this town. There appeared before us forty-one able men, of whom ten are archers and thirty-one bill-men, and twelve "harnesses" for the bill-men were brought before us. *Seven signatures.*

John Whitting to the Earl of Rutland.

1559 [-60], Feb. 7. Belvoir.—On business. The wind has done much harm to the Castle, and has broken the windmill in Croxton field in pieces.

Sir William Holles, William Mering, Thomas Couper, and Ellis Markham to the Earl of Rutland.

1559 [-60], Feb. 9. Blythlaw.—Concerning cart-horses, appointed for the county of Nottingham. *Signed.*

The Marquess of Winchester, Lord Treasurer, to the Earl of Rutland.

1559 [-60], Feb. 9.—I have received your letter of the 13th of January concerning the decay of Nottingham Castle, and have had communication with the surveyor. A commission is "awarded" and a warrant for money, and, after a good beginning, more shall follow from time to time. I trust that you will have the Castle brought to good reparation except those parts that are utterly ruinous. *Signed.*

Catharine Astley to the Earl of Rutland.

1559 [-60], Feb. 10. The Palace at Westminster.—Recommends James Grene, "one of the fellowship of Lincolnes Inne and an utter barrister," a native of Yorkshire, to be Steward of the Earl's courts in that county, in succession to Henry Wetherelde, deceased. *Signed.*

John Quarles, draper, to the Earl of Rutland.

1559 [-60], Feb. 14. London.—Claims payment of 41*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* owed by the late Lady Capel to Richard Tull, late of London. *Signed.*

William Segrave and James Ellerker to the Earl of Rutland.

1559 [-60], Feb. 17. Warter.—Concerning a proposed loan to him of 700*l.* from his tenants.

Thomas Alrede and Harry Modye to the Earl of Rutland and Lord Talbot, at Rufford.

1559 [-60], Feb. 17. Hull.—Concerning the proposed exemption of their wine from impost. *Signet.*

JOHN BROKE to [JOHN] MANNERS, son and heir to Sir Richard Manners, departed.

1559 [-60], Feb. 19. The Middle Temple.—Concerning a yearly payment connected with the manor of Lapley, co. Stafford, part of the possessions of the dissolved college of Tonge.

SIR JOHN HERCY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1559 [-60], Feb. 22. Grove.—Desires to be excused from attending the muster at Mansfield on the score of old age and sickness. The late Knights of the shire ought to have appointed collectors for the tax due at Michaelmas last. *Signed.*

JOHN BATEMAN to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Rufford.

1559 [-60], Feb. 23. Holywell.—The rumour is that you are not only assured but secretly married. The jointure is said to be 600*l.*, as I was told by Lady Clinton this other day. I still affirm, as I did by your commandment, that there is no such conclusion as yet. Whether I err therein or not, please give me understanding that I may make answer to your friends as I did or otherwise as shall be most convenient. There is also a report that Lady Morisson had made means to the Queen for her good will in the matter.

Letters have lately come from Walderton out of Germany to Sir William Pickering declaring his good will to serve the Queen. He mentions that he has served under you. It were convenient that you should send to Mr. Secretary the letter which he wrote to you, lest they think otherwise of your keeping it than you mean. Lady Clinton desires that you will pay the 5*l.* due by Lady Capel.

SIR JOHN BYRON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1559 [-60], Feb. 23. Newstead.—Concerning the levy of two hundred men in the county of Nottingham. *Signed.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1559 [-60], Feb. 25. Newark.—Concerning the conduct money for soldiers. *Encloses:—*

(1.) Copy of letter from F. Earl of Shrewsbury to T. Wentworth, dated at York, December 11, 1559, informing him that William Fairfax, esquire, son of Sir Thomas Fairfax, with 200 soldiers, his 2 petty captains, his ensign bearer and his drum, and George Dakyns, esquire, his petty captain, ensign bearer and drum and 100 soldiers, are appointed to go from Yorkshire to Berwick—104 miles. Either captain is to have 2*d.* the mile, every petty captain 1*d.*, and every other officer or soldier ½*d.*

(2.) Copy of an acquittance from Rowland Powell, deputy of Thomas Bamborough, captain of 100 men appointed to serve on the border, to Thomas Wentworth for 15*l.* 50*s.* for conduct money, etc., dated January 19, 1559 [-60].

ANTHONY BEVERCOTES to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1560, June 27. Ordsall.—On agricultural affairs.

JOHN SYDENHAM to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1560, July 8. Newcastle.—After my departure from you, I met Sir George Chaworth a little from Norolarton (Northallerton ?). He

told me that peace was "tayken," and proclamation made in the camp this day, that the town was delivered and hostages given, that our ordinance should be embarked with expedition, and that our camp should return, to lie here about Alnwick until the Queen's pleasure be understood. Great garrisons will be planted here in the country, for I understand that a Parliament will be called within this month in Scotland. I hear that the Duke [of Norfolk] should go into Scotland this day with certain horsemen. Lord Talbot has received a letter like that which you had about Morpeth. Being so near Berwick, he thought it good to go there on Sunday. His man, Stringer, stays here with his horse, his men, and his carriages.

SIR JOHN BYRON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1560, July 14. Newstead.—Concerning the manor of Clipston and the Queen's lodges in Beskwood. *Signed.*

ROBERT MARKHAM to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1560, July 31. Cottam.—My servant, the bearer, has had his horse taken by the Queen's officer for "proxes and seneges" issuing from the parsonage of Surfleet before your entry. Please give him a letter to the town of Lincoln, that he may have his horse again.

JAMES ELLERKER and WILLIAM SEGRAVE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1560, Aug. 1. Helmsley.—Concerning the loan to him from his tenants.

ANTHONY COLLY, Sheriff [of Rutland], SIR JAMES HARYNGTON, KENELM DIGBY, and WILLIAM CALDECOTE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1560, Oct. 4. Oakham.—Concerning the coat and conduct money due to the soldiers lately sent to serve in Scotland.

BRIAN STAPYLTON to his brother-in-law, HENRY BABINGTON.

1560, Oct. 28. London.—On business.

FRANCE.

Detailed estimate of the revenues and expenses of the King of France, from January 1560 to December 1561. *French. Eight sheets.*

REGINALD BESELEY, advocate, to HENRY BABINGTON.

1561, May 24. York.—Concerning his suit against Henry Sacheverell, esquire, Jane Sacheverell, widow, William Kinder, and others. *Signed.*

WILLIAM, LORD MONTEGLE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord President in the North.

1561, June 3. Hornby Castle.—Concerning Mr. Greenacre's affair, I intend this summer to see you and the Earl of Westmoreland, and to give you both my most hearty thanks for helping me out of prison at the time of the last Parliament, when I was there at Aylworth's suit.

Sir N. Bacon, Lord Keeper, to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1561, June 10. "My house besides Charing Crosse."—At the last Lent Assizes at York four persons were condemned for a robbery, of whom two, Laty and Wetherby, were put to execution. Wharton and Ratclyf were, as I hear, reprieved by you without the consent or knowledge of the justices of assize in Yorkshire. None should be reprieved without the consent of the justices. Except you shall certify good cause before their next circuit, methinks it were meet that execution be done. *Signed.*

Thomas Sampson to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North, at Newcastle.

1561, July 20. Durham.—I send a form of prayer. Before my departure from your house at Newcastle, I showed to my Lady a book of civil regiment written in the *Institutions* of Calvin, very meet for you to read it diligently. You will find it so pleasant and profitable that haply it will allure you in time to read the whole book. If anything that you desire be wanting in that treatise, I will endeavour to get some such others as may fully satisfy your mind. *Encloses:—*

Prayer for a person appointed to be a judge, with Scriptural references.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland and the Council of the North, at Newcastle.

1561, July 27. Colchester.—We give you the Queen's hearty thanks for your good beginning in the execution of the commission for the fortifications and enclosures upon the frontiers. We marvel at the scarcity of new money in those parts, considering the great sums that have been dispersed abroad. Great sums have come out of Ireland to be here exchanged at the mints. Nevertheless we have taken order that a convenient sum be put in a readiness to be conveyed thither. We desire that some one or more of the substantial merchants of those parts take the base money into their hands and send it to the mints, whence they will, without delay, receive fine money. *Seven signatures.*

H. Earl of Westmorland to his brother[-in-law], the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1561, July 30. Raby.—Concerning the prosecution of John Turner for stealing a horse.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[-in-law], the Earl of Rutland.

[1561 ?] July 31. Handsworth.—I am sorry you are hindered in your journey. You and your wife would have been a comfort, not only to me and my wife, but also to my sister Savage, who has been very ill in childbirth, but is now out of danger. I will say as I was wont to say at Rufford, "God sende us well to doo."

The Earl of Rutland to Sir Henry Percy.

1561, Aug. 5. Richmond.—I require you, upon the entry of any strange ship, especially French or Scottish, into Tynemouth Haven or

Road, to cause some trusty man of yours to search the same. If there be any matter that carrieth with it any manner of suspicion, give orders that the ships be courteously stayed, and I speedily advertised. "I doo understand by speciall intelligence that there is like to happen suche thinges of importaunce as beinge well forseene and stayed, may highly advaunce her Highnes' service." Use diligence and good circumspection in this service as the same may tend to a good end. Credit the bearer, my servant Thomas Bamborough, in such further matters as he has from me to say to you touching the same. *Copy.*

The Earl of Rutland to the Mayor of Hartlepool.

1561, Aug. 5. Richmond.—Order for the search of any strange ships coming into the haven of Hartlepool, etc. *Copy.*

Memorandum endorsed:—Like letters were sent on the same day to the bailiff of Scarborough, and on the 9th to Mr. Strickland with regard to Scarborough, Flamborough, and Bridlington, and to Mr. Cholmeley with regard to Scarborough.

The Earl of Rutland to Sir William Cecil, Secretary of State.

1561, Aug. 6. Richmond.—I received your letter of the 1st on the 5th, and accordingly wrote to "Mr. Percy." I have also sent letters to the Captain of Holy Island and Ferny Island, and the Mayor of Hartlepool. I will this day take order for Scarborough, Flamborough, and Bridlington. I have also given order for the sea coasts of Holderness. I have ordered this matter secretly so that the special cause [concerning the voyage of the Queen of Scots] is not understood.

I left the country from whence I come in good order. I hope that Lord Wharton, the Master of the Rolls, and those who are with them about the Commission for the frontiers will have good success. I found the wisest gentlemen of that town well disposed towards the enclosures. *Draft or copy.*

Sir William Cordell, Master of the Rolls, to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1561, Aug. 6. Berwick.—This morning, Lord Wharton and the rest of the Commissioners are ready to depart towards Norham and Wark. I find the people well inclined to execute their enclosures; and therefore I hope for good success. *Signed.*

Robert Rodeschaw, Mayor of Hartlepool, to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1561, Aug. 7. Hartlepool.—I have received your letter dated the 6th of August for the staying of any outlandish ships. There is none but a hoy of Flushing which an Englishman freighted hither with corn. There are also three Frenchmen, servants to a merchant of Rochelle, who brought in certain goods in a ship of this town about Candlemas last. They intend "to lade bake agayne in the sayde shipe sarten wares" to Rochelle. I desire to know your pleasure therein. *Postscript.* A ship has come in, a fisher of Laystoke, who declares that there are before our harbour forty sail of Frenchmen, all fishers. I have seen many of them.

The Earl of Rutland to the Mayor of Hartlepool.

1561, Aug. 8. York.—You will not need to stay any strange ships after diligent search, "onlesse ye find vehement cause of suspicion or suche matter indeede as may leade you to thinke thei be otherwise furnished or appointed then merchantes or fishermen use comonly to be, in which case ye must use yourself very discretly in such sorte as it be done after a curteouse maner, lettinge them remayne in savetye till ye have advertised me thereof." Your diligence will be well bestowed. *Copy.*

Lord Darcy to his brother-in-law, Henry Babington, at Dethick.

1561, Aug. 10. Aston.—On business. *Seal of arms.*

John Fishe, Bailiff of Scarborough, and William Strickland to the Earl of Rutland.

1561, Aug. 11. Scarborough.—A Scotsman has been searched. No cause has been found touching the things received by William Strickland in credit, but goods have been found taken from Portingales. The Lord Admiral's officers have thought good the ship be stayed to answer the laws. A poor French fisher has been searched and courteously suffered to pass.

The Marquess of Winchester [Lord Treasurer], to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1561, Aug. 12.—I have taken Robert Ridley, with the Lord Mayor's help, and committed him to the Tower, there to remain until I have matter against him from you, which I pray may be with speed, for it seems by your letter that he is not worth the keeping.

[Sir William Cordell] Master of the Rolls, to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1561, Aug. 16. Hexham.—I have imparted to Lord Wharton and the rest of the Commissioners so much as you desired, reserving to myself the matter contained in the letter written with your own hand. I understand by Sir Henry Percy that he received a letter from the Lords of the Council to attend his charge and "to have eye unto" such ships as should pass that way. There are great assemblies in Scotland, and this day there should be a great business between Lord Yester and Lord Seton for a quarrel between them, but I think there will be no hurt done. There are great bands and parties on either side.

You will see by the book which the Commissioners have sent, what fruit our travail is likely to bring forth. A like book is sent to the Lords of the Council and another to the Lord Treasurer.

This morning we are taking our journey towards Carlisle, and all of us, save Lord Wharton, mean to lie at Naworth, and there to tarry to-morrow all day for the matter between his Lordship and Sir Thomas Dacre of Lanercost. At Carlisle we shall receive the verdicts of Westmoreland and Cumberland, and despatch other matters, touching the Grahams, and with Mr. Maxwell, Warden of the opposite march. I have taken order that Wallace shall appear before you at York upon four days' warning. I am as weary of writing as I have been these seven years, having done little else for these two days.

WILLIAM STRICKLAND to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord President in the North.

1561, Aug. 17. Flamborough.—I came here to-day. I have learned by the report of credible men, "*testes occulati*," John Butcher and Thomas Wafrar, that about three o'clock yesterday afternoon two very great galleys were "espyed" to let their anchors fall within half a quarter of a mile of this pier. "Thes men, joynynge their sightes and judgementes, say that ymmedyatly upon fallynge of their ankers they put oute two swymmers or dowkers (divers) oute of eyther gallye, who swam from theyme a good space and furthewith they set oute two botes whiche plumbed the depthe, and Butcher saithe the swymmers came to the botes, and within thre quarters of an hower many of the inhabitants drew to the clif. And upon due examination this I fynde for trewe, that bothe the saide gallyes were verie greate. This towne's men reporte may be credited therin, bicause they have sene manye. The better gallye, whiche they terme the Admerall, was all colored red verye fynely and trymly appoynted, and the moste men suppose fyftie hores (oars) of one side; hir flag of blewe silke with a flower de luce of gold. In hir starne she bare a cognisance all white sylver glesteringe whiche the multytude judged to be a whyte harnessed man, but the wyser sorte toke it to be some white fowle or beaste wherof the gally toke hir name. The other gally was all whyte and the bigger, but no flagg. At the verie instante of thes gallyes commynge to anker, ther appered in sighte well to descerne xxxij saile, and shortely aftir other twentie saile, whiche, all the wynde beinge northerly and no greate blaste, tryed the seas, and never one of theyme seamed to shun the gallyes, savinge one whiche seamed to be a hoye. Manye of the reste seamed tall shipps, specially those to the sea boorde. Ther was neither bote, crayer, nor fisher shipp, that came in here or at Bridlington that bespake theyme, so that it is not knowne here what flete this was, nor none of theyme discryed, savinge the two gallyes in forme aforesaide. Aboute one hower aftir this matter was perceived, people began to gather, some to serve, some to gaise, some to relieve those that stood no great ned. Brutes wente divers, but lastly all people quietly departed and the countrey in good stay. . . . The fyer whiche I supposed to your Lordship was raysed at Bridlington was nothing so, but indede one whiche had made muche cost of buyldinge at Flamburghe, whose name is Robarte Puckeringe, his house standing nexte the daunger, hymself sickly and ferefull, thinkinge the companye to small, and desyerouse of more ayde, meanynge as it seamed no other other hurte, set thre or foure fire kyddes (faggots) on fyer at the place wher the beken standithe, not medling with the beken, and the wyser heades furthwith quenshed the fyer, so that no hurte followed. And this towne were verie diligente, and so Bridlington, to forse perelles bothe inwardes and outewardes." I cannot presently travel to you "because my heade is to hevye," and therefore I have required the bearer, Mr. Wilberforce, to carry this intricate letter. *Postscript*:—"The galleys departed northewardes yesterday at viij at night, and ships try the seas, but the wynd is troublesom to theym northewards."

SIR RICHARD CHOLMELEY to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord President in the North.

1561, Aug. 17. Roxby.—On Wednesday last I was at Scarborough, where I gave your orders to the bailiff. He says that a fortnight since a Flemish ship lay at anchor in the "wick" (bay) at Scarborough.

Mr. Herynes, a fishmonger who takes fish for the Queen, sent his man on board, and he saw in a handsome cabin two fair young gentlewomen, one of whom lay on a cushion of cloth of gold. The mariners told him that they were going into Scotland. I hear that certain great ships were seen yesterday off the coast near Bridlington. I have sent to Scarborough to know the truth.

Sir Nicholas Fairfax to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1561, Aug. 17. Malton.—According to your commandment received by my son, I have made immediate repair to Malton with Sir William Bellasis and other friends. We have found the town and the country in good quietness.

Robert Blundeston, clerk, to Mr. Eglesfeld.

[1561 ?] Aug. 17. Scrayingham [co. York].—"Wheras, right wyrshupful, the Rydyng baylie—so termed, hathe cherged our constable to rayse uppe all the town and with all expedytion to goo to the see cooste, affermyng that there shold be many enemyes cume uppon lande. Wherefore I dredyng and feyrng the old wycked practyse of prelates. dowt lest they goo abowt som wycked insurreccion, wherefore I shall desyre yowr good councell with spede."

The Earl of Rutland to his cousin, Sir Marmaduke Constable.

1561, Aug. 17. York.—I am advertised that upon sight of certain ships and galleys upon the sea coast about Flamborough, the people, fearing some attempt or "displeasure," have begun to rise, without any just cause. Give "undelaied order" in all places about you for the stay and quieting of the people, that they pass not from their dwellings. I have given sufficient order, so that they need not fear. *Copy.*

The Earl of Rutland to Sir William Cecil, Secretary of State.

1561, Aug. 18. York.—Gives abstracts of the letters of August 17 from William Strickland and Sir Richard Cholmeley. Certain ships have lately arrived at Inch Keith (Inskith) and Dunbar with the Scottish Queen's provision. Mentions the great dissension between Lords Yester and Seton, and the fray between the burgesses and the craftsmen of Edinburgh. *Draft.*

Valentine Browne to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1561, Aug. 19. Berwick.—Two French galleys passed northwards last night.

The Marquess of Winchester, Lord Treasurer, to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1561, Aug. 20.—Desires him not to call before him the Queen's Customers and Controller of Berwick, or any of her tenants, for any matter determinable in Exchequer.

Sir Thomas Gargrave to [the Earl of Rutland].

1561, Aug. 23. Carlisle.—The Queen of Scotland arrived at Leith on Tuesday last, with three of her uncles and a son of the Constable of Franee. The Master Maxwell was here with us. He seemed to fear how things in Scotland will stand, especially with regard to the Duke of Chatelherault and his accomplices. We found him very conformable in the matter of the frontier, and we agreed upon certain articles. But when he heard of the arrival of the Queen, he made haste to begone, and departed yesternight.

We have begun a reconciliation and friendship between Lord Dacre and Sir Thomas Daere, Marshall of Berwick. They shook hands and drank together, and Lord Dacre has given Sir Thomas a stag and a buck to make merry with at Berwick. As to their matters in law, they have bound themselves to abide the order of the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Carns, Mr. Savile, and myself.

We have also taken order between Lord Dacre and the Grahams, and made articles between them which you shall see when we wait upon you at York on the 1st of September. We have so much to do that we lack time to write copies.

Sir William Cordell, Master of the Rolls, to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1561, Aug. 23. Carlisle.—God has blessed us with very good success in all our travail and business here. We have, as we trust, made a perfect reconciliation between Lord Dacre and Sir Thomas Dacre of Lanercost. The Grahams have submitted themselves to his Lordship, and he has promised to remit all things, and henceforth to be as assured to them as to any of the Queen's subjects.

The Master Maxwell came hither on Wednesday, and on Thursday my colleagues and I treated with him. In the end we resolved upon articles, wherewith he is very well satisfied. We have ordered that redress shall be made of all "attemptates" of either side reciproeally.

During the time that the Master Maxwell was here, he received knowledge that the Queen of Scots arrived at Leith on Tuesday last about 8 o'clock in the morning. Yesterday the Earl of Arran wrote to him that he should with all speed repair unto him. He and the rest of his faction are much perplexed at their Queen's coming to Scotland, and doubt their continuing there, thinking that this realm will be their refuge and harbour. This gentleman seems to have a great devotion to the Queen, our mistress.

Lord Wharton eame after us hither, and tarried but one night. We mind to depart towards Wharton to-morrow, and on Monday to take the verdict of the Bishopric [of Durham], "and from thens to travell like evell husbondes to our good wiffes," and to be at York on Saturday or Sunday.

Leonard Dacre to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1561, Aug. 29. Carlisle.—Upon examination, I learn that the land-serjeant, my father's offieer of Gillesland, did not speak with John Armstrong of Spade-a-dam, since my brother Sir Thomas Dacre received your first letter for his apprehension. The bearer, Gerard Tailor, repairs to you for horses stolen from one Appleby.

Francis Babington to his brother, Mr. Babington, of Dethick.

1561, Oct. 2.—Complains of his unbrotherly conduct, and mentions his "furyowselye forbydden howse of Dethick," but nevertheless offers to sell the grange of Wigwell [near Wirksworth] on certain specified conditions. *Signet.*

Sir William Holles to Henry Babington.

1561, Oct. 22. Houghton.—On behalf of a poor man. *Signet.*

Thomas Babington to his brother, Henry Babington, of Dethick.

1561, Oct. 30. Ruham.—On business. *Torn.*

Edward Babington to his brother, Henry Babington, at Dethick.

1561, Nov. 24.—Claiming payment of money due.

The Same to the Same.

1561, December.—On business.

Lady E[lizabeth] Savage to her brother, the Earl of Rutland.

1561, Dec. 17.—On behalf of a man who desires to serve in his retinue. *Signed. Postscript by Lady E. Savage.* Concerning the marriage of young Brereton. Mentions her cousin Savile.

George Bowes to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1561, Dec. 24. Streatham [co. Durham].—Because of the deepness of the snow, I could not sooner send you a hind out of Teesdale according to your commandment. At last I have such a one as has seldom been seen at this time of the year in that forest. *Endorsed:*—"My L[ord] Wharton to my Lord."

Lord Darcy to his brother-in-law, Henry Babington, of Dethick.

1561 [-2], Jan. 25. Aston.—Concerning the bond for 3,000*l.* entered into by him at the time of his marriage with the writer's sister. *Signed.*

William, Lord Grey, to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1561 [-2], Feb. 9. Berwick.—Concerning his contention with John Richardson of Horkley. *Signed.*

Sir Henry Percy to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1561 [-2], Feb. 15. Tynemouth Castle.—On behalf of certain poor inhabitants of Nesbit, co. Northumberland, whom Robert Wothrington, the purchaser, goes about to expel from their tenements, without respect of charity and conscience. *Signed.*

Lord Darcy to his brother[-in-law, Henry Babington].

[1561-2 ?] March 16. Aston.—I request you to consider the estate of your brother, and to help him to pay his rent which will be due at Lady Day. *Signet.*

HENRY TOWNERAWE to HENRY BABINGTON, at Dethick.

1562, April 14. Alton.—On business. *Signet.*

THOMAS LEEK to HENRY BABINGTON, at Dethick.

1562, May 21. Williamthorpe.—Solicits permission for his servants to pass through Wigwell with a dozen or twenty loads of wood bought at Alderwaslee.

JOHN CONYERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord President in the North.

1562, May 23. London.—Acknowledges the receipt of 431*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, of which he has paid to Mr. Gardiner, one of the tellers of the Exchequer, 424*l.* 10*s.* for the Earl's tenths in the county of Leicester, and 7*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* to the receiver of the county of Lincoln.

WILLIAM, LORD DACRE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord President in the North.

1562, June 3. Naworth.—Concerning Thomas Howe, Moncaster, and other suspected thieves and robbers. *Signed.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord President in the North.

[1562,] June 19. Rufford.—Concerning proceedings against the Mayor and his brethren of Pontefract in the Star Chamber and at York.

FRANCIS BABINGTON, priest, to SIR MILES WHITWORTH, priest, at Dethick.

1562, July 5. Aston.—I told my Lord [Darcy] that my brother Henry, your master, once offered to find all his lands in statute merchant that my nephew Anthony should, after his decease, have either 4,000*l.* in money or the whole covenants, that is 300 marks a year in lands uncharged, to his inheritance. My Lord [Darcy] is content to take this offer, but he marvels that all is deferred till the Queen's progress, which will be within this fortnight. My Lord will then have no leisure to talk of such things. If my brother like his own offer, he and his wife might live in more godly love and quietness.

WILLIAM, LORD GREY to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord President in the North.

1562, July 8. Berwick.—I have received your letter of the 4th inst., with a copy of a letter from the Lord Warden of the Middle Marches in favour of his brother Rowland. The causes of Rowland's imprisonment at York are these:—He displaced one of the four ordinary gunners under my charge at Wark, and placed there a man of his own who had small skill in great ordnance. The poor man complained to me, and I wrote to Rowland either to replace him or to come to me to show cause why he should not be replaced. When the poor man delivered the letter Rowland took him by the head, beat him and laid him at his feet, and, but for the standers by, would have beaten him with a cudgel. "And another thing is, that here is Lord of the Maye Game, and theare cumes the Lord of the Maye Game of Cornwall before the wattche was

dyschardged in the mornyng of the walles, gave the assawte and enterid Warcke Castell, whiche was but an evill example for thennemy to understande the weaknes of the same peece, but also a verrye daungerous matter unto the Quenes Majestie's ordenaunce and artyllerye theare." I therefore committed Rowland to ward, and wrote to the Lords of the Council about the whole matter. I cannot set him at liberty until I hear their pleasures. *Signed.*

Postscript:—On the 25th of last month peace was made between the Prince of Condé and the Guisians near Orleans, where both parties had their armies in readiness. To whose advantage it will yet fall I know not. The Guisians and the Constable are retired to their houses, and the Prince is gone to the Queen Mother. Lord Lethington was despatched from the Court on Saturday or Sunday, and I look for him every hour.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1562, July 10. Sackville House.—Order for the arrest of John Lamplough, brother of Master Lamplough, late Sheriff of Cumberland, a notorious horse-stealer, who has committed sundry robberies and burglaries. *Nine signatures.*

William, Lord Grey to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1562, July 11. Corton.—On behalf of Roger Laty, late of Berwick, who has been apprehended for a stolen horse. *Signed.*

The Earl of Northumberland to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1562, July 15. Leconfield.—Complains of Miles Wyse, who has maliciously injured his tenants at Topclif. *Signed.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother-in-law, the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1562, July 18. Wingfield.—"The Duke of Guyze is growen latelie into a merveylouse pryde and braverye and hathe greatlie encoraged the Papistes within Parrys to wyn the victorye over the Protestantes there, who presentlye sufferithe greate injurye and persecucion at theire handes, and even so arre like to do. Our Embassadour theere was like of late to have beene slayne with a gune by one of the evell sorte, and his brother-in-lawe Mr. Carowe beinge in their handes and in great perill to be slayne, escaped verie narowlye. There is hote siege laid to Roane by the Duke Dumale (d'Aumale), but no wars have yet shewed betweene the Prince of Condy and the Duke of Guyze, savinge that the said Duke hathe presentlie woone a towne and fortificacion called Blease (Blois) standing uppon the ryver wheron Roane standithe, tenne leagues distaunte, and now besegithe Towres (Tours) right beyonde and further then Blease. These unhappy newes of the success of Guyze arre cause of the staye of the progresse withe whiche advertisement whiche Sir Harye Sydney was appoynted to go to the Scottishe Queene the xvth of this instaunte." *Signed. Postscript in the Earl's own hand.*

A. Earl of Warwick to the Earl of Rutland.

1562, July 28. Ashby de la Zouche.—On behalf of his servant, John Coper, who has obtained the Council's letter to the Mayor and Aldermen of Doncaster, for the reversion of the mills there. He doubts their "discourtisie." *Signed. Postscript in the Earl's own hand.*

Sir John Mason to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North, at York.

1562, July 29. London.—The town of Paris is all in arms, governed by Marshal Brissac, all in defence of Papistry. The King lies at Bois de Vincennes, two leagues from Paris, with the Cardinal of Lorraine, Guise, Bourbon, Armagnac, and other councillors. The King of Navarre, the Duke of Guise, and the Constable are with an army on this side of Blois, which, with the town of Tours, they have lately recovered, not without the show of great cruelty in those conquests. They threaten to besiege Orleans. It must be a great army to environ it or to take away the river from the defenders. The Prince of Condé has 10,000 or 12,000 men in the town. If the Duke of Guise's determination take place, he means to diminish his number to 5,000 footmen and 1,000 horsemen wherewith to defend the siege. The Duke d'Aumale, having continued his siege at St. Catherine's Hill which commands Rouen, has at a third assault received a repulse with the loss of 10 or 12 of his best captains and 300 of his best soldiers. He has removed his company by night with shame. He has since taken Harfleur, thinking thereby to hinder the trade of Rouen. Havre de Grace, Dieppe, and Caen, hold for the Prince. Senarpon is at Dieppe, and the Duke of Bouillon at Caen.

At Lyons, the Baron de les Addresses and Captain Montbrun are for the Prince, with 10,000 footmen and 2,000 horses. 8,000 of the footmen are Switzers, who keep such a rule in Provence and Languedoc that few Papists will willingly show their faces in that compass. Monsieur de Tende, brother-in-law to the Constable, concurs in that quarrel.

Dandelot is gone into Almain to reinforce the Prince of Condé with men of that country. The Prince was very loth, not meaning to cumber France with strangers, but the Duke of Guise had procured a great band of that sort under the Rhinegrave and Rocquendolf. The cruelty on both sides is pitiful. Few corners of France are free from daily "spoyles," so that the nation that has for forty years given occasion for the division of Christendom, now feels the smart thereof. *Signed.*

Sir William Courtenay to his brother[-in-law], the Earl of Rutland.

1562, Sept. 10.—A complimentary letter.

Sir Thomas Gargrave to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1562, Sept. 20. Kynsley.—I have this morning received the Queen's letters for levying 200 men and sending them to Berwick. I have already sent commission to the gentlemen, for the levy of 100 men in Richmondshire, and 100 in Allertonshire. The commission is directed to Sir Christopher Danby and others.

The Corporation of Newark to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1562, Oct. 21. Newark.—"In tymes past there were oblacions by some of thinhabitauntes of this towne of Newarke to an image of Our Lady at Southwell in the tyme of idolatrie, which oblacion was never certayn but alwaies voluntarie, some tyme more and some tyme lesse as people were disposid. And syns the restoring of religion, and taking away of images, the same oblacions haith seased. Nothwithstanding of late Mr. Crecy, Officiall of Notingham, haith cited our churchwardens to appere before hym at Southwell to shewe why they shuld not pay accustomed money due to the collegiate church of Southwell in the Feast of Penticost according to the auncient and laudable custome . . . The manner of their commyng was with procession, having their crosse, banners, and such like." The churchwardens have answered that the money was never due, whereupon the official has excommunicated them, He has refused to stand to any order of the justices of assize or other indifferent persons, and appointed them to appear again before him on Monday next at Southwell. We desire your help or advice.

Thomas Randolph to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1562, Nov. 30. Edinburgh.—The Queen since her return has been sick of a cold. Many of the Lords have been here to bid her welcome home. They seem all well pleased ("apayed") that the Earl of Huntley has come to the end that he deserved. The Duke [of Chatelherault] arrived here on Thursday night, bringing with him Lord Gordon, eldest son of the Earl of Huntley, who on Saturday was committed to the Castle of Edinburgh.

At New Year's time there will be a convention of the Lords, and after that a Parliament for the reformation of such things as are amiss. The country is in good quietness. The Earl Bothwell would now gladly come into the Queen's will with assurance of his life. My judgment fails me if he so escape it. The Queen is well inclined to good unity with our Sovereign, and I know none, save the Papists, who do not heartily desire it. *Seal.*

Thomas Dalton to Thomas Babington, at Dethick.

1562 [-3], Jan. 18. Hull.—Concerning lead. *Signet.*

George Babington to his brother, Henry Babington of Dethick.

1562 [-3], Jan. 26. Kinalton.—On business.

Sir Thomas Gargrave to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1562 [-3], March 16. York.—Concerning a robbery and the apprehension of the offenders. The commission of the peace is sent down to Mr. Frobisher, without any alteration, save the naming of Mr. Walshe to be a justice of the peace. I do not hear of the commission of oyer and terminer. Your children, my Lady, and your family here are well. The country is quiet. "At my commyng hether, I found suche newes as I could not here at London, wyche was that your Lordship shuld be Lord Tresorer, and my Lord of Shrewesbury Lord Presydent, and thes was here, as ys sayd, very constantly brutyd. Yt ys also sayd Mr. Clyf-

ton shuld be Governor of Barwycke." Dr. Rokeby, having the subsidy for the clergy of this province, required to have the sum sent up by post, and I sent it up to Mr. Secretary. *Signet.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North, Sir Marmaduke Constable, and three others.

1563, April 17. Westminster.—Instructions for the assessment of the subsidy in the East Riding of Yorkshire. "No meanes nor pryvat sollicitacion was usid by any person appoynted by her Majestie" in order to obtain the grant of the subsidy in Parliament, but "the whole did frely and uniformelye proceade of all and every the good subjectes therin assemblid without exception of any person," perceiving that the charges of the defence of the realm must far surmount this their gift and contribution. *Eleven signatures. Seal.*

Lord Robert Dudley to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1563, May 30. The Court.—I understand by men learned in the laws, that the matter depending before you between Thomas Fairfax and my brother for the manor of Newton Kyme is determinable at the common law, where my brother would be better furnished with learned counsel. I pray that it may be remitted thither. *Signed. Postscript in Lord Robert's own hand:*—My brother's right is as good to this land, as to any that her Majesty gave him, as I am assured by the best learned in this realm. I trust that his absence will not be a hindrance, and that her Majesty will not mistake your favour to him. *Seal of arms.*

Thomas Randolph to the Earl of Rutland, K.G., Lord President in the North.

1563, June 10. Edinburgh.—"The Quene herself is in very good healthe, her ladies lustie, fayer, and brave. We have nowe cleene cast of our sorrowefull garments and murnynge wedes, as well for the late Kynge her grace's howsbonde as also for the deathe of her two uncles, the Duke and [the] Grande Prior. Her grace is well obbeyed, well served, and honored of as maynie of her subjectes as ether knowe their deutie to God, or what reverence theie oughte unto their sovereigne. Some stealinge and slaughters ther have byne of late amonge the hylande men, as also that abowte the borders, whearof I do mayke but smale accompte. Tyme wyll amende yt, and great inconvenience can not arrive therof.

Her Grace nowe lastlye hathe helde her Parlemente, the solemnitie whearof hathe byne verie greate. . . . . The xxvi of May, her grace roode unto the Parlemente howse in thys order—Gentlemen, barons, lordes and erles in their arraye and place. After them the trompettes and suche other musike as theie had. Next the herauldes, then the Erle of Murraye that caried the sworde, the Erle of Argile the septer, and the Duke the crowne regall. Then followed herself in her Parlement roobes and a verie fayer riche crowne upon her heade. Ther followed her grace fyrste the noble mens wyves as theie were in dignitie, 12 in number, after them the four virgins, maydes, Maries, damoyselles of honor, or the Quen's mignions, cawle them as please your honor, but a fayerrer syghte was never seen. These beinge nowe of the principals

16, ther followed them as maynie more so wonderfull in beautie that I knowe not what courte maye be compared unto them. The choyce, I assure your Lordship, that daye was ther of the whole realme. Havinge receaved her plase in Parliment, silence beinge commaunded unto th'assistance, she pronouncethe with a singular good grace an oration shorte, and verie prettie, whearof I sende your honor the coppie, as I am sure she made yt herself and diserved great prayse in utteringe of the same. I had that daye the honor to convoye her grace to the Parlemente howse, and to be presente at the whole solemnities and tyme of her beinge ther. Thys daye ther was lyttle done. The Fridaye after she commethe agayne to the same place. Maynie matters were then depated. Th'erles of Huntlye and Sotherlande were condemned for treason. The maner of the Erle of Huntlie's condemnation was thys. Hys dedde corps (keapte of purpose untyll thys tyme) was broughte into the Parlemente howse in a coffin, and sette uprighte as thoughe he had stoode upon his feete, and upon that a peece of good blacke clothe with his armes faste pynned. Hys accusition beinge redde his proctor answeringe for hym as hymself had byne alyve, the inqueste was impanelde. The verdict was geven that he was founde giltie, and judgement given therupon as by the lawe is accustomed. Immediatlye here upon the good clothe that honge over the coffin was taken awaye, and in place of that a worce hanged on, the armes torne in peeces in the sighte of the people, and lykewyse stroken owte of the heraulde booke.

The Erle of Southerlande by cawse he is alyve and absent, he is declared rebell and traytor to suffer the lawe whensomever he cane be gotten. Other actes there are dyvers towchynge the common welthe not yet publishede. One in speciall is thys which I wryte for the most notable, that advouterie shalbe punyshed with deathe. Thus grevous and sore are our preachers agaynste us that with myche adoe have wrounge this lawe owte of the lordes handes full sore agaynste maynie of their wylles. The nexte nyghte after thys lawe was concluded upon, on of the Quens chaplans was taken at mydnyghte with another man's wyf. . . . What execution wylbe done hereupon I knowe not. The (*sic*) of thys instant the Parlement ended, her graces self beinge at the concludinge of yt in like arraye and sorte as she was the fyrste daye.

It is perchance come unto your Lordship's knowledge that the Archebyshope of St. Androws the metropolitaine of thys realme is commytted to the Castle of Edenbourge, but perchance the veritie not so well knowne nor th'occation therof unto your Lordship as I desyer it sholde be. Thys Quene at her whome commynge, graunted that religion sholde remayne in the state she founde yt at her retorne, and with payne of deathe inhibyted that no man sholde here or saye masse. Contrarie to thys ordinance, at Easter laste, the Bysshope of St. Androwe not onlye harde and sayde masse but cawsed maynie to be present and ministerde to dyvers as theie were accustomed throughe hys whole diocese. Maynie honeste gentlemen of the countrie heringe of thys with sufficient power commethe to the places and take the prestes to the number of vii or viii, and had not hastie warninge come from the Quene theie had byne hanged the nexte daye after. The Shrive of the shyre havinge all reddie appoynted th'assise. Parte were brought and commytted to warde; the Bysshope gave in hys suerties t'appere at the daye that sholde be appoynted for his arraynemente. The xvith of Maye theie were all condemned to die, the Bysshope before

sentence was geven, put hymself into the Quens will, and so was commytted to warde in the Castle, wher he yet remaynethe and lyke to do."

As I have told you other times, no prince of this realm ever had such affection to any of the predecessors of the Queen our sovereign as this Queen has. "Their familiaritie is intertayned by contynuall recourse of letters wrytten in whole sheetes of paper with their owne handes th'one to th'other, by continuall messages, by frendlye usage of the servantes that ether remayne in place, or have recourse betwene, by menistrynge of suche justice as lawe requirethe indyfferentlye as the same is demaunded." I trust that these two will live like good sisters and friends. "I here yt maynie tymes thus spoken by thys Quene," and nothing is done to the contrary. I know not what notions have been made to her to have in mind the old League, and to support the poor young King in France. None of these could move her to do anything against our sovereign. The Lords of the Council here and many of the other nobles are too much bound to our sovereign to consent to do anything hurtful to her. "The preachers contynuallye warne their auditors to lyve in peace and amytie with their neighebors that delivered them owte of bondage." This Queen herself has told me that the border men will not be able to do otherwise.

You may have heard that there has been some talk between the Emperor and the Cardinal of Lorraine for a marriage between this Queen and his youngest son Charles. The report of it has reached her. "I fynde no myslykinge in her of the purpose." How far it will proceed I know not. Men as yet scarcely dare whisper their minds about it, to one another. There is great dislike that any stranger should set foot in this realm, and especially a Papist.

The Duke [of Chatelheraut] does more of himself than is necessary. Those who are in place of succession are always doubtful of those whom they succeed. There is therefore little hearty kindness between the Queen and the Duke, yet she is determined to use him as a good subject if he deserve not the contrary. He is also resolved to continue in due obedience. He is at Court well used by her grace, and reverenced by all men. His son and daughter, who continually attend her grace, are well liked and favoured. Lord Arran is yet prisoner in the Castle, at large within the walls. I know not what Earl Bothwell has deserved at the hands of our sovereign. He will promise nothing, and he is able to perform nothing. He is greatly in this Queen's displeasure.

I have received a letter from Mr. Secretary with a supplication to the Queen from you that I should make suit to the Queen here for the surrender of certain of the Lisles (Lielse), who were at the slaughter of Heron with Ralph Eligar. The Queen here is willing to gratify our sovereign in any way, and she has ordered search to be made for the men, for it is not known that they are in her realm.

As many as fear God in this country rejoice at the success of our countrymen against the Rhinegrave at Newhaven (Havre). It pleased our sovereign that I should be informed of it with good diligence, and I received the letter within three days after it was written in London. I made report to this Queen, and found in her no misliking of it. She wishes heartily that peace were made, but since the death of her chief uncle, she has not the same care about the war. I suspect also that there is some unkindness or heart burning between the Queen Mother [of France] and her, however cunningly disembled. This Queen has given a special token of her good will to our sovereign by causing Monsieur de Crock, who brought the message about her marriage from the Cardinal her uncle, to report the whole matter to her Majesty.

This, I assure you, is true. If I am deceived, she "the fynneste that ever was," and many others who think themselves privy to her secret counsel, are also beguiled. I would that the whole report on the state of this country did not depend on me alone.

The acts of Parliament are not yet published. Divers acts were revived. A law of oblivion was granted for all offences committed in the troublesome time of the Congregation. An act has been passed for the coinage; an act against the destroyers of young fish, in fresh water and salt; an act against swearers and adulterers. Divers gentlemen, as the Laird of Graynge, have been restored to their lands. The Earl of Huntley's wife was condemned as participant in her husband's treason, but pardoned by the Queen. The Earl's eldest son, Lord Gordon, is also condemned and imprisoned at Dunbar. The desire of the borderers is to break all good order, but I hope to see some of them break their necks in "wythies" for lack of halters. Mr. Widdrington (Wytherington) has been here about his goods that were taken away, and his request was thought reasonable.

Postscript:—The Queen intends to go towards Argyle within fourteen days. Few like this journey. I must attend upon her. It will be Michaelmas before her return. She will remain three days at Hamilton as she passes, and as long on her return. *Three sheets.*

Sir W. Cecil, Secretary of State, to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1563, June 12.—"I am sorry that my lesur serveth me not to wryte as I wold. This matter of France resteth in a ballance, ether prynce standyng by, the one beholdyng the other who shuld yeld. The French demand Newhaven by an express man named Dallvy a secretary of France. We answer hym that so we may have Calliss he shall have his request. He offreth to ratefye the treaty, and to give such assurance to have it rendred four yeres hence as can be honorably devised. We here ar loth to approve to devise of assurances, and so as yet by meanes of reputation the matter hangeth. Dallvy is retorned, and I thynk Mr. Dannett shall goo to doo the lyke for us in France and to demand Calliss. Wheruppon somewhat more may fall out.

Our state at Newhaven is very fortunat, as partly by an extract of the last newes shall appeare. Your licess for Garrandon is signed, and so is for your reteignors." I have not forgotten my Lady's care of Cashiobury. *Seal of arms. Encloses:*—

News from Newhaven (Havre). On Saturday the 5th of June, about 6 at night, a skirmish was begun between the scouts of the new fort and the enemy's scouts in the marsh by the village Leur. For the maintenance of it, the enemy brought down from the hill the greatest part of his shot, about 1,500 men, besides 1,000 armed men to back them. With this number "they played with our men," who did not pass 500 in number, for more than two hours. In the end they were repulsed with no small loss, and if night had not been so nigh, they would have been driven to their tents. They had many men slain and hurt, and we took one, a captain of good estimation, who, not understanding the composition between Lord Warwick and the Rhinegrave that every officer of either party shall be redeemed for his quarterage, offered 2,000 crowns for his ransom. His name is Captain Beston, a Dutchman. On our side there were not more than four or five slain, and not many hurt. On the same day, the enemy "offered the

skirmish" on the beach by Bulwark des Addresses, where they gained as in the other.

The Same to the Same.

1563, June 30. Greenwich.—By your letters of the 27th of this month which came to my hands yesternight, I perceive the advertisement you have received from Scarborough of the spoil committed by a French pinnace upon an English "crare." I have of late heard of several like disorders attempted by the French upon the seas. "And therefore the Quene's majistie, for the better meting with those inconveniences, hath appointed certayne of hir owne shippes to be forthwith sent towardes those partes, for the safegarde and wafting of the island (Iceland) flete, uppon whose coming thyther I suppose the Frenche will not long contynue theyr haunt that wayes." In the meanwhile you will do well to cause the coast towns to stand upon their guard, and not to adventure far abroad without such furniture and strength as may be able to withstand the malice of such as will offer to offend them. I would be glad to have the copy of the passport that the French gave to the English mariners. *Signed.*

Postscript in Cecil's own hand:—"Ther ar no newes but good. We send out of Glocester and Somersettshyre more men to Newhaven (Havre). The Rhyngrave confesseth that he was never so matched."

The Earl of Rutland to Sir W. Cecil.

1563, June 30.—Complaints are daily made to me by divers inhabitants of this shire touching certain French ships, six in number, that lie at Flamborough Head and along that coast. They have beaten in two ships of Newcastle. It is now the chief time of the poor men's fishing, which they cannot now apply by reason of the said ships which watch for their prey. The country would gladly prepare "to avoyd them" if it were the Queen's pleasure. *Draft.*

The Corporation of Newark to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1563, July 9. Newark.—The justices of the peace of Nottinghamshire have mustered the people and appointed six hundred able men to serve in the wars against the French. One hundred of these have been charged within your stewardship of the town and wapentake of Newark, without the advice of your deputy-steward, Mr. Constable. At the time of the rating, Sir William Mering and Mr. George Neville, who would have been "indifferent" to us, were at London. Always before this time, this shire was charged to furnish three hundred men, and this town and wapentake not above thirty, the town never finding more than eight. For this service, we would be content to double the number. The justices are appointed to meet at Nottingham on Monday.

William, Lord Grey to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1563, July 11. Corton.—Concerning a process against his servant, Colwyche, the "customer" at Berwick, for his bond to deliver a chest of sugar seized by him as forfeit to the Queen from Robert Jackson of Berwick. *Signed.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland, Sir Marmaduke Constable, and the other Commissioners for the assessment of the subsidy in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

1563, July 16. The Court.—Complaining of delay, and ordering early payment. *Six signatures.*

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Sir W. Cecil, Secretary of State, to the Countess of Rutland.

1563 [-4], Jan. 9. Windsor.—I wrote lately to you that Lord Rutland your "sone in law" (step-son) might be brought up hither by my cousin Disney, your officer, and I wrote the like to him. I understand by the steward of my house near Stamford that my letters have miscarried. I therefore pray that either Mr. Disney, or any other whom you shall think meet, may forthwith conduct my said Lord hither or to a place within three miles, near Maidenhead Bridge, where Lord Oxford is. It is called Hitcham next to Burnham. In my letter to my cousin Disney, I offered this manner of journey for my Lord—first to my house near Stamford, next to Sir Robert Tyrwhitt's house or Mr. Cromwell's near Huntingdon, on the third day to Sir Robert Chester's near Royston, on the fourth either to Mr. Sadler's, or to my house by Waltham. I would meet him at Mr. Sadler's, or at my own house. "Because the charge is myne, besyde myne owne good will to that howss, I can not forbeare to be somewhat curioos herin." If it shall be thought meeter for my Lord to come by Northampton, let him be led to lodge in gentlemen's houses, and not in any inns for danger of sickness. If the things necessary for his chamber and for his own person cannot be brought with him or before him, "I shall make some shift to content his Lordship, although I lodg in an others man's howse and am somewhat distant from myne owne." I will give order for the payment of the charge sustained by you since the death of my Lord's father, as also for his conduction hither. I thank you for your token of the New Year. *Seal of arms.*

John Conyers to the Earl of Rutland, at Thonges by Waltham.

1565, Sept. 1. Stamford.—Bateman and I offered your house at Holywell to Lady St. Leger for 40*l.*, on condition that Mr. St. Leger should do the repairs. That, we told her, was the rent paid by your father for Hennage House, although it had not such rooms as Holywell. At last it was agreed that she should pay 40 marks and that you should do the repairs.

Thomas Disney to the Earl of Rutland, at Cecil House.

1565 [-6], Feb. 11. Carlton in Moorland.—On business. *Signet.*

Bridget, Countess of Rutland to her [step-]son, the Earl of Rutland.

1566, July 17. Garendon.—On business. *Signed.*

Louis Patier to his brother, Simon Patier, servant to the Earl of Rutland, at the house of Mr. Secretary Cecil in London.

1566, Oct. 24. Paris.—On family affairs. *French.*

Harry Digby to the Earl of Rutland.

1566 [-7], Jan. 3. Ravenston.—On business. *Two sheets. Signet.*

Richard Thorpe to the Earl of Rutland.

1567, June 6. Hose.—On business. Thanks him for a copy of the *Common Places* of Musculus.

Harry Digby to the Earl of Rutland.

1567, July 15. Ravenston beside Ashby de la Zouch.—On business.

Derbyshire.

1568, July 29. Derby.—Memorandum of an agreement by Sir James Dyer, Lord Chief Justice, and Nicholas Barham, Serjeant at Law, Justices of Assizes, etc., with the consent of all other justices of the Peace there present, that the third part of a fifteenth be levied throughout the county of Derby for making a gaol. *Signed.*

Louis Patier to his brother, Simon Patier, servant to the Earl of Rutland, at the house of Mr. Secretary Cecil in London.

1569, May 27. Paris.—On business. *French.*

George Chaworth (to the Earl of Rutland].

1569 [-70], March 15. Oxnead.—On business.

William, Lord Montegle to the Earl of Rutland.

1570, June 1. Hornby Castle.—Concerning the proposed marriage between the Earl and his daughter Elizabeth. *Copy.*

John Manners to his brother, the Earl of Rutland.

1570, June 18. Wilton.—I remain with Lord Pembroke all this summer. Your sister finds them both rather parents than kinsfolk. She is somewhat better, but I do not know how she would have done if she had not come hither, for Lord Huntingdon's house is so often flitting. I am for the time a country man, and I go hunting with my Lord every day. *Postscripts by Francis, Lord Talbot, K. Countess of Pembroke, and Anne, Lady Talbot. Signet.*

Sir Thomas Gargrave to the Earl of Rutland.

1570, July 13. York.—On business. *Signet.*

Christopher Wray to the Earl of Rutland.

1570, Aug. 23. Glentworth.—Desires to meet him at Newark concerning Mr. Molyneux. *Signed. Signet.*

JOHN BATEMAN to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir or elsewhere.

1570, Sept. 28. Chatsworth.—Mr. Secretary [Cecil] and Sir Walter Mildmay are come forward on their journey, and they will be here by Sunday night. This night they have appointed to lie at Kenilworth (Killingworth) about twenty-five miles from Tutbury, and forty-five from this house. Lord Leicester's cook has come before to prepare for them. The Bishop of Ross comes with them. I will tell Mr. Secretary that you desire to see him before his return.

THOMAS MORGAN to JOHN MANNERS.

1570, Dec. 5. Sheffield Lodge.—On business. The Queen of Scots has been, and yet is, very sick. Yesternight she was very sharply visited. She has sent for the Bishop of Ross to come hither. It is thought that the Queen will also send hither to visit her in this extremity. We expect some of the noble men of Scotland.

Lord Talbot and his wife went about six days ago to Thornhill, there to continue.

LADY ADELINE NEVILL to her cousin, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1570, Dec. 10. Willington.—Concerning her "mariage monye." Mentions the parsonage of Ayton, of which she bought a lease from Mr. (Sir Thomas) Gargrave, Sheriff of Yorkshire, who had commission from the Prince to sell the goods of all the offenders who rose in the rebellion.

NEWS from FRANCE.

1571, Jan. 31 to February.—Notes taken by the Earl of Rutland on his journey from Calais to Amiens, giving the names of the principal officers in Picardy, and rough plans of two forts.

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Paris.

1570 [-1], Feb. 15. The Court.—Your mistress's day of joy draws so near that she has forgotten her friends, for she promised to write. Your cousin, Bess Stafford, bids me send you word that she hopes to send for you shortly. My Lord Marquess [of Winchester] will be married at Easter. Coningsby and Frances Howard are likely to make a match. "Your dauter Bess" is yet sick. "My conseler" was never braver in her life, as merry as may be. Lady Stafford desires to hear of you. *Postscript:*—Maurice Bartley would give as much as any other for your parsonages of Sproxton (Sprauson) and Saltby, if you will let them. *Postscript by K. Countess of Pembroke. Signet.*

LORD BURGHLEY to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Paris.

1570 [-1], March 2. Greenwich.—Giving advice about his travels. *Seal. Torn.*

JOHN MANNERS (of Haddon) to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1571, March 26. Nottingham.—Sending good wishes. *Postscript by John Sydenham.*

LORD BURGHLEY to JOHN MANNERS and JOHN BYRON, esquires.

1571, April 27. The Court.—Requests them to terminate the contention between Laurence Wright and John Molyneux, esquire, which was referred to their arbitration at the last assizes held at Nottingham. *Signed and emended.*

The EARL OF RUTLAND to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

1571, April 28. [Paris.]—"The King deviseth every day of a progresse, and as yett determineth of none, but rideth still from place to place about ten or twelve legues from the towne." The King receiving news of the Cardinal of Guise's death, disposed the greater part of his goods upon the Chevallier, and the rest upon one of the Duke of Guise's brethren, but the Cardinal is revived, and will enjoy them himself. Many wish Monsieur's marriage to take effect; some fear that religion will work some let. All think that he will be most happy if he enjoy such a wife possessed of a kingdom and endowed with such rare gifts. *Draft.*

The EARL OF RUTLAND to LORD BURGHLEY.

1571, April 28. [Paris.]—The taking of Dumbarton is no welcome news to the Scottish faction, who flourish not so much as they did, the Cardinal of Lorraine being already retired, and the Duke of Guise giving out to do the same. *Draft.*

GEORGE DELVES to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1571, May 14. The Court.—Lord Oxford has performed his challenge at tilt, turn, and barriers, far above the expectation of the world, and not much inferior to the other three challengers. Their furniture was very fair and costly. The Earl's livery was crimson velvet, very costly. He himself and the furniture was in some more colours, yet he was the Red Knight. Charles Howard was the White Knight; Sir Henry Lee the Green Knight. Mr. Hatton was the Black Knight, whose horses were all trimmed with caparisons of black feathers, which did passing well. There were twenty-seven defendants, whereof your servant was one. Twenty-six of them were fair and gallantly furnished, Lord Stafford and Lord Harry Seymour the chief. Henry Grey had the prize for the tilt, Lord Harry for the turn, Thomas Cecil (Syssyll) for the barriers. Some there be that think they had not therein right judgment.

My Lord Marquess [of Winchester] is married. That same day he was very fine and "crank," and good afoot without a staff. Now he has returned to his old custom, and ere long I fear he will be dead at her side.

The Parliament is not yet ended nor like to be before the term. The subsidy is granted, and acts are passed for treason, for religion, for respite of homage, with divers others touching the rebel Lords condemned by Parliament. Henry Cobham is not yet returned out of Spain, at whose coming either war or peace is looked for. The Lord Admiral is yet Lord Steward and "kepyth the table" during this Parliament. Lord Grey goes Lord Deputy into Ireland.

Lady Sussex has been long sick and weak. Hennigan (Hennyngham ?) never looked so well as since she tasted the quintessence out of the long-necked bottle. She keeps her place in Court, but not as

maid. In her room came Mr. Garratt's daughter. Lady Elizabeth Hastings recovers health but not beauty, "and at Courtt my Mistress I fere nether sicke nor wholle, but in a kause. I wold she were Countis for my nue levare (livery) sake."

Mrs. Frances Howard is in perfect health, beloved, and scornfull. It is thought Mr. Coningsby (Konnisbe) will overtake her. He is very far in love with her, and his device at tilt was a white lion devouring a young coney. His word was in English—"Call you this Love?" Mrs. Holcroft is without love or any liking of her, to my thinking. She is the very old woman she was, for I cannot get more familiarity, except you give it me by your credit and direction.

Some fear that you will proffer your service and good liking to French ladies, and forget your friends at home. Lord Burghley is in good health.

Robert Woode to the Earl of Rutland.

1571, May 16. Belvoir.—On business. *Signet.*

Edward Dyer to the Earl of Rutland.

1571, May 21. London.—The Parliament will be either dissolved or prorogued. Lord Hunsdon prepares himself for his charge. It is reported that the Queen's party in Scotland is aided by those among whom you are. The marriage [of the Queen] is not talked of, and we rather think that she will break off the treaty therof. *Seal of arms.*

H. Earl of Huntingdon to the Earl of Rutland.

1571, May 24. London.—If it be true, as common report carrieth, we shall shortly see many of that country [of France] here, but my ignorance of that language will not suffer me to be an entertainer of them. I wish I had the occasion to learn the tongue and other good things that now is offered to you. Our Parliament, I hope, is at an end, for on Saturday or Monday her Majesty will go to the house. *Signet.*

Sir William Mering to his son-in-law, Giles Forster, in London.

1571, May 25. Mering.—On business. *Postscript from Giles Forster to his cousin, Anthony Forster.*

T. Earl of Sussex to the Earl of Rutland.

1571, June 6. The Court.—The articles to be demanded by the Queen are now sent to the Ambassador, to be delivered to the King, whereupon I hope we shall understand directly what is meant in the matter. We do not here find any great ill taste in it, if you there will accord with us in religion. I cannot well advise you what course to hold with the Duke, for our mistress is a great Queen, and must be sought as such. You will not, I conceive, offend by your good liking of him or his good liking of you. *Seal of arms.*

George Delves to the Earl of Rutland.

1571, June 24. The Court at Westminster.—"My Lady Marques" said that she had sent you commendations. Mrs. Holcroft willed me

to commend her to you, by whom I understood that she, with the rest had written a general letter to you. Lady Elizabeth Hastings will marry Lord Herbert, the Earl of Worcester's son. Mary Radcliffe is yet in old love. My mistress is, I fear, not so far forward in being Countess as she and others looked for. She says that she sent you a letter. My Lady, her mother would have written to you.

On the 14th of this month, the Scots between Leith and Edinburgh fought, and forty were slain. Lord Hume was taken, with some others of his kin. The Duke, the Earl of Argyll, and their fellows have proclaimed the Queen, declaring the young King to be but an usurper. What you think or say in France I know not, but we say here that the Queen will marry the Duke of Anjou. There is no man of life and agility in every respect in Court, but the Earl of Oxford.

H. Earl of Huntingdon to the Earl of Rutland.

1571, July 2. London.—I have received your letter dated the 20th of June at Louviers. By the return of the French gentleman who arrived here yesterday, you shall understand how like the [Queen's] marriage is to proceed. Her Majesty is now recovered. God continue it! Else I see nothing but misery. *Signet.*

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1571, July 4. The Court at Westminster.—I mean to go to Buxton on Monday. You cannot do better than continue as you have begun. Lord Sussex and Lord Burghley will, as occasion serves, send you their opinions. If you hold to your determination to return into England about Michaelmas, I shall be most glad. I will leave the Court to younger folks, and learn to keep your plough.

Postscript:—I gave to Her Majesty the picture which you sent me, but I forbear to write the good speeches she used of you, lest I should make you too proud.

Thomas Stanhope to John Manners, at Haddon.

1571, July 21. Snelston.—On business.

J. Lord St. John to the Earl of Rutland.

1571, July 28. Fetter Lane.—"Th'Erle of Oxenforde hathe gotten hym a wyffe—or at the leste a wyffe hathe caught hym—that is Mrs. Anne Cycille, whearunto the Queen hathe gyven her consent, the which hathe causyd great wypping, waling, and sorowfull chere, of those that hoped to have hade that golden daye. Thus you may see whylst that some triumphe with oliphe branchis, others folowe the chariot with wyllowe garlands."

Sir Thomas Stanley and Sir Thomas Gerrard (Garrat) are committed close prisoners in the Tower, for a conspiracy to convey away the Queen of Scots, to the further destruction of the State. *Torn.*

R. Gonenn to the Earl of Rutland.

1571, Aug. 3. Dieppe.—I have arranged for the delivery in the river of London of 20 tons of good wine, viz., 6 of Gascony, 6 of Orleans, 4 of Burgundy, and 4 of sweet Graves, for 6½ pounds sterling.

I have sent you the old book which speaks of the gentlemen who were killed with Duke William. *French.*

H. Earl of Huntingdon to the Earl of Rutland.

1571, Aug. 14. London.—Though I lie at and about London, I am but "a rare courtyar." I am glad to hear that we shall see you here about Michaelmas. Before that time you will have seen as much as there is to be seen in France. Your country has need of you. God increase the forwardness of the King in religion! The gospel and poor professors thereof shall fare better and have better success, but the profession of the Gospel is too simple a matter for princes. *Signet.*

Lord Burghley to the Earl of Rutland, at Paris.

1571, Aug. 15. Hatfield.—I am glad of your disposition to return, though I like not the cause, which, I see, is to have regard to your title of Walthamstow. I do not think that any evidence can be made thereof to your prejudice, but your presence will preserve your right. In that or any other cause, you may command me as well as any of your friends in England.

"I thynk it doth seme strange to your Lordship to here of a purposed determination in my Lord of Oxford to marry with my doughter, and so before his Lordship moved it to me might I have thought it, if any other had moved it to me than hymself. For at his own motion I cold not well imagyne what to thynk, considerynge I never ment to seke it, nor hoped of it. And yet reason moved me to thynk well of my Lord, and to knolledg my self gretly beholdyng to hym, as in dede I doo. Truly, my Lord, after I was acquainted of the former intention of a mariadg with Mr. Phillipp Sydney, whom allweiss I loved and estemed, I was fully determined to have of my self moved no mariadg for my doughter untill she shuld have bene nere xvjth, that with movyng I might also conclude. And yet I thought it not inconvenient in the meane tyme, being free to herken to any motion made by such others as I shuld have cause to lyke. Truly, my Lord, my good will served me to have moved such a matter as this in an other [direction than this] is, but having some occasion to dout of the issew of the matter, I did forbeare, and in myn own concept I cold have as well have lyked thar as in any other place in England. Percase your Lordship may gess wher I meane, and so shall I, for I will name nobody.

Now that the matter is determyned betwixt my Lord of Oxford and me, I confess to your Lordship I do honor hym as much as I can any subject, and I love hym so derely from my hart as I do myn own sonne, and in any case that may touch hym for his honor and weale, I shall thynk myn own interest therin. And suerly, my Lord, by dealyng with hym I fynd that which I often hard of your Lordship that ther is much more in hym of understandyng than any stranger to hym wold thynk. And for myn own part, I fynde that wherof I take comfort in his wytt and knolledg groven by good observation." *Postscript:*—"Monsieur De Foix had long speche this day with hir Majesty, and to morrow my Lord Kepar, Lord of Lecester, Lord Chamberlein and myself must treate with hym. What will be the end God knoweth."

Elizabeth Stafford to her cousin, the Earl of Rutland.

1571, Aug. 16. Hatfield.—I am determined to be ruled by my friends, because I am weary of the spite of the Court. If I should write

the good words of your Lordship that I heard proceed from her Majesty, it were labour for me this month. She looks for you shortly, and I hope she will not be deceived.

T. Earl of Sussex to the Earl [of Rutland].

1571, Aug. 17. Bermondsey.—I have received two letters from you, the one of the 8th of this month brought by your servant, the other delivered to me about eight days since by a servant of yours, and brought, as I take it, by an Italian servant to my Lord Ambassador.

What Foix has done or will do in offers to the Queen, I do not yet fully understand.

It has pleased God to visit my wife with the small pox, which causes my absence from the Court. Upon the Queen's move from Hampton Court I came hither, to stay a night or two with my wife, and to return to the Court at her coming to Hatfield. Upon my coming, I found my wife "extremely taken with a hot fever," which made my stay somewhat longer, and in the end it turned to small pox.

I doubt not you hear of a marriage concluded between my Lord of Oxford and my Lord of Burghley's daughter.

Thomas Broxolme to the Earl of Rutland.

1571, Aug. 17. Gray's Inn.—Concerning the title to property at Walthamstow. *Signet.*

——— to the Earl of Rutland.

1571, Sept. 21. Holborn.—Roger Wood and I have hired a house for you for a year, of Mr. Browghton, dwelling by the Strand, at a rent of forty marks. Houses are unreasonably dear. This house has all furniture except linen. Wood and coals I have already bought. "I am in hande with Mr. Symons for a stable in Chauncery Lane." We now "attende and desire" to know the certain time of your coming, praying that you may have a quiet passage both by sea and land. Mr. Osburne has paid 130*l.* for you to two merchants of London. The Duke [of Norfolk] was committed to the Tower on the 10th of September. The Earl of Lennox was lately murdered in Scotland. The Court was at Lord Burghley's house. On the 22nd of this month, the Queen ends her progress at St. James's. *No signature.*

William Babington and Hercules Raynsford to the Earl of Rutland, in London or elsewhere.

1571, Oct. 1.—On behalf of certain poor men of Fritwell, co. Oxford.

Richard Thorpe to the Earl of Rutland.

1571, Oct. 8. Belvoir.—On business. Congratulates him on his return to England. *Signet.*

Thomas Stanhope to the Earl of Rutland.

1571, Oct. 21. "Arondels."—Hearing nothing here of certainty but the ringing of bells for such as lie passing by God's visitation, I

have omitted to trouble you with such rumours as pass current one day, and the next bear no weight. One day, Lord Kildare and I went to the Thames beyond Tower Wharf, to see the pinnace that a gentleman of the Lord Admiral's named Yorke sailed in, and had charge of, with Mr. Frobisher this last journey. We found Mr. Yorke in his vessell, and he discoursed to us of his voyage, as appears by the book thereof sent herewith. He said that many things were omitted. He presented us with two pieces of the sundry kinds of ore with which they "balanced" their ships coming home. He says that gold is to be "tryed" out of either, and that the less black is the better. He had a third which he seemed to account the best of all. I send the said treasure in a box herewith. Silver and steel they left untouched. Lord Leicester's journey to Wilton is, I think, stayed for this winter.

Richard Markham to [the Earl of Rutland].

1571, Dec. 6.—On business. *Signed.*

Julyan, Lady Holcroft to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1571 [-2], Jan. 10.—I have long heard of the great good will that you have borne to my daughter, and of your mind to make her your wife. She has now told me that you are fully determined, and she asks what I will give with her. She desires a very great sum of money, but she says that you will marry her whether I give anything or no. If I may be satisfied by yourself of this, I will give you her demand if you will take it in reasonable time.

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland.

1571 [-2], Jan. 21. Lincoln's Inn.—We daily seek a house for you, but as yet can find none. Unless the Queen show mercy, the Duke [of Norfolk] will be executed this day. There is yet no talk as to what will become of the rest in the Tower. Nor do I hear anything of the Lords' return into their countries. The Dean of St. Paul's and Dr. Foxe were with the Duke, to whom he confessed that if any of the Lords on the bench had been in his case at the bar, and he on the bench, he would have done against that other as they did against him. Yet he further vowed that in heart he was a true subject, only blinded and led by ill enticers. Robert Napper is my author for this. I can hear of no carriage for your armour.

Postscript:—The Duke's execution has been deferred. Rumour says that Lady Hobby will match with the Earl of Hertford, but Mr. Digby says that if you would deal frankly, the other Earl might seek a new wife.

Sir Thomas Smith was very honourably received in France, both by the King and Monsieur.

A gentleman in the Court, Sir Peter Carew, told Mr. Digby this day that there was an offer made to you of 4,000*l.* and 200 marks yearly with a maid of the Court, which he said was a very great marriage.

John Bateman to the Earl of Rutland.

1571 [-2], Jan. 31. London.—On behalf of Christopher Nelson who desires to obtain the wardship of William Nelson.

ROBERT ROSSE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

[1572 ?], Jan. 12. York Castle.—On business. Desires to be released.

ROBERT ROSSE.

1572, Jan. 30.—Letter of Attorney to Barnard Bickardick and Laurence Nicholson. *Signed.*

1571 [-2], Feb. 7.—Articles of agreement between the Earl of Rutland and Barnard Bickardick and Laurence Nicholson on behalf of Robert Rosse. *Two signatures.*

THOMAS SCREVEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1571 [-2], Feb. 17. Lincolns Inn.—I have searched for Marloratus upon the Old Testament. Genesis, the Psalms, and . . . . will cost 30*s*. It is very hard to get, as they are so rare, yet I thought it best to stay from buying them until I heard from you, because I know not how you will like the price.

The Earl of Sussex is very sick still, and lies at Bermondsey (Barmesey). The Queen has visited him within these few days. "He doubteth of himself, but yet the physiccions feare him not."

According to Mr. Roger Manners's desire, Mrs. Shelton told the Queen that you had sent to know how Her Majesty did, whereunto she answered well.

THOMAS SCREVEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1571 [-2], Feb. 27. Lincoln's Inn.—On business. My Lady Elizabeth is very sick again. She complains of Dr. Walker. She would have Dr. Atsloe sent to see her, but he is so busied with Lord Sussex that, I think, he cannot be spared. It was thought certain yesternight that the Duke [of Norfolk] would have suffered this day. Watch and ward was [kept] throughout London, until this morning, but it is again deferred. Your wine has not yet come.

RALPH BARTON to ROBERT MARKHAM, Sheriff of the County of Nottingham.

1572, April 8. Holme.—Concerning a contention between the Earl of Rutland and Giles Forster respecting a lease of Newark. *Signet.*

JOHN SYLVESTER.

1572, Aug. 16.—Report of the threatening words uttered by John Sylvester, servant of Roger Randall, against Peter Sylvester.

THOMAS WHALLEY to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at his lodging in the Savoy.

1572 [-3], Jan. 23. Belvoir.—On business. *Signet.*

JOHN DIGHTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1573, April 8. The Court at Greenwich.—I have sent you such advertisements as have of late come from France, the Low Countries,

and Vienna. "The last Sondaye there were taken diverse ladies at masse in London, who were my Ladie Morley, my Lady Guyldford, my Ladye Browne, Mistres Shelton, with diverse other gentlewomen and gentlemen, and the preist with his robes and masking appareyle caryed thorowe the streites of London. Theie ar all in pryson, and, as it is said here in the courte, Mr. Henrye Carye and Mr. Ridcote have gotten the forfeytures of the Quene's Majestie." *Endorsed:*—"Mr. Dighton to my Lord. 8° Aprill, 1574." (*sic.*)

WILLIAM SEGRAVE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1573, June 2. Helmsley.—On business. *Signet.*

JULYAN, LADY HOLCROFT to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1573, June 6.—Concerning the "mariadge money" to be paid to him with her daughter. *Signed.*

H. EARL OF HUNTINGDON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1573, July 27. York.—I am glad of your coming shortly to Belvoir with your lady. I trust you have chosen well, and I am sure of it if the report be true that she fears God, loves the Gospel, and hates Popery. *Signet.*

THOMAS DARCY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1573, Aug. 18. York.—On business. *Signed.*

WILLIAM SEGRAVE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1573, Oct. 5. Helmsley.—On business.

ROGER GALTON and WILLIAM SEGRAVE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1573, Oct. 9. Yolton.—On business.

R. WOODE to his cousin, JOHN STRELLEY.

1573, ——. Lamley.—On business.

JULYAN, LADY HOLCROFT to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1573, Nov 24.—On business.

The SAME to the SAME.

1573, Nov. 25.—On business.

JOHN DIGHTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1573, Dec. 4. The Court at Somerset House.—Sends the "occurrentes."

RALPH BARTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1573 [-4], Jan. 16. Nottingham.—On business.

HARRY DIGBY the elder to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1573 [-4], Jan. 16. Ravenston.—On business.

EDWARD HARYNGTON to —— THORPE, at Newark.

1573 [-4 ?] Feb. 3. Ridlington.—On business.

GEORGE HASTINGS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1573 [-4 ?], Feb. 20. Sawley.—On business.

JOHN BATEMAN to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1573 [-4], Feb. 23. Sheffield Castle.—My Lord [Shrewsbury] is in very weak state, and I cannot hope for any speedy recovery. *Deficiunt vires et languescit corpore toto.* He is very loth that any should understand otherwise than that he daily amends to good health. I fear his further decay. Do not seem to take any knowledge hereof at my hands. Mr. Leveret and the Scottish Queen's physician attend on him. He refuses to have any more counsel. Nevertheless Shirbroke is presently sent for unknown to his Lordship.

The SAME to the SAME.

1573 [-4], Feb. 27. Sheffield Castle.—My Lord [Shrewsbury] feels himself much recovered. His cough and the fever have manifestly declined. All fear of danger is past for this time. He had appointed Sir Thomas Gargrave "to the safe guarding of his charge amonges his trustie servauntes in case he had fallen into any extremitie."

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1573 [-4 ?] March 1. Helay.—My Lord President lost his dog when he was with you. *Signet.*

FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1573 [-4], March 1. Wollaton.—On business. *Signed.*

FRANCIS WALSYNGHAM to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1573 [-4], March 1. The Court.—This bearer, Mr. Roger Manners is instructed how things pass at home and abroad. Since the taking of Middelburg, it is given out that the King of Spain will repair to the Low Countries, which I do not believe. Notwithstanding I think that Don John of Austria may come. If he come not quickly, Count Ludovick being ready to march with 3,000 riders and 4,000 shot, he may find that country farther out of France than is looked for.

A new fire is kindled in France, through a quarrel between one Vantabran and the Duke of Guise. The Duke d'Alençon is like to be drawn in as a party, because Vantabran is akin to Le Mole, whom the Duke d'Alençon of all others favours. The Duke of Guise threatened Le Mole, whereupon the Duke d'Alençon took upon him the protection of Le Mole. The Queen-Mother travails to appease the matter, but there is more in it than yet appears. *Signed.*

FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1573 [-4], March 4. Wollaton.—On business. *Signed.*

The EARL OF RUTLAND to F. WILLOUGHBY.

1573 [-4], March 7. Belvoir.—On business. *Copy.*

ANTHONY THOROLD to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1573 [-4], March 10. Marston.—Concerning the transporters and engrossers of grain. Sends a dozen plovers.

R. BRAKINBURY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1573 [-4], March 22. Mincing Lane.—When you come to the Court, you will scarce be known; so little account do these ladies make of us married men, and specially of those that be absent, for "from newe fountains the water semethe the sweytest." You should be here a month before you could learn to speak to onc and not offend the other. Yet there is one of your old acquaintance who would have friendly saluted you—my Lady Sandys. The Court has great plenty of ladies to hear sermons. There is strange news, but not to be credited because the Queen does not hear of it, that the French King has imprisoned the King of Navarre, the Prince of Condé, Montmorency, and others. It is said that he certainly suspects them, but whether by policy or no, I know not. All the countries of France are "in marvelous tumultes," and in many of them there are men in the field. The King lately fled to Paris "for feare he knewe not of what. He fearethe Mungomerye when he is not neare by 200 myle, a strange presage of a prynce so great, to do so." The Count is either in Jersey or Normandy. This day there comes news that Amsterdam is yielded to the Prince. If it be true, more will follow. They are in great fear in Antwerp. They have taken 4,000 soldiers into the town. The Duke has sent forth some to keep the straits against Ludovick, whose people are about Maestricht —himself not so far.

Remember my duty to Sir Thomas and my Lady. "Savinge the pecyence of bothe our wyfes, I wyshe hym in Calys with 2,000 frendes, a Captain, and I hys Lyvtenant, and bothe unmaryed."

EDWARD KELSTERN and WILLIAM STANLEY to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1574, March 25. Newark.—Concerning clothes. *Two signatures.*

SIR WILLIAM DRURY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

"1573" (1574), March 31. Clerkenwell.—It seems by this bearer that your house at Holywell will serve to receive you at your coming hither. The Count Montgomery is landed in France with a hundred Englishmen, as the French Ambassador complained in Court yesterday. The Prince of Condé is Governor of Picardy. He has already made his entry into Amiens and Abbeville. He is looked for within a few days at Calais. I say this much of him because there was a bruit here that he, the King of Navarre, Montmorency, and others were prisoners, which is not so. Monsieur Colombiers and others have taken possession of some of their King's towns.

Count Ludovick, it is reported, marches hitherwards with a good troop. Some believe he will as soon go into France as into Flanders. The Court of France is fully occupied in providing against the device of the undutiful subjects. *Endorsed:*—"30 Marche, 1574." (*sic.*)

FRANCIS WALSYNGHAM to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1574, March 31. Greenwich.—Before the arrival of the last "occurrentes" out of France, there was a bruit that our young Master, with the King of Navarre, the Prince of Condé, and Marshal Montmorency were prisoners in the Bois de Vincennes, "but that brute is found vayne." Never was there in outward show greater love between the two brethren and the mother than now. Notwithstanding, those who call to mind how the Florentine [Catharine de Medici] entertained the late Admiral [Coligny] at his first coming to Blois, with a double kiss, think the young gentleman in great peril. You shall be made partaker of such news as we receive.

THOMAS WHALLEY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1574, [April 4] Palm Sunday. Screiton.—On business.

ROBERT CONSTABLE, of Flamborough, to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1574, April 7. Holme in Spalding-Moor.—On behalf of his aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellerker. *Signed. Signet.*

ISABEL, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, to her husband, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1574, April.—Sends commendations to her uncle Roger, and Henry Harvey.

HARRY DIGBY the elder to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1574, April. Ravenston.—Concerning the Forest of Sherwood, etc. *Signet.*

CHARLES MORRISON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1574, April 8. Chenies.—On business.

ELIZABETH DRURY to her cousin, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1574, April.—Sends compliments and messages from her mistress and Frances Howard.

WILLIAM MILL to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1574, Dec. 14. Grays Inn.—On business. *Signet.*

SIR THOMAS GARGRAVE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1574, Dec. 24. Nostell. On business. *Signet.*

ROGER WOODE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark Castle.

1574 [-5], Jan. 7. London.—I have received 38*l.*, whereof I have delivered to the Lord Chamberlain for the Queen's New Year's Gift, 10*l.* for you, and 10*l.* for my Lady. Therein I followed the advice

of Mr. Manners, who thought it good that you should give 10*l.* apiece as you did last year. I have also delivered to the Lord Treasurer [Lord Burghley] a double cup, all gilt, within and without, foot and all, with a very fair case. It weighed 47¾ ozs. at 7*s.* the oz. and the whole price of the cup is 16*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* He very gratefully accepted it. I hope you have received the three carving knives. They cost me 14*s.* 6*d.* The silver hafts and workmanship cost 30*s.* 4*d.* to one Baloo, goldsmith by the Savoy. I paid also 12*d.* for the box for the knives, and 6*d.* for the carriage of them.

On the 7th of January, I received by the hands of one Marten, one of the sewers, a cup with a cover all gilt, for a New Year's gift from the Queen to you, and by the hands of one Duck, one of the cellar, a cup with a cover all gilt, for my Lady. I have given them no reward, but they are very desirous to have their reward. *Postscript:*—The two purses for the Queen's New Year's gifts were of crimson silk and gold, at 22*d.* a piece.

ELIZABETH STAFFORD DRURY to her cousin, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1574 [-5 ?] Jan. 17. The Court.—"I have done your commandment to the Quene. She will not beleve you ar halfe soe kind but that you had occation to send your man to London, and soe gave him comandment by the way to know how her Majesty did. I have asseured her the contrary." *Postscripts by F. Compton and Frances Howard. Signet.*

THOMAS CONYERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1574 [-5], Feb. 3. Ravensthorpe.—Concerning Mr. Hussey, and a place desired by the writer, "your Lordship's moost duetifull old scholemaster and servaunt."

The EARL OF RUTLAND to his cousin, [ROBERT] CONSTABLE of Flamborough.

[1575 ?] March 4. Belvoir.—Concerning his tenants, Anne and Elizabeth Ellerker. *Draft.*

WILLIAM, LORD BURGH to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

[1575 ?] March 10. London.—I have admitted my son, Henry Burgh, into the fellowship of Lincoln's Inn, meaning that he shall spend some time in the study of the laws of this realm. I am not as yet provided with a convenient room for him, but I understand by my wife that you have granted her request for your lodging in Lincoln's Inn. *Signed.*

ROBERT WETHINS to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1575, March 28. London.—I have received your letter telling me to provide you with "a pes of Reynesshe win and ij hogeshedes of wyn of Cowrt." I think there will be no wine of court in London this year. Some Rhenish wine is expected every hour. About twenty-four tuns of French wine have come. It is held at 21*l.* the tun. There is also good Gascony wine at 20*l.* the tun. *Signet.*

News from France.

1575, March 30. Paris.—The King and the Queen Mother have of late been daily occupied in getting the Jubilee which the Pope has sent from Rome. Both they and some others who wait on them and who would rather be elsewhere, have gone daily on foot from church to church. The Queen keeps her bed. The Viscount of Turenne is in arms in Perigord and Limosin, and it is said that the Count de Ventadour, who married the sister of Monsieur Montmorency, is joined with him, and that they have between them 800 horses and 2,000 footmen marching towards D'Anville. The deputies of the Religion are arrived. They are straightly watched. From Genoa it is reported that the Spaniards are slain, and the gentlemen of the old houses driven away. Monsieur de Foix cannot yet be received Ambassador at Rome. Monsieur Condé, a gentleman of Picardy, has been brought to Bois de Vincennes.

Articles to be proposed to the King by the Deputies.

The observation of the edict of January.

Peaceably to enjoy the towns which are in possession of them of the religion.

Restitution of all prisoners and others that are absent for religion, to their honours, offices, and goods, with declaration of their innocence.

Declaration of the act of St. Bartholomew to be detestable, and all things done thereupon to be revoked.

Hereafter the King to levy no subsidies nor do any other things of like weight without the consent of the States.

To have Metz, Verdun, and Toul as pledges of the observation of the promises.

Christopher Lepton to the Earl of Rutland.

1575, April 10. Kepwick.—On business. *Signet.*

Francis Walsyngham to the Earl of Rutland.

1575, June 4. Theobalds.—You may now spare your purse and take your pleasure for this summer, for her Majesty is fully resolved not to go to York this year. There is some determination to go to Shrewsbury, but it is not yet resolved on. The Court remains as you left it. It is held certain that the treaty for peace in France and in Flanders will grow to nothing. We, their poor neighbours take no harm by it. Our good depends on others' harms. As we do not go to York, your uncle Roger may dispose this summer in wooing. *Signet.*

Gilbert Talbot to the Earl of Rutland

1575, June 5. Sheffield Castle.—I have herewith sent to my Lady your wife some of the best ale that here is. If she like it, I will send more weekly. My Lord's man, Hanks, who brewed it, is so busy brewing, against her Majesty's coming into these parts, that he cannot as yet attend upon you. My Lord is purposed to send an embassage to you on Thursday next, that you will meet him the next night at Rufford. He will not write until then lest any unlooked for accident should hinder his determination, and also because he wishes to meet you secretly with no more than three or four men apiece, unless Robin Constable be another.

R. Earl of Leicester to his cousin, the Earl of Rutland.

[1575,] June 27. Grafton.—"Knowing now the certen day of her Majesty's comynge to Kenelworthe I thought good according to my promysse to gyve you knowledge therof, which ys the viiith of July next, whear your Lordship shall be very welcome yf you please to come thether."

T. Earl of Sussex to the Earl of Rutland.

1575, June 28. The Court at Grafton.—The Queen hastens her journey to Kenilworth (Kyllyngworth). She means to be there on the 8th or 9th of July at furthest. Henry Cobham goes to Spain. We hear that D'Anville is dead. The Prince of Orange will shortly marry, or is already married, with Montpensier. His daughter is also offered in marriage in France. These matters give some cause to look deeper into our state than yet we do. We hunt and play still.

Richard Bell to the Earl of Rutland.

1575, June 30. York.—On business. *Signet.*

News from France.

[1575, July.]—Puygalliard is sent into Poitou, to waste the country about Rochelle. The King has paid his footmen for two months. It is uncertain (*sic*) that Montbrun has given an overthrow to Monsieur de Gordes, and slain 400 or 500 of the Swiss that were with him. Baron de la Garde has spoiled divers French ships. Maurevert (Morvart) who shot at the Admiral is taken by them of the Religion. It is reported that De La Hay, Lieutenant of Poitou is apprehended at Tours by the King's Officers. It is reported that Monsieur D'Anville was poisoned by a clyster. It is now known that he is in health. The Scotsmen in this court are miscontented; those who are not in wages withdraw themselves to serve the King of Spain in the Low Countries, or else make means to return to their own country. One La Beausse is taken upon suspicion of a confederacy with Bussy d'Amboise and others, for an attempt upon Orleans. Here is quarrelling and killing every day before the King's gate; now there is a hot stir against the Italians by them of the University for a scholar who was slain by an Italian. It is doubted at the Court lest the Duke d'Uzes, hearing that Monsieur D'Anvilles offices were distributed, will not be so fierce against him.

On the 4th of this month, the town was all in arms. Four captains were apprehended. They are suspected to have made a conspiracy to sack the Italians, beginning with the Chancellor. It is said that they had appointed three assemblies, one at the Augustines, another at the Tournelle, and the third at St. Antoine, supposing that there would have been great resort to them of scholars and others. The gates were kept shut all the day, and great search was made. The prisoners were put to torture. No man might pass in or out of the town. The chief charge of appeasing this tumult in Paris was committed to Monsieur du Gas, who is "put in credit" with all matters of sudden execution of service about the Court. Since the coming of the Duke of Lorraine to the Court there has been much talk of a marriage between the Princess of Navarre, the King's sister, and the Duke of Lorraine himself, whereas before there was talk of a marriage between her and the Duke de Maine, the Duke of Guise's brother. The Cardinal of Bourbon, her

uncle, likes it not, because the Duke of Lorraine "is in some yeres" and has children.

R. Earl of Leicester to his cousin, the Earl of Rutland.

[1575,] Sept. 5.—I thank you heartily for the honour and courtesy you shewed me, in coming to my house when the Queen was there, and to be so well pleased with such base and unfit lodging.

The Bishop of Lincoln wrote to me that he was greatly grieved at the commission which you had at Belvoir, which seemed to be held secretly and in despite of him. I answered him however, and satisfied his mistrust.

F. Earl of Bedford to the Earl of Rutland.

1575, Oct. 8. Chenies.—On behalf of a poor man, White of Sturton, molested by one Lascelles, concerning his footway to the church. *Signed. Seal of arms.*

Roger Woode to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir or elsewhere.

1575, Oct. 16. London.—I have received the arms from the glazier. Your stuff remains at your old lodging at the Savoy. The sickness has been thereabout. I mean to deal with Lord Compton for the lease of Lytchefield's house in Holborn, but as yet I am sure of no lodging for you.

Edward Mountague, Sir Thomas Stanhope, Brian Lascelles, and William Mountague to the Earl of Rutland.

1575, Oct. 22. Lambley.—Concerning the will of his late servant, Robert Wood of Lamley [co. Nottingham], esquire. *Enclose.*

Abstract of the will of the deceased.

Brief of the estate.

Note of the names and ages of the twelve children of the deceased.

Device for the disposition of the goods. *Two sheets.*

Anthony Thorold to the Earl of Rutland.

1575, Oct. 28. Marston.—"My dogges are all unbreathed. For this forthenight I have kept my house, and have not bene hable to go furthe of my house before this daye. Neyther have I seene eny of my dogges runne since Michelmas last; so that they will not be in eny good temper so sone. My brother Rigges is gone this daye towerdes London, but I hope to borow his dogge of my suster. In what case he is I know not. The best dogge I hadd was strayned at a course about Maydaye."

If I like the day, I will wait on you tomorrow at Belvoir. If the day might be deferred a week or two longer, hares would be better, and the dogs would be "sett in breathe," so that we might see some trial of our dogs. *Signet.*

John Bryon to the Earl of Rutland.

1575, Dec. 29. Newstead.—I send by this bearer as good a hind as you are like to have this year out of the forest. *Signed.*

Gilbert Talbot to the Earl of Rutland.

1575 (?), Jan. 8. Rufford.—Concerning an arbitration between the Earl and certain inhabitants of Mansfield.

Sir William Cordell to the Earl of Rutland.

1575 [-6], Jan. 13. The Rolls.—Concerning the affair between John Savage, son of Sir John Savage, and a kinswoman of Lady Savage, which may delay his marriage with the writer's niece. Cites the case of Mr. Brereton and Mrs. Gill, a gentlewoman, of Hertfordshire, who charged him with being father of her child, when he was about to marry a daughter of Sir Robert Throgmorton.

Elionor, Lady Savage to the Earl of Rutland.

1575 [-6], Jan. 28. Rock Savage.—I hold myself bounden in the mishap of my unlucky kinswoman, whose overthrow grieves me no more than the great discourtesy of "Master Savage his sone," who has not performed his promises to me, never to offer such injury to my kinswoman, nor does he intend to yield her such recompense as by her report he is bound by oath to make.

Eleanor Bridges to the Earl of Rutland.

1576 (?), January. Hampton Court.—The Queen has used Mary Shelton very ill for her marriage. "She hath telt liberall bothe with bloes and yevell wordes, and hath not yet graunted her consent." No one ever bought her husband more dearly. Lady Mary de Vere, sister of the Earl of Oxford, is sworn one of the Privy Council. The Court is as full of malice and spite as when you left.

Postscript:—"Yf ye hear from me say so." *Signed* "H. H."

Sir Thomas Danby to the Earl of Rutland.

1575 [-6], Feb. 2. Thorppyrrow, co. York.—Concerning a proposed exchange of lands with Sir William Cordell, Master of the Rolls.

Sir Robert Constable to the Earl of Rutland.

1575 [-6], Feb. 3. Berwick.—I am driven to send up Anthony Forster for certain money of imprest, for I have not received any since my coming to Berwick, except 100*l.* at Kenilworth. Give my thanks to Mr. Secretary Walsyngham. I have not found so great a friend as he. I know that I have this friendship for your sake, for I was a mere stranger to him.

William Segrave to the Earl of Rutland.

1575 [-6], Feb. 14. Helmsley.—On business.

Robert Rosse to the Earl of Rutland.

1575 [-6], Feb. 14. Helmsley Castle.—Laments that he is troubled with a lewd wife, and offers to settle his lands on the Earl by Act of Parliament, reserving only his own life interest. *Signet.*

Richard Thorpe to the Earl of Rutland, in London.

1575 [-6]. Feb. 17. Belvoir.—Giving extracts from ancient documents relating to lands at Freiston, co. Lincoln.

John Byron to the Earl of Rutland.

1575 [-6], Feb. 19. Newstead in Sherwood.—Concerning the cause between himself and his froward neighbour, Thomas Staveley. *Signed.*

Richard Thorpe to the Earl of Rutland.

1575 [-6], March 1. Belvoir.—On business. I send a copy of a letter to Mr. Herreson from Hull, concerning the provision of Lenten store. It states that four barrels of white herrings, a cade of red herrings, a cade of spratts, a quarter of stock-fish, and 200 oflings, have been sent. The total cost is 11*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, besides the freight.

Giles Forster to Richard Smith, in London.

1575 [-6], March 13.—On business.

Giles Forster to Edward A'Meredith, in the Temple.

1575 [-6], March 18.—On business.

The Earl of Rutland to his cousin, Gilbert Talbot.

1576, April 12. Barkston.—On private affairs. *Copy.*

Sir Gervase Clifton to the Earl of Rutland.

1576, April 13. Clifton.—Concerning the subsidy. *Signet.*

William Segrave to the Earl of Rutland.

1576, April 15. Helmsley.—On business.

Sir Francis Walsyngham to the Earl of Rutland.

1576, April 24. The Court.—Concerning some requests to the Queen. No man can give better information as to how things pass in the Court than Mr. Roger Manners.

Robert Blount to [John Manners, of Haddon ?].

1576, April 30. Eckington.—Concerning a contention between Godfrey Foljambe and the children of —— Bolers.

Sir Robert Constable to the Earl of Rutland.

1576, May 25. Berwick.—I was in very good hope that I should have been discharged of this office, but I am now stayed. Her Majesty has remembered herself and is fully resolved to send a new Treasurer hither, Mr. Robert Bowes. Most of the money is at Newcastle, in readiness against his return from the Court. Upon his coming, I hope

to get liberty for two months, to seek remedy for my health. The Lord Regent offered to send to me the best surgeons and physicians in Scotland, but I would have none. When I can get liberty, I mean to go to Buxton. No one ever lived here at so great a charge as I do, for all things are at an extreme price, and there is no one here but myself to entertain any strangers or others that pass. I do not find my house so chargeable as the extraordinary charges. I have had of her Majesty 200*l.* imprest, and the garrison is unpaid since Michaelmas, and not one penny imprest. In times past, when there was no pay imprest was given to the captains and soldiers upon any needful cause, I have been forced to disburse above 80*l.* out of my 200*l.* for the watches and other causes. The Lord Treasurer would have entrusted the Queen's money to me, but I refused, because I would not meddle with accounts, and as I often lack money myself I might be always nibbling it away.

I send you particulars of the revenue that your ancestors had in Northumberland and now in the Queen's hands. In conscience it belongs to you and not to her. If you can spare my brother George, give him leave to come to me.

William Segrave to the Earl of Rutland.

1576, June 18. Helmsley.—On business.

Richard Disney to the Earl of Rutland.

1576, June 18. Norton Disney.—The deer which my servant hunted on your land at Eagle, fled on to your ground as soon as they were found, whereupon they rated their hounds and did as much as they could to take them up.

Robert Cappor, Edmund Hall, and Francis Harington to the Earl of Rutland.

1576, July 7. Sleford.—We have appointed John Bluyt to be Collector here for the subsidy. *Signed.*

William Adams to the Earl of Rutland.

1576, Sept. 23.—On business.

The Port of Boston.

1576.—List of shippings of barley and beans from Easter to the 26th September. List of shippings of corn for the same period.

The Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1576, Oct. 24. Hampton Court.—Directions for regulating the sale and price of corn. 10 signatures. Receipt acknowledged by John Manners, Francis Curzon, Sir John Zouche, Sir Francis Leek, John Harpur, Ralph Sacheverell, John Francis, Sir Humphrey Bradburn, Sir Thomas Cockayne, Nicholas Browne, Thomas Knyveton, Godfrey Foljambe, Anthony Gell, and James Hardwicke.

THOMAS WALMESLEY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1576, Nov. 28. Lincolns Inn.—I has been appointed Reader in Lincolns Inn. My own chamber is very evil, and I desire to have the custody of yours until Michaelmas.

R. BRACKINBURY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1576, Dec. 12. The Court.—Sir Robert sends you the best news. The Emperor, the Bishop of Mainz, and the Count Palatine are all three dead. The continuance of peace in France is not likely, although Monsieur has come to the King. Mr. John Smyth is gone from the Queen to the King of Spain. At his departure, he was made knight. Don John lies at Luxemburg, and it is said that Captain Horsey goes thither to him straight. Captain Dragon meant to go and see his wife and children at Ghent, and took good strength with him from Antwerp, but he was intercepted by the States. He slew 2,000 and lost 600 of his men, and was driven back to Antwerp. The Court remains much as you left it. Some think that Mrs. [Mary] Sydney will be the lady of Wilton, but I am not of that mind. No haste is made about Lord Hertford's marriage, yet love increases. My Lady Mary is sick in London of the yellow jaundice. Here is no sport but slidethrift ("slyd threft") night and day. There is very strait commandment for keeping all fasting days here, and also in London. I think that the spoil of Antwerp with all circumstances is sent to you in writing. *Signet.*

SIR CHRISTOPHER WRAY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1576, Dec. 15. London.—Mr. Justice Monson placed in the commission for the gaol delivery in Lincolnshire certain of his own friends, omitting most of those of best worship, as Mr. Copledike, Mr. Heneage, Mr. Disney, and others. He put in Mr. St. Paul after George Monson and others as mean. Hearing that the bill was signed by the Lord Keeper, I moved him, and he was content that I should nominate five or six more, and place the men in their degree. I crave pardon for the omission of your name. The commission was sued forth before I received word from my man. His intention was to have omitted me, but the Lord Keeper made a special point that I or he should be one. Upon your letter to the Lord Treasurer, I will travail to have you one of the quorum. *Signed.*

JOHN MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1576, Christmas Day. Nottingham.—I have been desired by Mr Solicitor [Thomas Bromley] to repair to London with all convenient speed. Now that Sir Thomas Stanley is dead, the whole labour is left on my hands. *Signet.*

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R. BRAKINBURY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1576 [-7], Feb. 15. The Court.—I hope to see you here this merry Shrovetide. Mrs. Borow makes her offering on Monday next. This

will be a long Lent to Lady Mary Vere and Mrs. Sydney, for at Easter *consummatum erit.* I hope that two of your kinswomen will take up two more noblemen, as Mrs. Paston Lord Stourton, and Mrs. Chaworth Lord Gormanston. Our new maids have not entered yet in love, but our old choose new servants, because they wax merry. The last from Flanders says that it is yet likely to be peace, but I believe it not. France is in garboil in each part. We hear nothing yet from Sir John Smith in Spain. For all this in France there is nothing in the Court but dancing and triumphing by day, and almost nightly executions. God amend them! Lord and Lady Talbot are here. Lord Pembroke is much made of, and lodged in the house; Lord Oxford in the old sort. Lord Howard is great with Sir William.

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland.

1576 [-7], Feb. 16. London.—On business. The Lord Chamberlain is desirous to have your picture, which, I think, Gower must deliver to him, though imperfect. Most think that a marriage will take effect between the Earl of Hertford and Mrs. Frances Howard, and also between Lord Garrat and Lady Mary Vere. On Monday next, Mr. Sydney goes towards the Emperor, accompanied by Sir H. Lea, Sir Jerome Bowes, Mr. Basset, Mr. Cressie, Mr. Bronker (if he be well), Mr. M. Stanhope, and others. Don John is content to treat of peace with the States. Some think that it will be concluded and the Spaniards revoked; others imagine that it is but to entertain them with talk. The troubles in France increase daily.

Sir Robert Constable to the Earl of Rutland.

1577, March 25. Berwick.—Since my last coming to Berwick, I have been very sick. Whereas you took pains between Sir William Mering and me for my fishing at Bestroppes, I have made a letter of attorney to my brother George to pass it over to him in my absence. He tries to prolong the time. I therefore send a letter of attorney enclosed, that you may pass it over to him.

R. Whalley to the Earl of Rutland.

1577, April 16. Sibthorpe.—Moved by the persuasion of my son, the bearer, I have resolved to agree to your offer of nine score pounds for the purchase of my parsonage of Hose. I trust that, for the better comfort of my old age, you will enlarge the price with a tun of wine, or so much thereof as it may please you to gratify me with. *Signed.*

R. Whalley to the Earl of Rutland, in London.

1577, May 12. Sibthorpe.—Concerning his rights in Sherwood Forest.

George Savile to the Earl of Rutland.

1577, June 26.—Lord Leicester has "found great commodity by Buxtons." But he took cold, either when he came out of the bath, or when he walked, or when he sat in the cold at a sermon on Midsummer Day. If he has not a tertian fit to-morrow, he will come hither to Chatsworth, to Mr. Trentam's, the next day, to Sir Walter Ashton's on Friday, and on Saturday to Kenilworth, where Lady Pembroke will meet him, and her husband and her uncle Warwick.

Sir Thomas Stanhope to the Earl of Rutland.

1577, July 2. Shelford.—I was told this day that the Lord Treasurer was on his journey towards Buxton, and that he would come by your house. Let me understand the truth thereof.

George Chaworth to the Earl of Rutland.

1577, July 6. Annesley.—Sends a stag, which divers had attempted to kill.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, John Manners, Sir John Zouche, Sir Thomas Cockayne, and the other Commissioners for the musters in Derbyshire.

1577, July 10. Greenwich.—Order concerning musters. *Copy.*

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

[1577 ?], July 18. At Mr. Hotton's house.—The Lord Treasurer has taken his leave of the Queen to go to Buxton. He goes from Theobalds on Monday, and will be at Burghley on Wednesday. He intends to take Belvoir and Nottinghamshire on his way.

George Chaworth, Sheriff, Sir Gervase Clifton, John Byron, and others to the Earl of Rutland.

1577, July 23. Nottingham.—Acknowledge the receipt of the Queen's Commissions for musters in the county of Nottingham, and for the second payment of the subsidy. *Eight signatures.*

The sickness at Oxford.

1577, July.—"The names of such gentlemen as toke theire sycknes at Oxford at the Assyses there in July 1577, and there some of them dyed and some in other places

My Lord Cheyfe Baron, and iij of his men	iiij*or*
Mr. Sargent Baram	v
Mr. Fowler, Clarke of the Assisis	vj
Mr. Stempe, Mr. Massye, Mr. Stevenson — Counselers of the Lawe	ix
Sir Robert Doyly, knight	x
Sir Williame Raynsford, knight	xj
Sir John Daverise, knight	xij
Mr. Doyly, Highe Shiryffe, and his brother	xiiij
Mr. Hartt, Undershiryffe	xv
Mr. Symon Harckett	xvj
Mr. Wayneman, and other gentlemen to the number of ix.	xxv

Almost all the great Inquest, and dyvers of other Juryes, besydes prysoners."

Sir Gervase Clifton to the Earl of Rutland.

1577, Aug. 22. Clifton.—Concerning the levy of the subsidy in Nottinghamshire. Sir Thomas Stanhope is out of the country, and Mr. Byron is gone with his daughter to Skevington. *Signed.*

THOMAS SKYNNER to ——.

1577, Sept. 9.—He has great need "to occupye money," and therefore solicits the payment of a debt of 117*l.* 5*s.*

The COUNTESS OF BEDFORD to her [step]son, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1577, Sept. 19. Tavistock.—Concerning her assignment of the mill of Dixley to her servant, Richard Fetherstone. *Signed.*

PAPISTS in CORNWALL.

1577, Sept. 23.—"A breife of the severall Enditements of the Papists at the Assis of Launceston in Cornewaill the xxiijth of Septembre 1577.

First the bringinge of the Bull.

Cutberte Mayne Proditor and bringer in of the bull, Indighted and adjudged to be hanged drawen and quartered.

John Kempe
John Hodges
John Phillips
James Humfrey
Rice Hoare
John Williams
Richard Tremayne
Thomas Harrys

} Aiders and abettors of the bringinge in of the bull and for the same arre endited and adjudged upon the Statute of Premunire to lose lands and goods and to endure perpetuall emprisonmente at the Queenes Majesty's pleasure.

Richard Tremayne onelie suspected, *sine judicio*, for publishinge of the Bull.

Cutberte Mayne, Proditor principall.

The persons above named Accessories to the same, endited and adjudged in the Statute of *Premunire* as aforesaid.

For bringing in of the *Agnus Dei.*

Cutberte Mayne, Proditor
Frauncis Trogen, Armiger
John Kempe, and the others above named

} Accessories to the same enditement and adjudged as before.

For saieng of the Masse.

Cutberte Mayne, the Auctor
Frauncis Trogen, the Procurer

} Endighted and adjudged as before.

For extollinge the Romane Aucthoritie.

Cutberte Mayne Proditor and the foresaid men Accessaries to the same endighted and adjudged as before mencioned.

Frauncis Trogen, Ar[miger]
Lodovicus Morler of Devon
William Wigge of London
Robert Jesope of Dorsett
Simon Loe of Kente
John Neale of Essex
Vincente Ingeham
Thomas Scotte

} Endited at large.

Sir John Arundell, Knight
Edward Arrundell
Robert Beckett Ar[miger]
Frauncis Gareman, and others

} for not comynge to Churche.

Comytted to prison and there yet remayninge, Francis Gareman and one Tremayne, brother . . .

Comyted to prison and after reconciled.

Robert Smithe, Armiger, and one Trevile of Raven."

Sir Robert Constable to [the Earl of Rutland].

[1577 ?] September. Berwick.—Riding about the Queen's works here, my horse has fallen upon me and bruised me so much that I am not able to stir out of my bed. I find the cause very dangerous, yet I could get no help of physic. I hope to God to escape the danger, though it will be very hard, in consideration of my old years. I have written to my Lord Regent's grace for a physician, for there is none to be had nearer, but I hear no word of him as he is at Stirling. I was hurt on Tuesday last, and was dressed by the surgeons of this town. All my body is bruised, especially my breast on the right side. The fall was so great that my sword was broken into three pieces. If my brother George is with you, I beg that he may come to me with expedition.

R. Brakinbury to the Earl of Rutland.

1577, Oct. 10. Eton College.—I remain here with the Ambassador from the States, the Marquis de Havre, who has been here 18 days, and knows nothing of his going before the return of Monsieur "Famen" (de Favars ?) who went post into Flanders. "He is muche mayd of but not defrayed." He is fellow in service with you with Mrs. Knowles. The States have sent over their justification, but yet it is thought that they will grow to a peace. Don John is at Namur. If he can get them to believe him, and to come together where he is the strongest, off go all their heads. The Lord that came to see her Majesty was honorably sent for, and "well used and defrayed" by the Queen. After staying fourteen days, he is gone away to-day. It is said that Mr. Wylson will be Secretary, and Mr. Hatton Vice Chamberlain. Martin Frobisher is returned without loss. He has brought a man, a woman, and a child, of the country, and ore of great value. Yet he went not so far as the last time. Last week 180 died of the plague. Peace is proclaimed in France, but no articles are named. Monsieur de Guise was in the field near Amiens with 10,000 men, but whither he was marching, or to what end, is not yet known.

Sir Robert Constable to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1577, Oct. 24. Berwick.—I thought that I should have had leisure to go into the country, my Lord Governor being here, but of late a commission has come down from the Queen to my Lord and me to meet the Regent and others appointed on the Scottish side, for the conclusion of the late actions and the execution of offenders. The day of appointment is referred to the Regent's leisure, which cannot be for these three weeks, because the Convention—as they term it—is held at Edinburgh this week. There is the assembly of all the noblemen and gentlemen of Scotland. Till that is ended, we remain here quietly without news of anything. Sir Valentine Browne is bound to deliver the store of grain to the new victualler appointed. There is in the store 6,000 or 7,000 quarters of grain, whereof a great part is very ill, which the new victualler refuses to take. If Sir Valentine bears the loss it will be a great matter. *Signet.*

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

[1577,] Oct. 25. The Savoy.—There are as few gentlemen in town as ever I saw, and yet the plague is not very great. I came by Theobalds, where the two ladies speak great honour of your entertainment of them. The Master of the Rolls thanks you for the venison you sent him. Sir Thomas Stanhope is at the Court. I have advised my brother Thomas not to come up for this time. His sickness is a lawful excuse. I trust to take such order that Sir John Zouche shall do him little hurt. It were an evil example and great inconvenience to his creditors to see him brought up by process. I have no news but of London blooding (bluyding). There is a great quarrel between Mr. Alexander Dyer and Ned Bartelett. Mr. Thomas Cotton has sent a challenge that he and two, whose names I have forgotten, will fight with Harrison, Herdson, and —— upon Dover or Calais sands. The challenge is by them accepted.

JOHN MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1577, Oct. 27. Haddon.—I have been earnestly required by Mr. Aldridge, parson of Wollaton, to move you to receive him as your chaplain. Mr. Undern is to resign to him the vicarage of St. Mary's in Nottingham, which he may not receive unless he be qualified by law to hold two benefices, or belong to some nobleman. He is reputed a man of very honest conversation, and he is well learned, and a good preacher. My man is ready to repair to Yorkshire to your mines, but he cannot discern by the view of the upper face of the earth whether there be ore worth the getting.

ELIONOR, LADY SAVAGE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1577, Oct. 28. Rocksavage.—Thanks him for a greyhound, and for courteous entertainment at Belvoir.

THOMAS SCREVEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1577, Nov. 11. London.—The Lord Keeper will by no means discharge Sir Thomas Manners from appearance. Sir Thomas Stanhope has been at the Court, ready to answer the complaint of his adversary before the Lords of the Council, but as none was made within five or six days, he returned. On his departure, Sir John Zouche exhibited his complaint to the Lords, whereupon Sir Thomas is again sent for. I have not yet seen Sir Thomas. The marriage of the Lady Mary Vere is deferred until after Christmas, for as yet neither has Her Majesty given licence, nor has the Earl of Oxford wholly assented thereto. It is daily expected that Mr. Hatton will be sworn of the Privy Council, as also Mr. Wylson. Lady Drury remains at the Court till within four days before Christmas. Great challenges have passed between Mr. Cotton and the Infantry (Enfanterie) of London. It is feared that the English ships coming out of Spain will be stayed by the Spaniards.

The Marquis de Havre, that came out of Flanders, remains here still, not well pleased with the alterations at home, being made a stranger to what the States devise.

SIR ROBERT CONSTABLE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

[1577 ?] Nov. 14. Newcastle.—I am well amended of my hurt but cannot yet get leave to come into your country, but am forced to

remain here with this great charge, which is far above my ability to maintain. Of necessity I must render it up into Her Majesty's hands, as it grows continually greater and greater, by reason that the Lords do commit divers other extraordinary charges to me, such as the commission now for the piracies, which I am obliged to come to Newcastle, to sit upon. My men, horses and such company as go with me, which I cannot refuse, being in the place in which I now am, cause me to be at greater charge. I also had another journey to Newcastle, and a commission for Clopwell Woods and Holy Island and Ferme Island. I send you a falcon and a tressell and a gerfalcon to take your choice of. If you like I will give you the gerfalcon and the tressel, and the falcon to Sir Thomas Stanhope, but if you prefer the falcon and the tressell, then Sir Thomas shall have the gerfalcon.

THOMAS GOODERE to JOHN MOLYNEUX, at Thorpe.

1577, Dec. 29. Collingham.—Concerning horse-stealers.

WILLIAM SEGRAVE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1577 [-8], Jan. 30. Helmsley.—Concerning the discharge of a workman at Rievaulx. *Heraldic signet.*

WILLIAM GUNTER to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1577 [-8], Feb. 23.—Whereas it is commonly reported that there is entertainment in the Low Countries for such as desire to see service, I have passed my word to some of my friends to spend some time there this year. I desire your leave. *Signed.*

HARRY DIGBY the elder to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1577 [-8], March 20. Ravenston.—On business. *Signed.*

JOHN WOODE, of Warsop, to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1577 [-8], March 23.—Applies for a house, and offers to make nets.

WILLIAM SEGRAVE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1578, April 21. Helmsley.—Your buildings at the Castle here do not proceed so speedily as the mason supposed. The mason's work will not be ended before Lammas. The timber is sufficient for making a gallery in the roof. The bearer, John Thorneton, clerk, would very gladly be the vicar of Helmsley. He is now vicar of Derneton. He requests that you will hear him preach. He would keep a school for the maintenance of himself and an usher, the vicarage being worth no more than 26*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* a year. *Signed.*

JOHN MANNERS to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY, at Sheffield.

1578 [-9], Jan. 5. Haddon.—Desires permission to continue to use a "footeblast for the making of leade." *Signed.*

T. EARL OF SUSSEX, Lord Chamberlain, to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1578 [-9], Jan. 12. The Court.—I will do my best to procure you a grateful audience when you come.

JOHN BYRON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1578 [-9], Jan. 14. Newstead.—Desires to see him with regard to the tithes of the rectory of Colwick, and other matters. *Signed.*

HARRY DIGBY the elder to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1578 [-9], Jan. 27. Ravenston.—On business. *Signed. Signet.*

HENRY HARVIE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1578 [-9], March 22.—On business.

THOMAS SCREVEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1579, April 3. London.—Since your departure, the French matters have so held their Lordships that as yet they can do nothing in your business. Mr. Worsley and I have paid 50*l.* for Lord Leicester.

WILLIAM ROKEBY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1579, April 17.—On business.

RICHARD BELL to JOHN MANNERS, at Dighton.

1579, April 29. York.—On business.

THOMAS WYLSON, Secretary of State, to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1579, June 17. The Court at Westminster.—I have moved the Queen for the town of Newark, and have obtained her consent that the book shall be engrossed by Mr. Attorney, and all the articles allowed, save the nomination of two burgesses. It is thought that there are over many already, and there will be a device hereafter to lessen the number for divers decayed towns.

Yesterday it was agreed in Council that Monsieur should come into England, her Majesty assenting thereto. It is thought that his entry will be in August. This day, a post is despatched for that purpose.

CLOTH-WORKING.

1579, Aug. 5.—Articles of agreement between Edward, Earl of Rutland, and Tristram Hill, concerning the weaving, fulling, and dressing of cloth. *Draft.*

WILLIAM BABTHORPE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1579 (or 1577), Sept. 22.—On behalf of his cousin Elizabeth Ellerker, sister of Anne Ellerker, deceased. *Signet.*

PETER LYNGE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1579, Oct. 6. Barrington.—Offers to provide 100 quarters of white and purkey wheat at 2*s.* 2*d.* or 2*s.* 4*d.* the bushel. The carriage to Boston would cost 5*l.*

JOHN SAVAGE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1579, Oct. 8. Chester.—I am now going into Ireland, for I am so in debt that I cannot maintain myself at Court or at London. My wife and I cannot keep house in the country. I crave your Lordship to bestow a horse on me. I am to go over with Mr. (*sic*) William Norreys, mind to serve under him, as he offers me great courtesy. Divers gentlemen are here with him very well horsed, and I would be loth to be inferior to them. In all this country, there is neither a fair horse nor large comely gelding. *Postscript by Sir William Norreys.*

NICOLAS BROWNE to JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1579, Nov. 2. Snelston.—Concerning boundaries.

W. LORD EURE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1579, Nov. 6. York.—A complimentary letter.

JOHN MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1579, Nov. 8. Haddon.—On business. I live here amongst the hills in winter, almost out of the world, where I hear little and see less.

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1579, Nov. 13. Dighton.—On business. *Signed.*

JOHN PRESTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1579, Nov. 15. Ousebridge.—On business.

CHRISTOPHER JEWITSON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1579, Nov. 18.—On business.

GILBERT TALBOT to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1579, Nov. 19. Rufford.—On business.

LORD BURGHLEY to JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1579, Dec. 27. Westminster.—Desiring to buy ten "fodder" of good lead, for the covering of a house, and to have it sent to Hull and thence to London. *Seal.*

HARRY DIGBY the elder to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1579, Dec. 29. Ravenston.—To witness that I am in plain life and in good health, I have desired certain of my friends to subscribe this letter. *Six signatures. Signet.*

SIR T. BROMLEY, Lord Chancellor, to JOHN MANNERS, SIR JOHN ZOUCHE, and ANTHONY GELL.

1579 [-80], March 5. "My house nere Charinge Crosse."—Order to ascertain the value of the lands of Mr. James Hardwick, a prisoner in

the Fleet, stated by him to be worth more than 6,000*l.* *Signed.* *Seal of arms.*

GEORGE CHAWORTH to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1580, April 11. Wyverton.—Concerning a commission. *Signet.*

ROBERT BAYNBERGE to ————.

1580, April 18. Derby.—On business.

FRANCIS HASTINGS to JOHN MANNERS.

[1580, May ?]—On business.

FRANCES, LADY CHANDOS to ——— MANNERS.

[1580 ?] June 2. Studley.—My Lord and I do not doubt of your plain dealing in this matter which touches us nearest of anything in the world, and therefore we are ready to inform you what revenue or portion will come to Bess. On these points my lord says that if he have no son he will assure Studley to her after his and my decease, and that he will give her a lordship called Etton, immediately upon her marriage, which will be worth 600*l.* a year within eight years of the marriage. If my lord have a son she shall have 4,000*l.* more which will be charged upon Studley. When it was desired to know my young maid's liking she answered that for the little time she was in my lords company she saw nothing in him but what was worthy of commendation. As for other suitors, I cannot deny that these are of the best sort who are anxious to marry her. We have another daughter of five years of age. My Lord is desirous to understand the young Lord's estate and what jointure he will give, and if these offers are agreed to and liked my lord would have the match concluded without delay.

HARRY DIGBY the elder to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1580, June 12.—On business relating to Sherwood Forest, &c.

H. EARL OF HUNTINGDON to [JOHN] MANNERS.

1580, June 8. York.—Concerning the administration of the goods of William Segrave deceased. *Signed.*

ARTHUR BARKELEY to ———.

1580, June 16. Newark.—Concerning the training in Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire.

E. STANHOPE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1580, June 30. Gray's Inn.—On business. *Signed.*

SIR WILLIAM PELHAM to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1580, July 9. Limerick.—The gentleman on whose behalf I write deserves more courtesy than I can show him. My brother Spencer will deliver the Irish news. *Signed.*

T. Earl of Sussex to the Earl of Rutland.

1580, July 25. The Court.—I perceive by the Queen, and by all advertisements that come out of France, that the commissioners will be here by the day appointed. The substance of their letters concerned the commerce of the Low Countries. If she proceed in the marriage, I think she may take what direction pleases her, the like whereof she may also do for the pacification in France. But if the marriage break off, I do not see any likelihood that either the King or his brother will trust her in any of the other two. Stafford comes himself with the full despateh.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1580, July 28. The Court at Oatlands.—The Parliament will be prorogued till the 20th or 25th of September. The French cause goes forward, as I ever thought it would. Secretary Walsyngham will advise you of the certainty of all things.

Thomas Doweman to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1580, Aug. 4.—On business.

Sir T. Bromley, Lord Chancellor, to John Manners.

1580, Aug. 11. "My house neare Charing Crosse."—In performance of my promise made to you about Trinity term a twelvemonth sinee, I lately passed to you the gift of the offiee of Custos Rotulorum in your county of Derby. I have since been advertised by her Majesty that, above two years past, she had promised the same to Sir John Zouche. For the end that her promise may be aecomplished, I am required to write to you for the redeliverance of your commission, and to grant the office to "Mr." Zouche. *Seal of arms.*

John Manners to Lord ———.

1580, Aug. 16. Haddon.—I have understood from the Lord Chancellor and Lord Rutland of your goodness showed to me "in my furtheraunce to be appointed Custos Rotulorum in Derbyeshyer." I beseech you to be a mean to the Queen that it may not now be taken from me. I was appointed in the eommission under the Great Seal. I would not enjoy any land or living without the Queen's graeious favour, but I hope it may please her to respeet my poor credit, so "that I may not be so gratelie defaced," by a revocation of the Commission. *Copy.*

Sir John Zouche to John Manners.

[1580,] Aug. 16. Newstead.—Before the death of the late Lord Keeper, I was a suitor for the offiee in question, and by means of my Lord of Bedford, I got the grant thereof if Sir Francis Leek should die in his time. The Queen gave her gracious consent. Upon the death of Sir Francis Leek, I sent to her Majesty with as mueh speed as I could. I have not laboured to have your commission called in again, for I never knew that you had any, or that you had appointed a clerk of the peace, or received the rolls. I mean not to leave off my suit until I know her Majesty's pleasure to the contrary.

CHRISTOPHER JEWITSON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1580, Aug. 20.—On business.

EDMOND BISSHOPPE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Court.

1580, Aug. 20. The camp in Friesland.—We have taken a town called Kollum (Colom) with two forts by the waterside, which were a great annoyance to us. They were surrendered upon composition that the enemy should depart unarmed. Since then, we have pursued them to the town walls of Groningen, where we have twice skirmished with them. In the last skirmish many of their footmen and some of their horsemen were slain, while our loss was small or none. They cannot escape from the town walls without loss of life. Since then, we have taken a great village called Cowerden with its castle, which surrendered. I am sending the bearer to England to take up men for the replenishing of my company.

———— to [SIR JOHN ZOUCHE].

[1580, August.] Oatlands.—The Lord Chancellor says that by law Mr. Manners must have the office, for his Lordship has authority by act of Parliament to grant it as he has done. If this be true, it is folly for us to strive any longer, and to procure his displeasure any further. I remember that about two years past, my old Master, the late Lord Keeper, made you a promise of this office, but I was not privy that at that time you moved her Majesty therein. Send me certain word if she made you any promise thereof, and who was suitor to her for you. *Copy.*

SIR T. BROMLEY to [the LORD CHAMBERLAIN ?].

1580, Aug. 23. Woodhall, co. Hertford.—I am credibly informed by Mrs. Skidmore and others that the promise made to Mr. Zouche was only from the Lord Keeper, and not from her Majesty. I pray you to deal so in this case that the gentleman to whom the grant is made be not injured in his just title nor I "empeached in creditt," by being deprived of such small privileges as pertain to my office. *Copy.*

GEORGE LOCKWOOD to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1580, Sept. 14. Helmsley.—Concerning the buildings at Helmsley Castle, and other business.

SIR FRANCIS WALSYNGHAM to JOHN MANNERS.

1580, Sept. 19. Richmond.—The Queen desired that the office of Custos Rotulorum in the county of Derby should be bestowed upon Sir John Zouche, not from any mislike of you, but because she had ordered the late Lord Keeper to pass a promise of it to Sir John when it should fall vacant. She did not know of the Lord Chancellor's absolute grant thereof to you, and she is very well contented that you should have it, believing you to be very able and fit to discharge that office. *Signed.*

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1580, Sept. 24. Uffington.—Mr. Henry Harvey and I are safely arrived here, where we have great store of hawks, but so few partridges

that I am angry and ashamed. If I were again at the Court I would not come hither until ducking time. We desire to know what store of partridges you have, and when you would see us make them afraid. We will not challenge your Lordship, but we fear no hawk for the field, nor hound for the hurt deer betwixt Berwick and Standford, nor betwixt Uffington and Dover. The Queen is now very well pleased that my brother John shall enjoy the office of Custos Rotulorum in the county of Derby. *Signed also by H. Harvie.*

FULK GREVILLE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1580, Sept. 25. Wollaton.—A complimentary letter.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1580, Sept. 25. Uffington.—Seeing that you have put off all business till after Michaelmass Day, Mr. Henry Harvey and I will wait on you to-morrow evening at Belvoir, with our best hawks. I am going to dinner to Sir Thomas Cecil, and I will give him your message about your great loss of Loll eare your horse. *Postscript by H. Harvie:*—"I pray your lordship thear may be summons gyven to the partryge of your costes to apear before us upon payn of deth at the days apoynted."

RICHARD HOWLANDE [Master of St. John's College] to [the EARL OF RUTLAND].

1580, Oct. 7. Cambridge.—On behalf of the bearer, Mr. Stanton, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, "an honest, quiett, and stayde man, not geven to factions, nor anie brocher of novelties."

MARMADUKE TYRWHITT to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1580, Oct. 9. Scotter.—Concerning William Steper, his neighbour.

LADY KATHERINE CONSTABLE to her cousin, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1580, Oct. 10.—"Your Lordship's howse nye Ivey Bridge." I have called upon my sister [the Countess] of Westmorland, and moved her for her children. She is contented to let the three have yearly 100*l.* of the money assigned to her by the Queen. She has written to Mr. Clapton to pay the same half-yearly to such as you and my uncle Roger shall appoint. I thank you for your courteous entertainment, and for your house. *Postscript:*—I have got a Bible for you.

FRANCIS HASTINGS to JOHN MANNERS, at Uffington.

1580, Oct. 10. Bosworth.—On business.

JOHN MANNERS to [the EARL OF RUTLAND ?].

1580, Oct. 19. Haddon.—Concerning a proposed purchase from Lord Huntingdon. *Copy.*

RICHARD BELL to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1580, Oct. 24. York. — On business. *Postscript by John Maw. Signet.*

JOHN MANNERS to SIR FRANCIS WALSYNGHAM.

1580, Oct. 31. Haddon.—Thanks him for his letter informing him of the Queen's pleasure concerning the office of Custos Rotulorum. *Copy.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the EARL OF RUTLAND, SIR GERVASE CLIFTON, SIR ROBERT CONSTABLE, and GEORGE CHAWORTH.

1580, Nov. 10. Richmond.—Order to consider the changes proposed to be made in the list of horsemen to be maintained in the county of Nottingham. *Six signatures. Heraldic seal of the Earl of Lincoln.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

[1580, November.]—List of persons charged with the maintenance of lances and light horse.

GEORGE CHAWORTH to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1580, November. Wyverton.—Concerning the assessment of the subsidy. There is now great bruit of the Castle diggers at Nottingham, and some suspicion that they meaned not over well to Sir Thomas Manners. Mr. Gilbert Talbot has deferred his cause till Wednesday.

WILLIAM NECTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1580, Dec. 1. London.—On business. The Queen's collector is very desirous of payment of the rent for Holywell.

FRANCIS MOLYNEUX to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1580, Dec. 4. Tevershall.—Concerning the musters in Nottinghamshire. *Signed.*

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

[1580,] Dec. 7.—"At the courtly Court, where Venus and Baccus doe agree." The Parliament will be the first of next month. The matter of marriage with Monsieur stands upon the resolution. If her Majesty do but say the word, ambassadors will forthwith come to conclude. Those that were in displeasure are now reconciled into grace, and, as some say, by letters that came from Monsieur. Trebisonde is in favour. Pray let me hear what hawks and dogs you have, for when you are at the Parliament, I must be a country man.

NICHOLAS REYNES to [GEORGE] CHAWORTH, at Wyverton.

1580, Dec. 11. Stanford on Sore.—Desires to be excused from providing a light horse, for reasons given.

THOMAS SCREVEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark Castle.

1580, Dec. 12. London.—I understand that land of 10*l.* in the subsidy is assessed at two light horse, land of 20*l.* at a lance and a light horse, land of 30*l.* at a lance and two light horse, land of 40*l.* at two lances and two light horse. It is not meant that any charge for footmen shall be laid upon the country.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

1580, Nov. 24. Newark.—Letter from the Earl of Rutland, Sir Gervase Clifton, Robert Constable, and George Chaworth, Commissioners for the Musters, to the gentlemen of the county, requiring them to attend at Newark on the 5th of December, to give their opinions. *Copy.*

1580, Dec. 5. Newark.—Note that the time was extended.

1580, Dec. 18. Southwell.—Note that Robert Markham, Henry Pierpont, and others met.

Letter from Sir Thomas Stanhope, and eight others, to the Commissioners, saying that they are not by law liable to so great a burden. *Copy.*

1580, Dec. 19. Newark.—Letter from the Commissioners to the gentlemen of the county, requiring them to attend the muster on the 6th of January, in the field before the Spital at Newark. *Copy.*

1580 [-1], Jan. 6. Newark.—Certificate of the show of horses taken before the Commissioners. The persons then expected to show horses were:—Sir Gervase Clifton, Sir William Hollis, Sir Anthony Strelley, Sir William Mering, Sir Thomas Stanhope, Sir Francis Willoughby, Sir John Byron, Robert Markham, George Chaworth, Henry Pierpoint, Thomas Markham, George Nevile, Francis Molyneux, Edward Stanhope, Bryan Lascelles, William Danbridgcourt, Ralph Burton, William Sutton, John Molyneux, Richard Whalley, Gervase Wastnes, Robert Staunton, John Savile, John Sydenham, Gabriel Armstrong, Thomas Cowper, servant to the Earl of Leicester, William Bowles, Edward Skipwith, Peter Roos, Anthony Morton, attendant upon the Earl of Shrewsbury, John Conyers, the Queen's Auditor, John Russell, Anthony Samond, servant to the Earl of Huntingdon, Francis Brinsley, Henry Sacheverel, Faustin Feilding, Henry Stapleton, George St. Andrew, John Odingsels, Henry Marshall, William Reyner, Robert Williamson, William Mason, Richard Goston, John Babington, son of old Babington of Rampton (deceased), Thomas White (deceased), Sir Richard Pipe, Alderman of London, Edward Basset of Fletborough (deceased), Julio Bargarencio the Queen's physician, Thomas Cranmer (deceased), Robert Barlow, Roger Langford (a very poor man), William Reynes (no such man), John Elwes, servant to the Earl of Rutland, Martin Smith, Mr. Furbisher, attending upon the Earl of Warwick, Robert Fletcher (deceased), William Burnell, William Whalley, servant to the Earl of Rutland, Thomas Goodyer, Lady Anne Stanhope, Lady Anne Hercy, Ellen Burnell, Olive Sutton. *Copy.*

Certificate of persons warned by the Commissioners to appear at the Muster:—Thomas Leek, servant to the Earl of Rutland, William Underne, James Palmer, William Poole, John Bateman, the Town of Newark, John Kerchever, servant to the Earl of Rutland, John Leek, William Pendocke, Thomas Whalley, servant to the Earl of Rutland, Lancelot Rolleston, Edward North, Charles Fitzwilliam, John Thorney, servant to the Earl of Rutland, George Markham, John. Clarkson, Cuthbert Bevercotes, Cordell Savile, John Hutchinson, Richard Perkins. Others who showed not were:—Edward Burnell, senior, Rowland Dand, Charles Jackson, William Lindley, John Teverell, Thomas

Sturton, William Rimington, Edmund Thurland, Francis Thornhill, Edmund Eyre, George Greene, Thomas Elwes, and Edmund Elwes. *Copy.*

A rate for horsemen in the same County. *Copy.*

Sir John Byron to the Commissioners for the Musters in Nottinghamshire.

[1580, December.]—He is appointed Sheriff of Lancashire, where he is to attend and have his household. He therefore trusts that he will not be charged in Nottinghamshire. *Signed.*

Sir Francis Willoughby to the Earl of Rutland.

1580, Dec. 19.—I cannot provide the lances and horsemen and their furniture by the time appointed, because the country yields not the same upon the sudden. I will send two lances and two light horse.

Edward Stanhope to the Earl of Rutland.

1580, Dec. 22. Gray's Inn.—Being a younger brother and having no residence in Nottinghamshire, I desire to be excused from providing a demi-lance and a light horse. *Signet.*

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1580, Dec. 22. The Court.—I have spoken concerning your musters to the Lord Admiral, who says that he has fully answered your letters, by consent of the Lords, and that it is referred to your discretion to order the meaner sort to the advancement of Her Majesty's service. These musters are not to charge men in any foreign service, but Her Majesty would know the strength of her realm against any rebellion or invasion. I would I were with you this Christmas, to play cards with my Lady, while others dance.

T. Earl of Sussex to the Earl of Rutland.

1580 [-1], Jan. 1. Bermondsey.—On behalf of Sir John Byron's application for exemption from sending men to the musters. *Signed. Heraldic seal.*

The Queen to [the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire].

1580 [-1], March 17. Westminster.—Warrant to levy 150 able soldiers in the county of Derby for service in Ireland against the rebels and other undutiful subjects. They are not to be taken from the trained shot of the county. 60 are to be furnished with callivers, 30 with corslets, 30 with bows and arrows, and 30 with halberds or black bills. *Copy.*

The Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1581, March 29. Westminster.—Order to send the men for Ireland to Chester by the 15th of next month, where their coat and conduct money will be repaid by the Mayor. *Copy.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, John Manners, Sir Humphyey Bradborne, Sir John Zouche, and the rest of the Commissioners for the subsidy in Derbyshire.

1581, April 10. St. James.—Instructions concerning the assessment. *Eleven signatures.*

The Same to the Earls of Shrewsbury and Rutland, John Manners, Sir Gervase Clifton, and the rest of the Commissioners for the subsidy in Nottinghamshire.

Same day and place.—Similar instructions. *Copy.*
In the fold is a copy of a letter from the Earl of Shrewsbury to Sir Gervase Clifton and the other Commissioners, dated April 27, 1851, concerning the assessment.

The Earl of Rutland to the Steward of the Courts of Mansfield.

1581, April 12. London.—Concerning copyhold lands of James Hardwick, esquire, lately deceased. *Signed.*

Robert More, Mayor of Liverpool, to Sir Thomas Cockayne and Sir Godfrey Foljambe.

1581, May 1. Liverpool.—A supply of 150 soldiers were sent out of Derbyshire to Chester, and thence to our town, to be embarked to Ireland, under the charge of Mr. Captain St. Ledger, and his Lieutenant Mr. John Orton. During their abode here expecting a prosperous wind, a number of them have fled without passport. Your aid is desired in the apprehension of them. Names of eight deserters given.

———— to ————.

1581, May 21.—Concerning other deserters. *Copy.*

John Monson to the Earl of Rutland.

1581, June 20. Carlton [co. Lincoln].—By the death of Mr. Secretary Wylson, one of the "burgysshipps" of Lincoln is fallen void. Some would intercept your purpose. I refer to your consideration my kinsman and near friend, Mr. Robert Dymoke of Lincoln, servant to the Lord Chamberlain, one who has endured very hard dealing at the hands of a hollow friend, his unnatural kinsman. You can hardly bestow the place on any that will more thankfully accept it. *Signed.*

Lancelot Turner to John Manners, at Dighton.

1581, June 30. York.—On private affairs.

Richard Topclyffe to the Earl of Rutland.

1581, July 1.—Desires a buck in the forest of Sherwood.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1581, July 25. The Court.—The Queen is determined this day to despatch Mr Secretary [Walsyngham] into France. On Thursday

she minds to make a voyage to Wanstead, which Lord Leicester has redeemed from Skinner, and there to tarry till Saturday. Next week she intends to go to Oatlands, and so by degrees to Windsor. The Lord Chamberlain minds to go to Newhall for a week. I will do all duties till within a week of Michaelmas, and then I go to kill the poor partridges at your poor Uffington. I would know your pleasure touching the Lord Chamberlain's house in Chanon Row. *Signet.*

T. Earl of Sussex to the Earl of Rutland.

1581, Aug. 1. Newhall.—Having been troubled with the colick, her Majesty gave me leave to take the air at my house here so soon as Mr. Secretary [Walsyngham] was despatched to the French King and Monsieur, with that which they expected for a resolution of the great cause. Since my coming, Monsieur de Marchmont has upon the sudden "given a charge upon me" here, and amongst others you have been chiefly remembered, and your health has been desired to be preserved by merry drinking to it. Upon Mr. Secretary's return from his negotiations, her Majesty will grow to a resolution, which neither he carried, nor she will come to, before necessity compels. Whatever may be said in corners, this is as much as anybody yet knows.

George Chaworth to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1581, Sept. 13. Wyverton.—To-morrow, being Holyrood day, I am to go to Mansfield to the Swanimote.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to Harry Babington of Dethick.

1581, Sept. 16. Sheffield.—Concerning a dispute. *Signed. Signet.*

Glossopdale, co. Derby.

1581, Sept. 17. Greenwich.—Report of proceedings at the Privy Council concerning a controversy between the Earl of Shrewsbury and his tenants in Glossopdale.

R. Brakinbury to the Earl of Rutland.

1581, Sept. 18. Greenwich.—Ireland is likely to be quiet. In Scotland they agree well yet. Lord Henry [Seymour] is returned from Monsieur, where he was well used. There is no speech now in France but of a great marriage between one of the King's minions who is made a Duke, and the Queen's sister. Some think that they will no longer agree amongst themselves. The taking of a town by the Duke de Maine of the government of the Viscount Turenne, at the same time as the exploit of Cambray with Monsieur, makes many doubt false measures. Mr. Secretary [Walsyngham] is not looked for yet. The King of Spain has had two overthrows by sea and land about the isles of Tercera which are kept for Don Antonio, who is going soon with little help, and that underhand. Two German noblemen have come to see her Majesty—the Count of Emden and the Count of Waldeck. They were here, and much made of. The first is her Majesty's pensioner. The Court is to move on the 22nd to Streatham, and on the next day to Nonsuch. Marchmont has been sick, which stayed us, although a whole household died here of the plague. In London 75 died of the plague last week. The Lord Chamberlain has not come to the Court

since his chaplain died of the plague. My Lady and mistress will be married about Allhallow tide to Lord Rich. Though your Lordship is mindless of beauty, our maids are very fair.

Robert Beale to the Earl of Rutland.

1581, Sept. 18. Greenwich.—I thank you for the case of daggs. "Touching Campian; he hath been ones conferred with by Mr. Deanes of Pooles and Windesore, at which time I was present; And then in my simple opinion he shewed himself only to be a good Oratour and a very simple Scholler and devyne otherwayes. Sithence by reason of the great concourse of the people which then was, whereuppon sondry bruites were spredd, and also for that the learned men which were apointed to conferr with him were absent in the countrye, there hath ben nothing don to my knowledge: onles this morning Dr. Fulk shold have had accesse, (as I yesternight herd) but only veary privately in the hearing of my Lord of Leycester and some fewe others: And more I assure your Lordship I knowe not: Mr. Whitaker of Cambridge hath of late made an answer unto his Laten booke, which ys printed at London, and I thenck hath ben sent unto your Lordship before this, or if this messenger had not departed in such haste, as he hath told me, I wold have proveded one for your Lordship.

By the last letters out of France yt was advertysed that Mr. Secretary had taken his leave of the Kinge and Quene mother, and thereuppon was repaerenge hither, so as this neght he appointed to be at Bollen. At that time Monsieur was cum from Cambray and at Picquduye besides Amiens where he reassembled his forces and attended a supply of 4000 or 5000 horsemen and footmen which the Prince d'Ophin (Dauphin), the Duke Montspenseres son, was bringing unto him: And thereuppon he, as it is reported, ment to cum to Montrell, and that waye to enter into the Lowe Countreyes, where he should meete with the Estates campe which is ledd by the Priuce d'Espinay, the Viscount of Gaunt's elder brother, the King his brother making great preparations of bancketts and triumphes for the mareage of the Quenes his wiffes sister to one Monsr d'Argus his mignion, whom it is said he hath of late created duke, with such prerogative that next unto the Princes of the blood and dukes of Princes famelys, he shall have the preeminence to go before all the rest of the dukes in that realm. Otherwise he semeth careless how the world goeth, so that he may securely spend his time in these entertainments and follyes: And so the league for which Mr. Secretary was sent, taketh not such place as it was thought it would. I think Mr. Secretary will at the farthest here be the end of this weeke: and then shall your Lordship understand more perticularly howe things goe." *Signet.*

George Lockwood to the Earl of Rutland.

1581, Sept. 28. Helmsley.—On business.

The Lords of the Council to John Manners, Sir Thomas Cockayne, and Sir Godfrey Foljambe.

1581, Oct. 1. Nonsuch.—Commission to hear and determine a controversy between the Earl of Shrewsbury and his ancient tenants in the manor of Glossopdale. *Six signatures. Seal.*

Sir Walter Mildmay to the Earl of Rutland.

1581, Oct. 4. Apthorpe.—Concerning Leveret's cause. *Signed.*

Laurence Stanton to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1581, Oct. 17. London.—On business. *Signet.*

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland.

1581, Nov. 1. London.—Monsieur arrived yesterday, with the Prince Dauphin (D'Offine) and others to the number of twenty or thirty, in great tempest at the Downs. This night they are at Canterbury, on their journey to the court at Richmond, where all things are prepared for him.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1581, All Saints Day. The Court at Richmond.—I hear that Monsieur landed yesterday at her Majesty's Castle in the Downs, after a very dangerous passage.

Sir Gilbert Gerrard [Master of the Rolls] to the Earl of Rutland.

1581, Nov. 12. The Rolls.—On behalf of Hugh Hanforde. *Signed.*

Charles Morrison to the Earl of Rutland.

1581, Nov. 20. Keysoe.—The great cause stands wholly in the good favour and pleasure of her Majesty. The Parliament is thought certainly to hold. *Seal.*

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland, at Newark.

1581, Nov. 22. The Savoy.—Old William (Lord Burghley) deferred his answer. When he knows any resolution, you will hear from me his opinion about your coming. I leave the condemnation of a number of Jesuits to Mr. Screven's discourse.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1581, Nov. 22, at night.—This day, her Majesty has assured Monsieur that if the King, his brother, will perform certain conditions, which, they say, are almost already agreed upon, she will marry with him. The rest I refer to the Lord Chamberlain's letters.

Lady Anne Greville to her nephew, the Earl of Rutland.

1581, Nov. 25.—A complimentary letter.

John Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1581, Nov. 27. Haddon.—Sir Thomas Cockayne, Sir Godfrey Foljambe, and I, are to meet on Wednesday about Lord Shrewsbury's tenants in Glossopdale. I understand that you appoint to ride towards London on that day. *Signet.*

THOMAS SCREVEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1581, Nov. 29. London.—Since my coming hither, I understand of an alteration, of which I trust that you have had intelligence. To this very hour there is no certainty known of the Parliament. Whether it be prorogued or hold, you may borrow three or four days of it, and not hasten too much until you hear from your friends here. There are processes out for the executing of Campion, Sherwin, Bryan, and Harte, which execution, it is said, will be on Friday next. *Postscript:*—Mr. Pynarte came hither yesternight from the French King.

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1581, Nov. 29. Sheffield.—On private affairs.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1581, Dec. 5. The Court.—Monsieur's cause stands as it did in suspense. He minds not to give over the cause, and does not make haste to return. Mr. Norton, the great Parliament man, is committed for his overmuch and undutiful speaking touching this cause. Her Majesty asked me very earnestly about you yesterday. I told her of my Lord Talbot and my Lady's coming. She was very glad thereof, and gave me great thanks for my good news.

LORD BURGHLEY to ARTHUR BARKER, Barmaster of the Queen's dish, or bowl, for measuring lead ore in the county of Derby.

1581, Dec. 6. The Court.—Concerning the sale of ore. *Copy.*

THOMAS LEVESON to LORD PAGET, of Beaudesert, at his house in Fleet Street, or elsewhere in London.

1581, Dec. 7. Wolverhampton.—Concerning the lands of Simon Arden in Leicestershire.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1581, Dec. 11. The Savoy.—A complimentary letter.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1581, Dec. 14. The Court.—It was yesternight determined that Monsieur should return in God's peace and the Queen's. On Saturday next, her Majesty will bring him on his way to Lord Cobham's, but I know not whether this determination will hold till to-morrow morning. *Signet.*

ROBERT BEALE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1581, Dec. 18. The Court.—"Sithe my retorn hither I have not as yet spoken with Her Majesty, her Highnes hath been so trobled with these other affaires, which as yet are not growen—for ought that I can learne—to any perfect resolution.

I hear that her Majesty promis for mareage appon the tarasse, in the presence of the Frensh Ambassador and Marchemont, was con-

ditionall, so as the Frensh King wold first declare opan warre unto the King of Spaine, and beare the charges of his brother's enterprise into the Lowe Countryes.

Heruppon Pinart came with no soch resolucon as was thought and spoken, but only to desire her Majesty to marry without any farther delaye, and promising that then the King his master would do that which became him and shold be for her Majesty contentacon. But her Majesty desireth to be assured of those points beforehand, wherto I thenk they will never yeld; and as far as I can learne nothing ys as yet farther concluded. At the earnest sollec[it]ation of St Aldegonde and other ambassadors of the Lowe Countryes, especially sithe the newes of the taking of Tornaye, he ys resolved to passe the seas hither. Certain of Her Majesty's shippes are appointed to conduct him, under the charge of the Lord Howard, and the Lord Admirall departed hence on Saterday night to putt all thinges in a redines. His departure, tis thought, will be tomorrowe. Commissioners are despatched for taking up of post horses in Kent. Divers of the gentlemen pensioners appointed to attend and be against tomorrowe in redenes. Her Majesty's horses and stuffe are gon before; and it is said that her Majesty mindeth to bringe him sum part of the waye. Sum say to Canterbury but I think it will be no farther than Cobham Hall, for otherwise her Highness shall hardly retorne before Christmas.

"I knowe not as yet appon what condicons or with what contentations he departed. I heare there have been sum consultations had to help him with monye. Sum saye that he ys to retorn about the beginning of the Parlament or about Candlemas. But I believe yt not, no more doth your friend Monsieur Boden, who ys sorry that he came over appon so little assurance of successe, and thinking, that having bin in great danger of temptation his last coming hither, will not so easly be brought to crosse the seas againe. It is thought that Marchemont shall remain here. Fervarques and Vitaux are still sequestred from coming to courte. Simiers hath had secrett accesse to her Majesty, and it is said that her Highnes hathe delt veary earnestly for his restitution to favor. Monsieur hath seemed to be resolute against him, but what will be the end I know not."

Andrew Downes to the Earl of Rutland.

1581, Dec. 21. St. John's College, Cambridge.—A long letter of thanks. *Signet.*

John Manners to his brother, the Earl of Rutland, at Newark Castle.

1581, Dec. 21. Helmsley.—On business.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1581, Dec. 22. The Court.—Your servant Screven told me that you were sent for, whereupon I went to the Court and spoke to the Lord Chamberlain, who told me that Lord Pembroke and others were likewise sent for. *Signet.*

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FRANCIS, Lord TALBOT and ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1581 [-2], Feb. 5. Uffington.—We have no intention to challenge Nottinghamshire men, but yet we suppose we have better "greanhandes" and hawks than any. For proof thereof, we shall be ready to meet you after ten or twelve days, by which time we hope to conquer our next neighbour, Sir Thomas Cecil, whose coming from London we expect daily. *Signet.*

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark Castle.

1581 [-2], Feb. 20. The Cannon Garth in Helmsley.—On business. *Signet.*

JOHN MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1581 [-2], Feb. 23. Haddon.—A complimentary letter.

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1581 [-2], Feb. 23. Everingham.—On business.

GEORGE CHAWORTH to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark Castle.

1581 [-2], Feb. 25. Wyverton.—On business. *Signet.*

LORD DARCY to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1581 [-2], Feb. 28. Aston.—My cousin Babington, my sister's daughter, is very desirous to enter your service. *Signed. Signet.*

LAWRENCE BROADBENT, Receiver for Nottinghamshire, to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1581 [-2], March 3. London.—Applies for money.

GEORGE CHAWORTH to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1581 [-2], March 18. Wyverton.—The Mayor and others of Nottingham desire to see you concerning the controversy touching their schoolmaster, and other matters. Their present, two oxen, will, as I hear, come a day before.

LORD PAGET to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1581 [-2], March 21. London.—Till within the last three days the wind has been so contrary that there was nothing here worth the writing. Now the world on that point is somewhat amended.

"Monsour besides his publyke othe at his investure to his newe Dukedome hath pryvately since bene sworne ancwe to all his artycles.

A coppie whereof, if tyme would have served, I wold have sent to your Lordship. But my Lord as I can gather, he hath yet by these artycles but merely *precarium Imperium*. He can make no lawes, he can levye no moneye, make no warre, pointe no captains, place no garryson, dyspose no offices, take no consellors of his owne nation or of eny other but by the appointment of the States, who are to be governed accordinge to the ancient customs and pryvyledges and accordinge to such leages as they have lately made amongst themselves; and in case monseur shall goe about to alter eny part of this they be at lybertye to chose another prynce. With Holland and Zealand he hath nothinge to doe, but they payinge such contrybution as herctofore they have agreed unto, are not by him further to be delt withall. He is to assemble the states once in the yeare and by ther advyse to reforme and take order for such thinges as be amysse and without them he may doe nothinge. They of themselves may assemble as oft as they lyst and take such orders as may be beneficyall for themselves. With much adoe it is nowe agreed that the Catholykes shall have Saint Mychaell's Church in Andwarpe and sixe priestes allowed to serve there, but such as doe profess that religion must enrolle ther names, must carye nor kepe no weapons, must pay others to watch in their roomes and must be subject to dyverse other inconvenyances. Synce this allowance great stormes have bene, and lightes sene in the ayer, and therefore the pure bretheren thinck it hath the rather folowed.

"This tolleration in religion there is the more wyllinglie yelded unto bycause they hope by these meanes the rather to enduce the malecontents to myslyk of the Spanysh Government and to reclayme them backe againe, and for that purpese hath Monseur sent to Conte de la Keyne and Montignye his brother to put them in mynde of some promysses made unto him at his being at Monts, synce nowe the religion shalbe freed on all sydes; but they have no great hope of him, greatly suspectinge lest the lyberalytie of Spayne hath cleane altered his disposicon. Vyllyers but not the preacher (?) and yet one of ther chefe captaines at Andwarpe went lately fourth and behaved himself so well that he lost all his men and came home himself sore hurt. Mr. Norryce whoe is now at Andwarpe hath had lately a blowe two by the malcontents. He and one Rochepett be reckned the chefe captaines in those parts. Govyll and Mr. Norryce have had a great quarrell. Govyll gave Mr. Norryce the lye, that Mr. Norryce called him cokyn which as they say defeateth the lye, and thereuppon Govyll sent a cartell the next morninge to Mr. Norryce to challenge him to meet him in his shyrte with his rapier and dagger. Mr. Norryce answered he was so lame that was not able to handle his rapier but he wold mete him on horseback with his pystoll. Govyll answered he had no pystoll. In the meane tyme Monseur hearing of this busines took the matter to his hearinge and some mysreaportes and mysconveyinges beinge in the matter, it is lyke enoughe ther great quarrell wylbe brought to some pacification. Ther is lykewyse a quarrell betwene Govyll and Mr. John Burrowes but what is folowed thereof I heare not.

"The Prynce of Parma hath men dayly that doe come unto him *a la fila*, by thirtye and fortye in a companie. It is given out that he meneth shortly to besege Dunckerk that he may the better vysyte the cost nowe and then; but is rather thought that he entendeth towards Bruxells, havinge some intelligence with the Burgomaster ther, whoe is halfe suspected to be become a papist for the love of a wydowe that onlesse he change his religion wyll not marye with him. Soe you may see what force love is styll of and unhappie are you if you be yet of that humour *teste Domino Francisco*.

"The Frenche Kinge seameth yet lytle to favor his brother in this enterpryse but maketh all open shewe to the contrarye. And these were our newes that came uppon Monday. This morninge there is a rumor spread in that towne that the Prynce of Orange should be shotte into the necke with a pystoll some say by a Spanyshe merchant, some say by a Frenchman, it was reported that he was slayne at the first but synce it is not soe, but sore hurt, and whether it be mortall or noe I can not heare. It is easier to imagine then rightly to judge what were lykely to followe if he should dye."

George Chaworth to the Earl of Rutland.

1581 [-2], March 22. Wyverton.—From London I hear by one that Monsieur is imprisoned for hearing mass contrary to his protestation, by others that his Popish mass-priest is slain and certain of his nobility put from him.

John Manners to his brother, the Earl of Rutland, at Newark Castle.

1582, March 31. York.—On business.

H. Harvie to Roger Manners, at Uffington.

1582, April 3. The Court.—On the 1st of this month a book was put under the door of the Lord Treasurer's chamber, and another thrown into the Council Chamber in the night, directed to the whole Council. The effect of it is to persuade the Council not to be extreme against the Jesuits, to whom it gives many good words. Fulk Greville has been at Dover till within these two days, so that there is no certain news of the Prince's health. On the 2nd, Ned Norreys was sent into Flanders from the Queen. The Prince Dauphin has departed from Monsieur into his country. He has no liking for the occasion. Monsieur Lavalle is chosen General of all Monsieur's horsemen. This day there is certain news that the parson of Rotherfield is dead. It makes me laugh for sorrow. Mrs. Newton is very sore sick of an ague. The Lord Treasurer is better. The Lord Chamberlain has gone to New Hall. Lady Sussex is very sick at the Court. Lord Ormond is coming into the Court. It is said that the Earl of Desmond grows in force again. *Seal.*

J. Farnham to Roger Manners.

1582, April 5. [The Court.]—The Prince of Orange eats and speaks, and intends within three days to show himself abroad, to satisfy his friends, and to stop the speech of those who give out that he is in danger of his life. Monsieur lives in great triumph in Antwerp, playing at tennis and using many other exercises, but all within the town, for the field grows too hot. The Prince of Parma "sweryth by the brede and eates yt," that if they come abroad, he will make one [of their party]. The poor Flemings love not to play with him in sport or in earnest. Some think that Monsieur will not be long away from hence, and I can hear of no forces going to him. There is speech of 10,000 Spaniards and Italians and 5,000 horse coming to the aid of the malcontents. If you have any mind to Mrs. Elizabeth Howard, you come too late, for Mr. Southwell has her good will. Mrs. Trentham is as fair, Mrs. Edgcombe as modest, Mrs. Radcliff as comely, and Mrs. Garrat as jolly as ever.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, April 9. Uffington.—I perceive by the proclamation that the busy Papists and their practices hurt themselves and their fellows. I am sorry for the death of your chaplain. Lord Talbot went hence on Friday. His wife is sick of an ague, and Mrs. Newton is not well. Commend me to my Lady and my Lady Elizabeth, whose bracelet I will wear for a witness of her cunning in that art beyond the Lady Vere.

The SAME to the SAME, at Newark.

1582, April 12. Uffington.—Asks for a loan of 300*l.* towards his first payment for the purchase of Monkes. *Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME, at Newark Castle.

1582 [April]. Uffington.—I understand that you have agreed with Leveret concerning the moiety of the parsonage of Newark. I shall have no need to trouble you for a loan of money as my brother John is contented to lend me 200*l.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1582, April 18. Uffington.—Concerning his purchase.

WILLIAM BUTTES, HENRY WOODHOUSE, WILLIAM RUGGE, and THOMAS SYDNEY to LORD CLINTON.

1582, April 21. Walsingham.—Concerning highway robberies by John Cope, alias Bushop, alias Wood, and Edmund Metcalfe, servants of Daniel Disney, of Norton, co. Lincoln, esquire.

T. LORD PAGET to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, April 25.—In London the Prince of Orange is reported to be dead; at the Court he is considered likely to recover. Immediately upon the hurt to the Prince, the Prince of Parma sent letters and trumpeters to divers towns with very reasonable offers, but I do not hear that they have wrought any great effect. What the French King will do is doubtful. Monsieur wins credit daily among the poor Flemings, but he has no men, and no more money than his friends help him to. His cause is on foot here again, and "some that wyll never see light untyll all the wyndoes be opened," are of opinion that it must have the desired effect. You will have heard how Duke Matthias was killed in a drunken feast by his steward.

WILLIAM ROBINSON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, April 27. York.—Regrets that he cannot lend him 200*l.* as requested. *Signet.*

JOHN AVERY, ironfounder, to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1582, April 28. Doncaster.—On business.

AGRICULTURE.

1582, May 1. York.—Instructions given by the Earl of Rutland to his brother, John Manners, for the management of his estate.

EDWARD HERON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, May 8. Lincoln's Inn.—On business. *Signet.*

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark Castle.

1582, May 11. Helmsley.—On business. *Signet.*

JOHN CHESSALL, Vicar of Barkston, to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark Castle.

1582, May 11. Barkston.—Desires to meet two oxgangs of land.

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, May 14. Rufford.—On business.

THOMAS SONDES to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, May 19. Clerkenwell, near London.—Concerning land at Woolstrop.

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the SHERIFF and JUSTICES OF THE PEACE in DERBYSHIRE.

1582, May 20. Greenwich.—Permission to forbear the training of the soldiers, all the shires being sufficiently provided with furniture and able men. *Eight signatures.*

WILLIAM SUTTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1582, May 24.—Concerning a clergyman.

ROBERT ASKE to his cousin, GEORGE CONSTABLE, at Everingham.

1582, May 24. Rither Park.—On business. Mentions his father, and his brother [in-law], Sir Thomas Fairfax. *Seal.*

FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, May 25. Wollaton.—Concerning a controversy between his late servant, the sheriff's clerk and steward of Nottingham, and certain others of that town. *Signed. Signet.*

SIR FRANCIS WALSYNGHAM to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, May 26. The Court.—"The marriage hath been performed with all solemnity between the Lord Hunsdon's daughter and Mr. Hobbye, her Majestie having honored it with her presence for the space of two dayes, to the great contentment of my Lord of Hunsdon and the rest of the nobelitye that were there." *Signed.*

GEORGE FITZWILLIAM to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark..

1582, May 26. Boston.—Concerning the price of wool and wine.

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark Castle.

1582, May 27. Helmsley.—On business. I am going to Gatterley, to see what horse will run best, for my recreation.

SIR T. BROMLEY, Lord Chancellor, to his brother, SIR GEORGE BROMLEY.

1582, June 12. London.—On behalf of the Earl of Rutland, who desires to buy the lease of Somerton Castle, co. Lincoln. *Copy.*

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1582, June 17. Helmsley.—On business.

HARRY DIGBY the elder to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, June 18. Ravenston.—On business. Witnessed by William Allsappe, clerk, and Thomas Salisbury.

SIR G. FOLJAMBE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, June 23. Walton.—On business. *Seal.*

WILLIAM SUTTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1582, June 24.—I have accomplished your request myself, and have arrested Sir William Mering, and taken bonds for his appearance on the 4th of July. He is very sorry to have offended you. I would his word were of more credit with all men.

H. PERCY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, June 26. Paris.—I have heard from my father of your offer to give me a horse. I cannot addict myself to horse exercise, lest it should interfere with other studies. I hope some day to serve you in England. *French.*

T. EARL OF SUSSEX to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, June 29. Buxton.—Concerning his own health, and the weather.

G. FORSTER to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, July 3.—On business.

The MASTER and FELLOWS of TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, July 5. Cambridge.—Concerning the reversion of the parsonage of Barrington. *Signed by* John Still, and eight others.

RALPH LOCKOE, post of Grantham, to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, July 7. Grantham.—Concerning various properties offered for sale.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[in-law], John Manners.

1582, July 16. Sheffield.—Concerning their minerals. *Signed. Postscript in the Earl's hand.*

John Manners to his brother, the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1582, July 19. Newborow.—On business.

Francis Daynell to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1582, July 21.—Concerning a proposed purchase of land at Clapton. *Heraldic seal.*

Sir T. Bromley, Lord Chancellor, to the Earl of Rutland.

1582, July 21. Wilde Hall in Essex.—Desiring him to settle a controversy between Edward Underne, clerk, and his brother William Underne, clerk. *Signed. Heraldic seal.*

Thomas Mylne to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir or elsewhere.

1582, July 25.—On business. "My master your brother haith providid hanginges for chamberes so many as I trust will serve with a small helpe, that is for the great Chamber and withdrawinge Chamber. For vessell, those wilbe the hardist to come by, yet I may be at Yorke, if I knew your Lordships pleser betymes the best facion of puter that ys there, whether your Lordship will have hollow after the facion of selver or other playn vessell for viij^{d} the pound; and for rough vessell I trust to have for the tyme of your Lordships abode her as many as shall serve very reasonable. And for the wyne I have this present daye comynge home one half tun of claryed wyne which I trust wilbe very good or ells my frends dothe desave me very moche. For bere we are very evill troblid for lacke of a brewhouse and brewinge vessell. Bot the best shift that may be shall not lacke for the accompleshing of your Lordship's desires. Bot I fere it wilbe this xiiijth dais at the least or we can have thinges in any rediness for your Lordship's comynge."

James Howsson, sadler, to the Earl of Rutland.

1582, Aug. 1. London.—Asks for 20*l.*

The Subsidy.

1582, Aug. 5.—Draft list of collectors (?) of the subsidy of Kesteven, co. Lincoln.

Thomas Kitland to [the Earl of Rutland].

1582, Aug. 5. York.—Divers chapmen resort to your Lordship's storehouse at York, to buy iron, but they will not give more than the old price, which is 10*s.* the cwt. merchants weight, and 10*s.* 6*d.* Rivaulx weight. At this price, they will give ready money by retail.

ROGER WOOD to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle, or elsewhere.

1582, Aug. 8. London.—Gives a list of receipts and payments. "Paid unto your cozen Sellendger (St. Leger) by your honour's comaundement the 18th of Julye, 5*l.* . . Item for a garnishe of vessell conteyninge 63 lbs. of pewter at 8*d.* the pound, 42*s.* Item for 6 greate candlestickes and 6 smaller candlestickes, 14*s.* 6*d.* Item paid for 37 gallons and a half of Gascoigne wyne to fill upp the hoggshed and other two vessells at 16*d.* the gallon. 50*s.* . . . Item paid for 15 dozen of heare color and tawny silke lace for the gentlewomens gownes the 8th of August, by my Ladye's appointement, 40*s.* Item paid more for 5 dozen of heare color riban and 5 dozen of tawney riban, the 8th of August by my Ladies appointement likewyse 35*s.* Item for mending of a Jewell of my Ladies with gold, and workemanship to the same, 10*s.* 6*d.* Item paid to the goldsmithe for gold and workemanship to 5 gold buttons newe made, put unto him by Gardener, the second of August 15*s.*"

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1582, Aug. 8. York.—Concerning the sale of iron. He will be at Belvoir on Wednesday next.

JOHN MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, Aug. 9. Haddon.—This day, my brother Thomas, Sir Robert Constable, Mr. Holcroft and I were with the Lord Chamberlain at Buxton. He told us that he would be with you at Belvoir on Wednesday. On Tuesday he will lie with my brother Thomas at Nottingham Castle. Yesterday he had a new meeting with the Earl of Derby and Lord Morley, and so made them friends.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

[1582,] Aug. 11. The Court at Nonsuch.—Expresses his regret that he cannot go to Belvoir, to meet the Lord Chamberlain.

R. BRACKINBURY to ——— HOLCROFT, at Belvoir.

1582, Aug. 19.—"My good daughter upon my blyssinge do thy best to get my Lord to come to thy charge here maryag, or at least thyself, to whome her self wold have wryten, but for modestye sayke. As yow tender your mother's favor fayll not of this: the maryage is of to-morrow fortnyght. It were but a lytle start for my Lord to com and bring Sir Thomas Maners, Mr. Cortney, and yourself, and few to know whyther he went.

Glentworth the 19 of August 1582.

Thy Mother that in her mynd dothe blys the and wysheth many fayre mayds to kys the, R. BRACKINBURY."

Postscript.—"My hertye comendations to Sir Thomas Maners Sir Thomas Mildmaye Sir Barnard Courtney to Mr. Choworthe and to my good and chayst daughter her sweet self, Amen."

Second Postscript.—"You are much comended from your charge and her suster, two of the fairest in ten shyres. If you come we shall be mery."

Addressed:—"To my well estemed frend Mr. Holcroft, geve this at Bevoyre."

JOHN ROOE to JOHN MANNERS, at his house at Nottingham.

1582, Aug. 26. Barnack.—Pardon me because I come not over myself. This night I expect your brother Roger at Uffington. I am now in the midst of my harvest.

ROBERT BEALE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, Sept. 12. Oatlands.—I have little leisure to write, being forced alone to supply Mr. Secretary's room and my ordinary place. "We have as yet receaved nothing from Mr. Secretary of his negotiation with the Scotysh King. The affaires of that realme run on with soch a violent course as I feare we [*q.* he] will bring ruine there, and unto us troble, if it be not well loked unto: For onles he were backed out of forraine parts, he never durst do as he doth, so contrary to his promises and her Majesty's expectations: I wold to God that his mother's offers unto my Lord of Shrewsbury and Sir Walter Mildemay had ben better accepted, for then in myne opinion a great part of these mischiefs had ben prevented, and the noblemen out of danger which are now either comitted or fraed to withdraw themselves.

In Flanders the Estates hold not fast together: Holland and Zeland running on waye and Flanders an other: so as there cannot be any hope conceaved of ther well doing. In Fraunce they feare sor troubles, by reason the expiration of the terme approacheth for the surrendering of the townes, which those of the Religion hold for their assurance. Besids it is said that the King seketh to bring in the Inquisition and Councell of Trent. The Lord be mercifull to her Majesty and this poor realme and send it peace."

LAWRENCE STANTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, Sept. 12. St. John's College, Cambridge.—Mr. Pierpoint is not at Cambridge. Mr. Downes is returned from Shrewsbury, and, as I think, has given over his purpose to be schoolmaster there. I will go to the Bishop of Lincoln shortly, and so presently come to be inducted, that I may finish all before the beginning of Michaelmas term, when I must be at home. Mr. Fleming will be with you on Saturday at the furthest.

SIR FRANCIS WALSYNGHAM to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, Sept. 15. Oatlands.—"It hath been reported here of late that your Lordship should be fallen sicke, and your uncle, and some other gentlemen that were present at the Lord Talbot's death, who is thought to have dyed of the plague, which hath made your good frendes here to feare some danger of the infection. And therefore it may please your Lordship for their assurance to give some testimony in two or three lynes of your health.

Though the postes runne often by your Lordship's house with newes, yet I doubt you are but seldome privye to them, and therefore I have sent herewith such as came last out of Scotland, whereby your Lordship may see that things goe well there for us, the King being disposed to returne to the amitye of England, from the which he was aliened so longe as he was possessed by the Duke." *Signed.*

News from Flanders.

1582, Sept. 16.—"There arrived here at Flushing 2,000 Gascones which presently were sent all by water into Gelderland to joyn with the rest of the forces for the succor of Lochem. The ennemy being master of the field disperceth his forces into many places some about Lowayn, some about Menen, where it is said they have made a strong fort between that town and Lisle, which wilbe a hindrance to Menen to receave victuall.

It is said that the Companies about Menen being lately fallen to some terms for pay assembled themselves before Lisle of which they demand their pay.

Our English Companies with some fewe of the French and Scottes remayn abowt Burgherhawlt joyning to the suberbes of this towne, in very poore case.

Thennemy is very strong at Lire whether the Prince of Parma came of late which make some thincke he will attempt somewhat against the forces at Burgherhawt.

It is said thennemy meaneth to besiege Diest, which if it prove true we shall hardly be able to releive it."

Lady Anne Greville to her nephew, the Earl of Rutland.

1582, Sept. 16. Wollaton.—Thanking him for his courtesy. She does not want maids or furniture, being sufficiently furnished, and lacking only her health. *Signed.*

John Manners to his brother, the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1582, Sept. 17. Woodthorpe.—I have been here with my brother, Mr. Serjeant Rodes, and have shewed him the copy of the assurance made by my cousin Rosse to you.

Sir Francis Walsyngham to the Earl of Rutland.

1582, Sept. 26. The Court at Windsor.—Your friends here are glad to hear that you are well. I have informed the Queen of the comfort which you received from the letter of thanks which she vouchsafed to write to you, and she thereupon delivered very gracious speeches of the hope she conceived of your sufficiency for her service. You will see by the enclosed "occurrents" that our affairs in Scotland hitherto succeed very well. We must not neglect the present opportunity as in former times. The peril likely to ensue there is very great, "for the King there dothe shewe himself to be a Prince of verey rare towarde lines, and therefore the more perillous if he shulde prove our enimie." The overthrow of Don Antonio's navy is now confirmed, so that we begin to believe it. Victory breeds insolency, so that Spain may become dangerous to his neighbours if he be not in season looked unto. "I woulde all Princes were affected like hir Majestie, and then should wee have as generall a peace throughout the worlde as was in Augustus his time." Your uncle, Mr. Roger Manners, is sent by her Majesty to visit the Lord Chamberlain. *Signed.*

Sir Christopher Wray [Lord Chief Justice] to the Earl of Rutland.

1582, Sept. 29. Glentworth.—I thank you for your letter and the "occurrents" which you sent. Last night I received word of the over-

throw of Don Antonio. Strozzi and a great number of French gentlemen were slain; some were beheaded, some hanged, and some quartered. Six of the French ships were taken, and the rest sunk and discomfited. Don Antonio himself fled to Terceira in a small bark. Brisack fled from the conflict, having lost many of his men, and he is returned.

It is true that I was sent for to be at Windsor on Wednesday next to assist Lord Leicester, Deputy Justice there for keeping a justice seat. I had letters signed with her Majesty's own hand to that effect, besides Mr. Secretary's letter. Upon my letters to the Earl of Leicester and Mr. Secretary, declaring my abode here, her Majesty granted me pardon to remain here until the beginning of term,—"a rare thinge to have a letter signed by her Majesty for such a cause." I have not been well this fortnight, and have not left my house all that time saving for Sir Thomas St. Poll's funeral. *Signed. Signet.*

George Chaworth to the Earl of Rutland, at Newark Castle.

1582, Oct. 2. Wyverton.—Brownlow, the new Mayor of Nottingham, has either made a secret election of a Recorder, or confirmed all his friends for Mr. Parkins. Parkins is already Recorder of Leicester, and utterly unacquainted with their mind towards him. I shall hear more at Nottingham to-morrow. Sir Thomas Stanhope will be with me at dinner, who gave the lie to Sir Francis Willoughby on Monday. *Signet.*

Anthony Thorold to his cousin, Sir Robert Constable, at Newark.

1582, Oct. 6. Marston.—Concerning the misconduct of a labourer.

W. Beckwithe to the Earl of Rutland.

1582, Oct. 8. Clynt. — Concerning the jointure of his sister Rosse.

The Earl of Rutland to his servant, Richard Bell, at York.

1582, Oct. 9. Newark.—On business.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1582, Oct. 14. The Court at Windsor.—All things here are quiet. Mr. Vice-Chamberlain has been sick of the gout; he goes abroad, but with a staff. Mr. Raleigh (Rawley) is in very good favour. The Court is a Court still, but I am old, and not fit for this place.

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland.

1582, Oct. 15. London.—On business. By reason of the plague, the term will be kept at Hertford.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

[1582,] Oct. 20. London.—On behalf of Mr. Rossewell.

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark Castle.

1582, Oct. 22. Helmsley. — Concerning Sir Thomas Danby. *Signet.*

SIR THOMAS DANBY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, Oct. 26. Farnley.—Concerning the wardship of his son's child.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, Oct. 26. The Savoy.—Lady Talbot is here at my lodging, because the plague was near Sir Edward Herbert's house. This day she intends to set forward towards my Lord her brother, who sends for her, and deals very honourably with her. We fear nothing here at London, though there be great cause, but we fear the plague in the country. It is said that Marshal Biron is coming with a great army into the Low Countries to join with Monsieur, and that the French King will proclaim war against the King of Spain. I believe it not.

Matters in Scotland fall not out altogether to our expectation, for the Duke [of Lennox ?] is still in Scotland, and has many friends. Here is much talk about the Irish cause, but nothing concluded. It is thought that Lord Grey will not return. Lord Bedford and my Lady have been at the Court. They are this day appointed to go to Chenies.

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark Castle.

1582, Oct. 28. York.—The bearer, Mr. Morehowse, my Lord Chief Justice's servant, "and one towards the lawe," has been to see Mr. Layton's farm. He would treat you for it. He is very well reported of. *Signet.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his brother[-in-law], JOHN MANNERS.

1582, Oct. 29.—Concerning a suit about minerals. *Signed.*

ROGER MANNERS to his nephew, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

[1582,] Oct. 29. The Court at Windsor.—Lady Talbot is gone to my Lord her brother, who sent men and horses for her, and is content to allow her in his house ten persons so long as it shall please her to tarry with him. She lay here a day at Staines. The Queen sent thither to her Mr. Skydmore with many gracious words of comfort. Yesterday she went from Staines. I fear the great Earl and she will not long agree, for she is to have all Glossopdale in jointure, the one half presently, the other upon his decease. Ireland causes many conferences, but nothing is yet concluded. It is thought that Lord Grey will not return. Her Majesty is very well, and rides abroad every fair morning. The Court is much in the state it was. Mr. Vice Chamberlain confesses that he has the gout, which God keep you from. *Signet.*

LINCOLNSHIRE.

1582, October and November.—A long complaint by Arthur Hall, esq., against Anthony Thorold, esq., William his son, and John Markham, esq., for injuries committed.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, Nov. 2. Windsor.—Lord Clinton "doeth with me lyke the curst wiff that beteth her husband, and crycth out when she hath don. He could be contented Sir Thomas Sampoll should enjoy these offices, because he nor my Lord his father had no ryght to them, and not to intrupt me he surmiseth a title, but so much I honor my Lord his faythor as I have don nothing therein, but by his Lordship's consent, and therefore my youngur Lord doth well to be well plesed."

My Lord Grey is no longer Deputy. It is thought that either Sir William Fitzwilliams or Sir John Parrott will be. Mr. Controller could be contented to go thither. My Lord of Ormond is appointed to be President of Munster, which office John Zouche held. It is thought he will marry Mrs. Elizabeth Sheffield. He has always had good liking to the house of Howard. Here is much ado about the coming of the E. of Muscovy's ambassador. My Lord of Northumberland and other Lords are sent for, but you dwell far off.

THOMAS VALENCE to THOMAS LODGE.

1582, Nov. 8.—On private affairs.

THOMAS MYLNER to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, Nov. 15. Scotterskelf.—On business.

ARTHUR HALL to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, Nov. 16. Bamberge.—Sends some printed books. *Signed. Seal of Arms.*

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark Castle.

1582, Nov. 19. Helmsley.—On business.

JOHN BOUN to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, Nov. 19. Nottingham.—Proposes to wait upon him on Thursday.

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark Castle.

1582, Nov. 23. Helmsley.—On behalf of the bearer, Francis Hobman. He is liked by my men, whom I have here to teach my children to play. He has been brought up with Sir William Drury. *Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1582, Nov. 28. Helmsley.—On private affairs. *Signet.*

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, Nov. 29. The Savoy.—As you stand so indifferent, mind not to deal touching the making of the sheriff in Nottinghamshire. "but let the black prince travaill and tryomphe at his shaddow."

You will hereby have some trial of Sir Francis Willoughby's friendship. I am glad to hear that Mr. Thorold (Tarrold) in his old age is become so lively that he is charged with making a riot or an unlawful assembly. I hope that you have composed the matter between Mr. Hall and him.

On the 10th of December, I must be at Mr. Pelham's at the marriage of my Lord Chancellor's son [Henry Bromley] with my cousin. After that, I have a great desire to see you, but I am old and idle. I was yesterday at Stepney with my Lord Chamberlain. He is very weak, and mistrusts himself, yet Mr. Doctor Atslow tells me he dare warrant his well doing if he will be advised by him. In Flanders, all things go against Monsieur; he loses towns every day. *Signet.*

The Earl of Rutland to Thomas Valence of Lincoln's Inn.

1582, Dec. 3. Newark.—On business. *Signed.*

Thomas Lodge to the Earl of Rutland.

[1582,] Dec. 6.—Concerning the purchase of houses at Newark.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland, at Newark.

[1582,] Dec. 6. Windsor.—I laboured not one whit for the making of the Sheriff of Nottinghamshire. I could not understand that "the black prince" travailed for the three in the bill. I conceive that it fell to Mr. Molyneux, because he was foremost in the bill. Mr. Disney, your neighbour, is Sheriff of Lincolnshire; Sir William Paston is Sheriff of Norfolk. My cousin Francis Leek is by my means escaped, and my cousin Harry Cavendish is Sheriff of Derbyshire.

According to your letter, I moved my Lord Treasurer for the wardship of Mason's heir, but the mother's counsellors also dealt earnestly with him. I found favour. He is now pleased that my brother Thomas shall have the benefit of the wardship, and that he shall let the mother have the ward for money. "So lustie lustie may have som proffite, and the black prince want his will."

Upon Monday I must be at my cousin Pelham's marriage, and I stand in great doubt whether I had better wait on you to see my good hound hunt, or return to the Court, "and kepe Christmas in a pallett." I hope to find her Majesty so gracious that I may wait at my pleasure, and make my younger fellows attend as I have done.

La Mothe Fenélon (La Mote) will hardly have leave to go into Scotland. Things there fall not out altogether as we would have it.

John Manners to his brother, the Earl of Rutland, at Newark Castle.

1582, Dec. 7. Helmsley.—On business. *Signet.*

A. Earl of Warwick to his cousin, the Earl of Rutland.

1582, Dec. 8. The Court.—Concerning the title to the advowson of the parsonage of St. Andrew's in London. *Signed. Seal.*

Thomas Lodge to the Earl of Rutland.

[1582,] Dec. 9.—Concerning a letter to Mr. Valence, which he had opened by mistake.

ANTHONY HIGGIN to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

[1582,] Dec. 9. London.—I have been with the Earl of Warwick at the Court, and I delivered your letter which was very thankfully received. The other letter to the Lord Chancellor I will deliver with such speed as I can, taking my journey to-morrow into Buckinghamshire, where he is at the marriage of his son [Henry Bromley]. Mr. Coppinger desires a letter from you to the Duke of Northumberland who married a daughter of the Latimers, for in the office whereby the Earl of Warwick makes title, the heirs of Rutland, Warwick, and Latimer are joined.

On Thursday last, Captain Eltoft slew Captain Zowche in a fray, and Mr. Zowche—formerly, I think, a pensioner, "hearinge of his kinsman's deathe, sownded and dyed immediatlye." Both of them lie buried in Windsor chapel. Lord Ormond goes towards Ireland to-morrow. Your uncle, Mr. Roger [Manners], has got a ward for Sir Thomas, his brother, the son, I think, of one Mr. Masters (*sic*) of Egmonton. Her Majesty is said to take heavily the death of the Captain, and, not a month ago, to have given 40*l.* a year pension to the other Zowche, when he making suit for an alms-knight's room, she answered that she would not so much debase his house.

SIR WILLIAM PELHAM to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, Dec. 10.—Thanks him for sending a present to those who would have desired his presence at their marriage. *Signed. Signet.*

ANTHONY THOROLD to [the EARL OF RUTLAND].

1582, Dec. 12. Marston.—Sir Thomas Cecil has stayed your certificate, because he thinks it larger than was agreed at Ancaster.

The EARL OF LEICESTER to his cousin, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

[1582,] Dec. 12. Windsor.—"I understand Sir Wylliam Mering is departed, and, I am sure, doth leave his son in bare case. I most hartely desyre your Lordship for my sake stand his good Lord in such causes as you shall have nede to travell unto you, for he ys both my kinsman and my servant, and shall have great nede now of frendes; his father so simply delt with his patrymonye. And what favour or goodnes your Lordship shall shew to the young gentleman for my sake, I wyll most wyllingly requyte yt toward any your Lordship shall have cause to use me in." *Seal of arms.*

ANTHONY THOROLD to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, Dec. 14. Marston.—Concerning a certificate. I mean to leave this country, and end my life, where I begun, in Gray's Inn, where I trust I shall live more quietly than here I can. *Seal of arms.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1582, Dec. 14. Marston.—On private affairs.

SIR THOMAS STANHOPE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, Dec. 18. Shelford.—Lord Talbot cannot go to you before Christmas, both because of the extremity of his Lady's sickness, for

which cause Dr. Lee of York is with her, and because he himself will take some physic of the said doctor presently. He is at "Woursop" according to his appointment for the causes between the two Nevills. Richard Cooke of Derbyshire is either dead or past all hope of recovery. Sir Charles Cavendish is daily looked for at Chatsworth. *Signed.*

ROGER MANNERS to his nephew, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

[1582,] Dec. 21. The Court.—"Your matter hath bin heard before the Lordes at length, and your Lordship acquyted to have don nothing but according to honour and consyens. Mr. Foster for his slanderous speaches is committed to the Marishalse. I wold but know if your Lordship wold have it serached by whos procurement Mr. Foster raysed this slander of your Lordship. Your too solicitours Mr. Joye and Mr. Skreven have don there duties."

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1582, Dec. 20. Helmsley.—Sends his aunt Danby's, and her husband's letter.

Examination of SAMUEL HASLABYE of Little Merham, co. Nottingham, husbandman.

1582 [-3], Jan. 12.—"Imprimis the said Examinant dothe saye that he knoweth Richard Batte late of Burton next Sturton, Chirurgion within the Countie aforsaid, who did marye this Examinant's sister.

"Item further this Examinant saith that about yeare agoe he hard the said Batte saye, as he had doune manye tymes before, that he would make a picture of waxe wherbye he would consume his wyfe's mother and all the rest of her children.

"Item further he saieth that the said Bate sued him in the Courte at Nottingham upon a bounde, and this Examinant coming thither for the answeringe therof, hard tell by one Cottan that the said Batte had caused one Mathew, a penter, to make him a picture in waxe, and the said Batte did promise to geve to the said Mathew an angle of golde for his paynes, and this Examinant hearinge tell that he had mad the said picture went to the said Mathew his house and said that he was a gentelwomans man that came for the same, and when he sawe it he asked what he would have for his paynes. And the said Mathew answered this Examinant and said—yf yow be sent for it you canne tell. And this Examinant sad noe. And the said Mathew said that Bate promised him an angle of golde but he said to him ten shillings of moneye should serve him. And then this Examinant chardged the said Mathew that the said picture shoulde be to sur come before the officers of the Towne. And then the said Mathew and his wyef said that Bate tolde them it was for a gentlewoman that had the bloudie fluxe. And upon that this Examinant went to the Constable of that Parish and chardged him to go and take it and to have the picture and the penter before Mr. Meare (Mayor) of Nottingham. And within three or four dayes after that came the said Bate to Nottingham and ther was apprehended. And then this Examinant was sent for and ther he put in his bound to prosequite the lawe ageanst the said Bate."

Attested by Sir William Holles.

C. Power to the Earl of Rutland.

1582 [-3], Jan. 14.—Concerning the office to be found after the death of William Wylde, father of Mr. Wylde, the physician at Mansfield. *Heraldic seal.*

George Chaworth to the Earl of Rutland.

1582 [-3], Jan. 14.—Encloses:—
A certificate by John Hawley, curate of Byngham, that he solemnised a marriage between William Smyth, the Vicar of Newark, and Mrs. Anne Sutton, in the parish church of Newark, on Wednesday seven-night before Midsummer day last, in the presence of her mother.

John Manners to [the Earl of Rutland ?].

1582 [-3], Jan. 17. Haddon.—Concerning an order made in the Exchequer Chamber in the last term about lead, &c.

George Lockwood, Thomas Wynn, and Thomas Menton to the Earl of Rutland.

1582 [-3], Feb. 25. Helmsley.—On business. *Signed.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[-in-law], John Manners, at Haddon.

1582 [-3], Saturday, March 2.—Thanks him for going to Wingfield.

The Same to the Same.

1582 [-], March 10. Sheffield.—Acknowledges a letter.

Thomas Lodge to the Earl of Rutland.

1582 [-3 ?], March 21. London.—On business.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1583 [March 29], Good Friday. Uffington. — A complimentary letter.

Sir Christopher Wray to the Earl of Rutland.

1583, April 3. London.—I send the last "occurrents" out of Flanders. The Lord Chamberlain continues weak. He has made his will, and so is out of care of worldly things, disposing himself to quietness and good. He has made the Lord Treasurer and your Lordship the supervisors of his will. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, myself and others are executors. Dr. Atslowe says there is yet good hope of recovery. Her Majesty is in good health. The Lord Treasurer is amended; he goes to the Court to-morrow. The Vice-Chamberlain comes to the town hither on Saturday next, to take physic for five or six days. *Signed.*

W. Browne to his Lord [the Earl of Rutland], at Newark.

1583, April 13.—On business.

GEORGE CHAWORTH to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1583, April 15. Wyverton.—On business. It is reported that the Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Talbot will go up to the Court very shortly. My cousin Leek stays his journey to London, so as to attend his Lordship. *Signed.*

JOHN MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583, April 15. Haddon.—Concerning a man employed in the lead works.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583, April 20. The Savoy.—I have better hope of the Lord Chamberlain's health. Although he is in very great peril, yet, I trust, he is not without hope, as Mr. Atslowe and other physicians affirm. He shortly intends to remove to Bermondsey. The Lord Treasurer has lost his daughter [Elizabeth] Wentworth, to his great grief. This day, he was at the dissolution of the Parliament. I have not yet been at the Court, which is at Greenwich, but I am going thither this day. I have been with Mr. Secretary [Walsyngham], who is somewhat troubled that her Majesty conceives no better of the marriage of his daughter with Sir Philip Sidney, but I hope shortly all will be well. It is thought her Majesty will not tarry at Greenwich, for she likes not the mending of the house.

The Spaniards have won the town they besieged. Monsieur is at Dunkirk, where La Motte has slain divers of his men. It was said, and in truth intended, that the Queen Mother would have gone thither, and so hither, but that determination is altered. There is great preparation of men in France, and many ships are ready to go to the aid of our supposed King of Portugal.

Mrs. Elizabeth Howard is married to Mr. Southwell, whose mother is now deceased, to the great grief of Lord Paget. Lord Darcy is likewise married to Sir Thomas Kytson's daughter and sole heir. They say that Mr. John Stanhope will marry Lady Rogers who was wife to the son of the Controller Rogers. Lord Shrewsbury would fain come up, but he cannot resolve who shall look to his charge (the Queen of Scots) in his absence. *Signet.*

The Master and Fellows of TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583, April 22. Cambridge.—Concerning the parsonage of Barrington, granted to Dr. Ferrand. *Signed by* John Still, and eight others.

THOMAS COLTHURSTE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583, April 25. York.—Concerning the iron-works at Rievaulx.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583, April 25. The Savoy.—It was determined that my cousin Pelham should go to Lord Shrewsbury's, to take the charge (of the Queen of Scots) in his absence, and he appointed to be there on the 3rd of May, but now it is doubted whether my Lord will come or not. Her Majesty has most assuredly promised to aid Lady Talbot, so that no man shall wrong her, and has commanded Lord Leicester to write in her Majesty's name, to the Earl on her behalf. I will thank my Lady

[Rutland] for her lamprey pies when I have them. I keep myself from the Court, hoping by my negligence to get another appointed in my place. God grant I may do it without blame.

F. Earl of Bedford to the Earl of Rutland.

1583, May 4. Bedford House.—Concerning a suit between John Sydenham, esquire, and Thomas Bullock, about certain chantry lands at Saunby, co. Nottingham. *Signed.*

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1583, May 7. The Court.—Her Majesty passes over the offence taken with Mr. (*sic*) Sidney concerning his marriage. Affairs in France and Flanders sleep for a time. I leave Screven to declare the entertainment of this great man of Poland. The Lord Chamberlain grows weaker. The French physician only takes him in hand. *Signet.*

The Same to the Same.

1583, May 13. The Court.—The Scots here are very diligent. It is thought that one of the Council will be sent to the Scottish Queen. The great Earl [of Shrewsbury] is not likely to come hither. There is not likely to be good agreement between Lady Talbot and him. *Signet.*

Stephen Thimilby to the Earl of Rutland.

1583, May 21. Lincoln.—Concerning a negotiation with Lady Burgh and Mr. Thomas Burgh.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1583, May 27. The Court at Greenwich.—I make myself ready to wait on her Majesty at Theobalds (Tybolles), where, it is thought, Lord Oxford will work some grace. We are not likely to have any great progress this year. The Lord Chamberlain yet lives, but there is no great hope of his recovery.

Henry Cheek to the Earl of Rutland.

1583, June 1. York.—Upon Wednesday last, Robert Askam was executed here, for stealing two horses. I caused him to be examined three times, but he would not confess the names of his confederates in sundry other felonies.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1583, June 2. The Savoy.—"Her Majestie cam yesterday to Grenwich from my Lord Tresurer's. She was never in any place better plesed, and sure the howse, garden and walks may compare with any delicat place in Itally. The day she cam away, which was yesterday, my Lord of Oxford cam to her presonce, and after some bitter words and speches, in the end all sins ar forgiven and he may repayre to the court at his plesure. Mr. Ralley (Raleigh) whas a great mean herin, wherat Pondus is angry for that he could not doe so moch.

The Duck of Lenolx is dede in France, wherat we here rejoyce. Monsieur's secretary returnyng from her Majestie to his master is taken prisoner by the men of Gravelins. My Lord Chamberlain groweth towards an end. God comfort him and send him grace to contynue faythfull till the end. Som think my Lord of Hundesdon shall be Lord Chamberlayn, my Lord of Bedford, justice of Ayre, my Lord of Warwick, capytain of the pentioners; but I think her Majestie woll not in hast mak a Lord Chamberlain, and so do som others wiser than I."

Postscript:—"Me last is, her Majestie for my good wayting this litl journey, with many thanks and good words is plesed that Mr. Antony Coke shall be squyer and wayt, and I shall tak my eas and wayt when I list or when her Majestie herself shall command me." *Signet.*

CHRISTOPHER SOURBYE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583, June 24. Helmsley.—On business.

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the EARL OF RUTLAND, LORD WILLOUGHBY OF ERESBY, and SIR CHRISTOPHER WRAY, or any two of them.

1583, July 9. Greenwich.—"Whereas we are geven to understande that there is some controversie between the Lord Clinton and Henry Savell otherwise called the bastarde Savill and Henry Ascoughe Esquire in such sorte that it is said ambushes have ben layd by them of a good number of persones to the apparent breache of Her Majesty's peace, and the disquietness of that countrye:—Forasmuche as it is like that some inconvenience will thereuppon ensue unles there be some speedie order taken therin, wee have thought good to praye your Lordships or anye two of you to make diligent enquirie by all the best meanes that you can of the demeanours of the said Savill and Ascoughe towardes the said Lord Clinton or his servauntes and especially of the disordered huntinge, which it is said they have used in the landes of our very good Lorde the Lord Admirall, and callinge the parties before you to understande from them what they can alledge for their excuse to the contrarie, which examinations and aunswers we pray you to sende upp unto us, for that about the beginninge of the next terme we minde to take some order therein ourselves. In the meane time we thincke it very convenient, for the preservation of Her Majestys peace, and soe praye your Lordships, to binde bothe the said Savell and Ascoughe to keepe Her Majesty's peace, and to appeare before us the first daye of the next Michaelmas terme, to answer to that which they shalbe charged with here." *Five signatures.*

ISABEL, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND to her uncle, JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1583, July 10. Belvoir.—Your daughter is with me at Belvoir, where she is very welcome, being bereft of her mother. *Signed.*

SIR GERVASE CLIFTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583, July 29. Clifton.—Concerning the sale of sheep and oxen.

STEPHEN THIMILBY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583, Aug. 10. Lincoln.—On business. *Signed.*

Ralph Lockoe, post of Grantham, to the Earl of Rutland.

1583, Aug. 15.—"I have received a letter from the post of Warre, whoe amongst other things certefiethe me that he hereth that Sir Francis Walsingham comethe downe in post, whoe rideth into Scotland, and that he wold be at Warre either the laist neight or ells this present day at neight; but supposed that he wold lye either at Mr. Fanshawe his house a mile from Warre or ells at Stondon at Sir Raphe Sadlers."

Lord Burghley to the Earl of Rutland.

1583, Aug. 17. Theobalds.—Concerning the health of the Lord Chamberlain. *Signed.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1583, Aug. 28. The Court at Oatlands.—Commission to make an assessment in the county of Derby for the breeding, maintenance and keeping of horses and geldings, with furniture for lances and light horsemen, and to send up a certificate of the rates assessed. The assessment to be made without regard to the mean valuations assessed in subsidies, but according to a reasonable view of the value of the property assessed and at a higher rate. *Copy.*

Lady [Elizabeth] Courtenay to her brother, the Earl of Rutland.

1583, Sept. 1. Cadley.—Concerning the Earl's health and the illness of Mr. (*sic*) Courtenay her husband, and his intended dispositions by will.

Sir Christopher Wray to the Earl of Rutland.

1583, Sept. 9. Warton.—I thank you for "the letter of occurrents concerninge Scotlande. I hear my Lord Clynton was not well satisfied with our doings at Lincoln, but I hope it is not so. Williamson of Wakeringham died yesterdaye of three dayes sicknes, and a neighbore of myne, one Mr. Sothill, died yesterdaye also." *Signed.*

Richard Topclyffe to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1583, Sept. 10. Gainsborough.—Announcing the deaths of his neighbours Williamson of Walkeringham and Southill (Subtill) and referring to the "poor heir" of the Thurlands of Gamston (Gamelston). *Signet.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners.

1583, Sept. 11. Wingfield.—Commands him to bring or send to Whittington Moor on the 1st of October then next, a horse for a demilance and harness and an able man. *Signed. Signet.*

Sir Christopher Wray to the Earl of Rutland.

1583, Sept. 13. Glentworth.—Encloses letters from London. *Signed. Seal of arms.*

Francis Molyneux and William Dabrygecourt to the Earl of Rutland and the other Commissioners for the view of the demi-lances and light horses in Nottinghamshire.

1583, Sept. 15.—Concerning the inability of Robert Barleye of Mansfield to provide a light horse furnished. *Signed.*

Sir Robert Constable to the Earl of Rutland.

1583, Sept. 18. Newark.—The ambassador has returned from Scotland. He comes to Newcastle to-night and is looked for here on Saturday or Sunday. I send a letter from Henry Constable written from Saint Johnstons [*i.e.* Perth]. I have sent to the Alderman of this town to prepare his horsemen for the muster.

Henry Leek to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1583, Sept. 18. Warsop.—Concerning the sale of land.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1583, Sept. 21. The Court at Oatlands.—" have lately bin in Wilshire with the Erle of Pembrowk where I have bin most honorably used; and the Lady Talbott is there moch made of and cherished. She loketh as thow she wold have another husband, but yet not toward any particular person, as far as I can be enformed. I have bin here with my Lord Admyrall at the musters of the horsemen of Surrey, which were but evil opoynted. My Lord of Lecester is returned from the sirvay of Porthmouth and hath bin at the musters in that contrye. My Lord Tresuror at London hath bin at the musters in Mydelsecks. They all fynd on fault, that men are evil opoynted and badly furnished. So as your contrymen may be the better borne with all, or more commended, if the doe well. I find that althow the letters were to furnishe the lite horses with buff sadells and armor complete, yet now we wishe for the northerne saddels and a corstlet without vambruns and laces, and a good jack in their stede."

"I have receyved a letter from Edinbrow from Mr. Secretary [Walsyngham] he will be here shortly. He is but hardly used there, but I hope will be welcome hither. My Lord of Lecester groweth in great favor with her Majestie. Mr. Rawle (Raleigh) increseth dalyie. Mr. Viz-Chamberlain is sick with the gout but yet goeth abrowd halting. Sir Edward Staffort is goon into France ymbassedor with his lady. Sir Henry Cobham retourneth upon his coming thither. The Quene's majestie accepteth in great good favor my lady your wife's present, and warr it opon Sunday last."

Postscript.—"All the bishoppes shall be now established: God grant them his grace. My Lord Tresurer thanketh your lordship greatly for commyng to visit him at Burghley. I intend by God's grace to be a courtier till after Christmas, and then a countrye man for ever." *Signet.*

John Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1583, Sept. 25. Elston (Ailston).—Requests the loan of a horse, saddle, and demilance.

Postscript.—"The show of the horsemen here at Lecester was very mean as is reported." *Signet.*

JOHN MONSON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583, Sept. 25. Carlton (Carleton).—On behalf of Mr. Henry Fitzwilliam's brother-in-law, Bryan Barton, parson of South Collingham, who has repaired the roof of the chancel of that church. *Signed. Signet.*

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

[1583,] Oct. 1. The Court at Oatlands.—"I am glad to perceve by your lordship's letters that all things are reformed to your honor and content. You cannot have greater honor of your adversaries then submission, if you were a pope; and yet in truth so much behoved them to doe. Mr. Skreven hath gotten the Lords of the Consell's letter according to your lordship's desyre with great spede and to as good effect as your frendes here could wish it. For the black prince, he is so mightie and stoborne as I fear, if he be lett alone, he well goe nighe to breke his owne neck. For his frendes here woll fayll him all save on; and the best, as far as I can perceve, woll forsak him. Unles his deserts be better, if he hope for mayntenans here in his bad causes, he will be deseved, if he hope as he beforetyme hath don. For the quarrells in your contrye I am sorry for, for conscons sake, but I hope they woll not breke the quene's peace. They are to wise and rych so to doe. Your lordship is to see her Majestie's laws observed. I wold gladly know whether your lordship woll come to London and when.

"Here are now no newes at all; great trubles loked for in forregn parts but nothing yet from Scottish causes; till Mr. Secretarie's retourne we can say nothing. Sir Phillip Sidney is a marryed man and loveth your lordship moch." *Signet.*

HENRY LEEK to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1583, Oct. 2. Warsop.—Concerning the sale of land.

JOHN MONSON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583, Oct. 3. Carlton.—Concerning the disposition by his uncle George of land in Ingleby, Saxilby, and Broxholme. *Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1583, Oct. 4. Carlton.—Concerning the wardship of the supposed son of his uncle George. *Signed.*

ROGER MANNERS to his brother, JOHN MANNERS.

1583, Nov. 6. At the Savoy.—On business.

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his brother [in-law], JOHN MANNERS.

1583, Nov. 16. Sheffield.—"Our lead matters have been dealt withall this terme at London, and had not my lord Treasurer and Sir Walter Myldmay dealt verie honorably therein and the same throughlie solicited and prosecuted by Bawdewin, there had bene a commaundement from her Majestie sent unto me to staie all the lead woorks in Darbyshire, which would have been a gret hindraunce generallie to the whole countrie, but espetiallie to many poore people, who have their onelie livings therebie." *Signed.*

A draft of an answer is written at the foot of this letter.

THOMAS ELIS of Panton to ——— COLLEY.

1583, Nov. 21.—Excuses himself for not having kept an appointment with the Earl of Rutland.

ROGER MANNERS to his brother, JOHN MANNERS.

1583, Nov. 25. The Savoy.—"Certen gentlemen committed to the tower for very fowle and detestable actions. God graunt the truth may be discovered to the comfort of the good and punishment of the wyked, and ever preserve her Majestie in this her peaseable and quyet government. My Lord of Rutland hath been here very honorably and well used by her Majestie and the lords. They have conseved a very good opynion of his lordship." Francis Curzon is sheriff of Derbyshire, and Robert Markham, of Nottinghamshire. *Signet.*

H. LORD CLINTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583, Nov. 26. Tatershall (Tattersall).—Asks for an interview.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583, Nov. 26. The Court.—"Mr. Fitzwilliams is a fortunate man in his suits here in court, as particularly he can best inform your lordship. For occurrents out of forragn partes here are little, but that Monsieur's company in Flanders are very poure. My lord of Lecester is yet from the court and cannot get leve to come till the change of the mone. My Lord Chamberlayn cometh to Stepney three myles from London. There is good hope of his recoverye. Sir John Parratt is comen to court, and as it is verely thought he shall be deputie of Ireland; but the certaintee not known till my lord Treasurer's comyng hither." *Postscript:*—"Tell my lady that Mrs Newton is comen to Court."

ANTHONY HIGGIN to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583, Nov. 29. London.—Concerning the presentation to a living in the diocese of London in the patronage of the Earl of Warwick. *Signet.*

ISABEL, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND to her uncle, JOHN MANNERS.

1583, Dec. 2. Belvoir.—Thanks him for enquiries, and announces the expected return of her husband, when they will remove to Newark to keep Christmas. *Signed. Signet.*

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583, Dec. 2. Helmsley.—Asks to be informed of his return from London. *Signed.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his brother [in-law], JOHN MANNERS.

1583, Dec. 3. Sheffield.—"A resolution is immediately to be sent downe how the berar Thomas Brisket, her Majestie's purvior, shall be furnished in Derbyshere for her Majestie's service, accordinge to his commission, which for my part I ernestly wished myght have longe since bene donne. And when most other sheres of England are growen to a certain composicon for the same, I praye you that the

lyke maye by you be agreed uppon for this with all convenyent speade. And whatsoever reasonable assessment you shall laie uppon me, for that I understand noblemen in other parts are contributary to this charge, I will be ready with the first to perform the same." *Signed.*

Henry Cavendish to the Earl of Rutland.

1583, Dec. 14. Tutbury.—On behalf of Tristram Dayntrie, a young man of his household and the son of a neighbour, who desires to enter the Earl's service.

Sir Francis Walsyngham to the Earl of Rutland.

1583, Dec. 17. London.—"For that the cause of my Lord of Northumberland's late commitment may be strangely and dyversly reported of, I have thought good for your Lordship's better knowledge and satisfaction therein, to let you understand that my Lord was found to have ben a principall instrument in the envoying awaye of the Lord Paget and Charles Arundell, and besides to have had secreat conference with Charles Paget, who came over into this realm about September last. Wherupon he is committed close prisonner to his own house under the custodye of Sir Thomas Leyton." *Signed.*

Sir Philip Sidney to his kinsman, the Earl of Rutland.

1583, Dec. 20. Walsyngham House.—"Your lordship was gone out of town ere I was aware, or els I had done the duty which I have profest and will observe to your Lordship while I live. Her Majestie is well, but trobled with these suspicions which aryse of some illmynded subiectes towards her. My Lord of Northumberland, I hope, will discharge himself well of those doutes conceaved of him. He is yet kept in his hows, but for ought I can learn no matter of moment laid unto him. The consideration of removing the Scottish Queen doth still continew, and I think my Lord of Shrewsbury doth shortli com up. The embassadours of Spain and France be noted for great practisers, and truli my Lord this is the som of the most important news that I can send you. And this shall be the end, that I honour yow to do yow what service I can."

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1583, Dec. 20. At the Black Fryers.—"The world is dangerous and the days are evill. We loke daly that the truth will be descovered and then everybody to have according to ther desert. In the mean time we are suspitius and inquysitive. I hear no great matter of the service don by your countrymen. Thirland is thought to be clere, the other more suspected. The Erl of Shrewsburye saieth [*q.* sueth] ernestly to com up and prayth to be delivered of his charge, whereof now we are not here so forward as lately we were."

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland, at Newark.

1583. From James Collyer's.—About sport.

Postscript.—I desire to be recommended to the Countess of Rutland, Lady Elizabeth Courtenay, Lady Elizabeth Manners, John of Helmsley, young Mr. William and Mr. Francis; with a carouse to old Sir William Courtenay, and my good chaplain Sir Robert Constable.

DERBYSHIRE.

1583, Dec. 18.—Articles of Agreement between Sir Francis Knowles, Treasurer of Her Majesty's house, Sir James Crofts, Comptroller of the same, and the rest of the officers of the Green Cloth, and Robert Mylwarde, for the delivery by the county of Derby of forty oxen at 53*s.* 4*d.* a piece, and two hundred muttons at 4*s.* 8*d.* a piece, at the Queen's pastures at Creslowe. *Five signatures.*

DERBYSHIRE.

25 Eliz.—List of persons assessed for the provision of demi-lances and light horses.

VOL. VII.

RICHARD BELL to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1583 [-4], Jan. 3. York.—Sends copy of the examination of Robert Askham lately executed there. Thanks for an introduction given to his servant Tattershall to Mr. Cheke and asks for a further recommendation to Mr. Secretary [Walsyngham ?].

WILLIAM BASSETT to LORD TALBOT.

1583 [-4], Jan. 4. Langley.—Requests him and his father, the Earl of Shrewsbury, to reconsider the determination which they and others have come so, "that the quarter sessions should be kept at Chesterfield according as yt is at Darby."

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1583 [-4], Jan. 5. The Court.—"Upon New Years day sudenly my Lord Howard was made Lord Chamberlayn, my Lord of Hundesdon capitayn of the pentioners, and my Lord of Bedford justice of an Ayre. This was don all at ons when it was lest loked for. Mr. Vizchamberlain bereth all things with great patiens and strangly well contented. Her Majestie rode yesterday abrowde in her coch, and toke so great a cold as all yester night she was very evill at eas and complayned moch of ach all over. But God be praysed this day she hath bin indifferently well. God of his goodness preserve her in health and hapynes. Now I let your Lordship understand something of my Lord Talbott. His Lordship used me courtoysly and I requyted him with the lyke. Her Majestie gave him many good words at his departure, so did my Lord of Lecester, Mr. Secretary and Mr. Viz Chamberlayn, with great promisses of moch frendship. My Lord of Lecester upon new years day told me that your Lordship had sent him a frendly letter of the new year, which he was gladder then of any new years gift was given him, for he estemed your frendship greatly." My lord Treasurer has been sick all this Christmas of the gout, and still remains so.

Postscript.—Jan. 5. "The toe Erls remayn still at ther houses as they did; what further will fall out is daly looked for." *Signet.*

F. Charlton to the Earl of Rutland.

1583 [-4], Jan. 9. Apley.—Sends a foot-cloth horse. *Signed.*

Sir Francis Walsyngham to the Earl of Rutland.

1583 [-4], Jan. 10. London.—I thank you for your New Year's gift, also for the liberality you bestowed upon my servant Ellyce. "Yesterday the Spanishe ambassador repayred to my Lord Chancellor's house, where being chardged with many speciall poynts touching his practise for the disturbance and trouble of her Majesty's peace and quiet governement, and not being able to yeld any direct answear to the particularityes but only in generall termes, was in thend, with the resolucion of the rest of my Lords, warned to depart the realme within 15 dayes, whereunto he seemed willingly to obey, although he cold have been content to have stayed some answeare of the advertisment he wold have sent the King his majesty in this behalfe. At the same tyme it was also thought meet that the Earl of Northumberland shold be committed to the tower, for that he stoode over stiffly to the denyall of certaine poynts which were confessed by others. The Earl of Arundell continueth in his former state, but the Lady his wyfe is lately ordered to remayne in the custody of Sir Thomas Shurley at his house in Sussex. The greatest cause of the errours these personages have fallen into, is their contrariety in relligion, which I wold to God by some good meanes were so compounded betwene them and us as that wee might all consent in the true profession thereof, and so the ill cause being removed, all good effectes might ensue." *Signed.*

Postscript.—"From foreigne parts we heare nothing of moment but that there are 6 or 7,000 Spaniards in a readines to descend into the Lowe Countryes and that the Stats do make preparacion for a warre deffensive."

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[in-law], John Manners.

1583 [-4], Jan. 12. Sheffield.—On business.

Postscript.—"If my health may serve me we may mete together, and thoughe I may not have you into my house at the castle, yet at Sheffield lodge you may be, where we may conferre further of our matters. *Signed.*

Henry Constable to the Earl of Rutland.

1583 [-4], Jan. 16. Paris.—"The King hath by publick edict forbidden any man to levell any souldiers, ether to go into Flaunders or for any other cause without his speciall commaundement, upon payn of death; and allso given commandment to the companyes of men of arms, as well in the hart as in the borders of Fraunce to be ready in their severall provinces against the end of this moneth upon the like payn. It is feared that it is done to no purpose. There is a trayterous libell printed hear by the papists against Her Majesty, slandering her just proceedings agaynst them, and defaming Her Highness' person both with rayling verses and portraturs. But by my Lord Embassador his diligent search, few or none of them wear spred abrode befor they wear intercepted. The authors of them are not known. He that brought them to be printed is in prison but will not accuse the other. My Lord Embassador prosecuts the matter to the King sharply agaynst him, and it is hoped—seing Hir Majesty was so carefull of Mounsier his honor as to punish the author of a book agaynst him—that this

shall drink of the same cup. Ther is a souldier put on the wheele for conspiring the death of Mounsier. Other news in Fraunce none but some talk that they of Geneva be afrayed of the King of Spayn his army which he is bringing thorough Savoy into the Low Countryes."

SIR FRANCIS WALSYNGHAM to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583 [-4], Jan. 18. The Court.—Thanking him for settling a quarrel between Mr. Cooper and his servant Jarvys Markham.

ANTHONY THOROLD to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583 [-4], Jan. 18. Marston.—I am sorry you are not in good health. Unless you find yourself in a good state of body and mind I wish you to have consideration of your own health, and I trust that my cousin Disney of Norton, Mr. More and myself shall suffice for the dispatch of the first day's business.

The EARL OF LEICESTER to his cousin, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583 [-4], Jan. 20.—Thanking him for settling a quarrel between his servant Cooper and the Markhams.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583 [-4], Jan. 21. The Court.—Concerning the quarrel between Cooper and the Markhams. I am sorry that you intend to serve your brother-in-law Holcroft, lest it should breed unkindness. I know your lordship has all occurrents from others, "only this from me, I hope all things will not fall out so evill as was mistrusted."

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583 [-4], Jan. 23. The Court.—On business.

HENRY AISCOUGHE to the EARL OF RUTLAND and the other Justices of the Peace in the parts of LINDSEY, at Lincoln.

1583 [-4], Jan. 26. Bliburgh.—Concerning the trial of his servant James Milborne.

LADY ELIZABETH COURTENAY to her brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583 [-4], Jan. 27. Powderham.—A complimentary letter.

JOHN MONSON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583 [-4], Jan. 28. Carlton.—On business.

LANCELOT ROLSTON and WILLIAM STERNE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1583 [-4], Jan. 29. Mansfield.—Concerning the timber required for the repair of the steeple at Mansfield.

JOHN MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583 [-4], Jan. 30. Clifton.—On private affairs.

THOMAS WYNNE and THOMAS ROWETH to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583 [-4], Feb. 1. Helmsley.—On business.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583 [-4], Feb. 3. The Savoy.—"My Lord of Northumbreleyn is still in the Towar, and my lady his wife a sutor for him. My Lord of Arrundell still at his house. Many of the servantes daly examyned, but nothing falleth out further yet then before was knowen. Sir John Parrett goeth very shortly into Ireland. Here is all but that I am informed by yonge John Savage that Sir Thomas Stanhoppe's son John shall marry his wife's sister Mrs. C[orde]ll Allington."

Postscript.—"My Lord Tresurer is at the Court syck of the gout. Mr. Secretary Walsyngham is at Barne Elme at his house there also syck of his old dissese."

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1583 [-4], Feb. 6. Helmsley.—Concerning the living of Collingham.

THOMAS SCREVEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1583 [-4], Feb. 6. London.—I was this evening admitted to the Lord Treasurer who is still in bed, sick of the gout. He and Mr. Secretary [Walsyngham] have moved her Majesty on your behalf concerning Newark. A lease of Welbeck was sued for, and granted by her Majesty, but the Lord Treasurer will not suffer it to pass without impeachment of waste as the gentleman desires. Some think that the Lord Treasurer has received some check in this matter. Nevertheless her Majesty was pleased to visit him in his chamber on Tuesday last, attended by the Earl of Leicester and the Lord Chamberlain. There is small likelihood of his going abroad this term. Mr. Secretary also continues sick, so that suitors are but slowly despatched. The Earl of Warwick and Sir Philip Sidney seemed jealous that you had lent your horse to the Earl of Cumberland. The Earl of Warwick wishes you to cherish that horse for your own service, for he thinks that if in time of need you would give a thousand pounds for a horse you could not match him, and God knows how soon you may need him.

"The Courte remaineth in one estate and the sonne shineth still in one place. There semeth to be som preparacons for som parte of her Majestie's shippes to be in readines. Ther is a rumor—but I thinke it caries not much credite—that the Prince of Parma hath receaved som discontentement of late from the Kinge of Spaine. Mr. Dier remaineth at Anwerpe from whence it is certenly said that Mr. John Norreys will shortelie retorne hither. And so is it spoken that the Prince of Hurange (Orange) retyreth to fortifie himself in Holland and Zelande, leavinge Flaunders and Brabante at saxe and seven. Upon a late rumor—but of what creddite I knowe not—that the King of Spain hath prepared a greate navye for England, with this addicion, that he meaneth to ynvade it in person and prepareth accordingelie, the Erle of Northumberland ys againe restrayned in the Tower of that litle libertie which was lately graunted to him. It happened that Fetherston, the Erle of Arundell's servante and one of the actors in these matters, being lately released of ymprisonement, hath with a coodyell beaten Duffielde the Erles chaplaine. Wherupon Fetherston

is pursued and the Erles libertie like to be the longer differred. This daie was Heywoode and vj other preists indighted at the Kings Bench and eyther to-morrow or Satterdaie shall be ther arraugned. And this daie also was the matter heard in the Exchequer betwixte the Erle of Leicester and the Lord Barkley; the verdict whereof as is thought shall be delivered to-morowe. I forgote in my last to reporte thes good words which it pleased her Majestie to bestowe upon Norton on Sonday last when Mr. Osborne was made Knight, by the which, with great and vehement protestation her Grace pronounced him a most faithfull and loyall servaunt to her, and such a one as had don many good services, alleadginge fairther that howsoever his adversaires did slaunder or libell against him, yet true it was that he never touched anie that had not before desserved to be hanged." You owe Mr. Plowden twenty marks for his annuity.

Michael Purefey to the Earl of Rutland.

1583 [-4], Feb. 13.—On business.

Margaret, Countess of Cumberland to the Earl of Rutland.

[1583-4, Feb. ?] 13. London.—I am ashamed of not having returned your horse before, but we have been daily expecting the resolution of the Queen and Council whether my Lord should go to sea. It is now settled that he will not go this time. My Lord of Warwick sends his thanks and congratulations to you.

Winefride, Lady Clifton to the Earl of Rutland, at Newark.

1583 [-4], Feb. 14. Clifton.—Asking for advice how to petition the Privy Council in favour of her son, Gervas Pierpoint. *Signed.*

Sir Christopher Wray to the Earl of Rutland.

1583 [-4], Feb. 15. London.—"There hathe bene fyve semynarie preists convycted and executed. Some of them verye lowdleye said the pope might depryve princes for heresey. Other referred themsellfs to the churche for his Authorytie therein, and divers other lewde speches they used. Heywoode a Jesuitt reformeth hymsellfe in some things and ys lyklye to have favor. The great brute of the preparacon in Spayne against England ys thought not to be trewe and the determinacon to furnyshe the navey is stayd. My Lord of Northumberland was examyned uppon Munday last, but not knowne what ys lyke to fall out againste hym. His frindes hope of her Majestie's clemencye accordinge to her Heighnes' great mercye. My Lord of Arrundale standeth uppon his innocencye, and as I here, hopethe to be delivered shortlye. My Lord Tresorer ys somethinge amended. My good frind hath bene greatlye crossed by some he thought would not have done it." *Signed.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to the Earl of Rutland.

1583 [-4], Feb. 17. Sheffield.—Suggesting a meeting.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1583 [-4], Feb. 23. The Court.—Introducing the son-in-law of Mr. Clapton.

GILES FORSTER to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583 [-4], Feb. 25. Newark.—On business.

SAMUEL HODGESON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583 [-4], Feb. 27. St. John's College.—A letter of thanks. *In Latin.*

H. LORD CLINTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1583 [-4], March 2.—On private affairs.

SIR FRANCIS WALSYNGHAM to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583 [-4], March 2. London.—Excusing himself on the score of conscience from complying with the earl's request about an ecclesiastical benefice. *Signed.*

ROGER MANNERS to his brother, JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1583 [-4], March 5. Uffington.—I thank you for your son George's good company. He is inclined to all goodness, of a great nature, full of courage and wit, of indifferent good behaviour considering his bringing up. "My Lord of Lecester hath bin very syck of an ague, so hath Mr. Secretary also, but now, god be praysed, they be both well agayn. My Lord of Shrewsberi's gentleman Porter is stayd by my Lord of Lecester's commandement till he be examyned by him and Mr. Secretary. I have advertised so much to my Lord of Shrewsbery by Andrew my footman. I fear his lordship will not be suffered to com up till my lady his wife hath bin at London."

WILLIAM STERNE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583 [-4], March. Glapwell.—On business.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1583 [-4], March 15. Uffington.—I am better and ready to follow Sir William Courtenay's hounds, and so intend to wait on you at Newark on Tuesday. Lady Pembroke is brought to bed of a daughter. *Signet.*

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1583 [-4], March 15. Helmsley.—On business.

WILLIAM HERBERT to ROGER MANNERS.

1583 [-4], March 19. London.—"It is written to sondry out of Italy, that in Lombardie ther is a preparacon made for warre and speedily to be attempted; that is to say, xij cannons mounted, vj thousand footemen, under the conduct of Don Petro de Medicis; two thousand horse under the conduct of the Ducke of Urbino, beside certen Swisers who are levied and shall meete this army; but the place where they purpose their attempt, which is said to be either that countie of Fraunce which is bourderinge uppon Lombardie, beinge the onely entery for Fraunce, whensoever they will attempt anythinge against Lombardie, or els Geneva, because the Ducke of Savoy hath the leadinge of the army and doth pretend always a title to the same. This

Frenche Kinge hath sent certen companyes of footemen to the said, his pretence to man the same against their comynge. The matters of Flaunders be at this issue. The chefest governor of Gaunt with iiij more, whereof iij are mynisters and one civilian are in the camp with the Prince of Parma to treat for a greament in pledge of they which ther remaynes in Gaunt, the Capitayne of Woddinar and the Capitayne of Lillo and the Vicount of Gaunt. xiiij dayes is the time lymited for to treat. The most opynions is that they will accord, thoughe I am none of those that thinke so. Their commission is to treat for all Flaunders but not Brabant. Here is Mr. Norris retorned from Holland, ill-content with their course, whoe is named by some in the place of Sir Nicholas Malby whoe is dead, or else to be resident of Mounster." *Signet.*

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1584, March 26. Barrow.—I see you have been evilly dealt with, but no more than I looked for. The like I am sure I shall find when I visit the Earl. When this is over you will be better friends with the Talbots. Harry Rednose and I salute you.

The EARL OF RUTLAND.

Notes of conversations held on the February 22, 1583 [-4] and April 2, 1584,—the first apparently with the Earl of Shrewsbury.

SIR FRANCIS WALSYNGHAM to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1584, April 3. The Court.—The physicians despair of the Earl of Bedford's recovery, unless his foot be cut off. He has put himself into the hands of certain Western men of no great learning who have nevertheless done some very rare cures. The King of Spain will not give audience to Mr. Waade, her Majesty's servant, and it is thought that he will return without audience. There is extraordinary discourse about the honourable entertainment given by Mr. Roger Manners (at Uffington) to all passengers of quality who travel northwards. *Signed.*

CHARLES HUSSEY to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1584, April 4. Belton.—Concerning a brache claimed from his kinsman Thomas Denman by a man of the Earl's.

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the SHERIFFS and COMMISSIONERS for the Musters in Lincolnshire.

1584, April 12. Westminster.—Announcing the speedy arrival of a gentleman sent by the Queen's command to see and report upon the musters. *Eight signatures.*

LADY ELIZABETH COURTENAY to her brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

[1584,] April 14. Powderham.—I beg you to be in London at Easter, or upon the beginning of the term, as there has been a great quarrel between "Mr." Courtenay and Mr. Champernowne, with great speeches delivered to Mr. Courtenay by the Queen's attorney. The wrong was first offered by Mr. Champernowne, as can be proved. The hurt fell to Mr. Courtenay's men and one was almost slain. The malice of the attorney ceased not, and he has complained to the Lords of the Council, who have commanded Mr. Courtenay to be before them at the beginning

of the term. I request you therefore to aid him with your favour and to give him such counsel as shall redound to his credit with safety to himself and his. He says your counsel shall be his lawyer.

Sir W. Courtenay to his brother[in-law], the Earl of Rutland.

[1584,] April 15. Powderham.—I am threatened with many displeasures, and disdainfully regarded by the attorney who has complained to the Lords of the Council for an affray between Champernowne and me. I regard his proceedings but little, but I have thought it well to let you know that great words have passed between us, comparing his son, as also himself, to be as good as I, but I judge I satisfied his worship and the hearers. He hoped his haughty and proud words should yield me to his beck, but as soon shall he bring me to the halter, which I hope he will live to enjoy.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[in-law], John Manners.

1584, April 21. Sheffield.—On business. *Signet. Signed.*

H. Lord Clinton, Edward Tyrwhitt, and William Tyrwhitt to the Earl of Rutland and Lord Willoughby of Parham.

1584, April 23. Tatershall.—On business connected with the musters. *Three signatures.*

Roger Manners to his brother, John Manners, at Haddon.

1584, April 23. Uffington.—If you go to London I shall be pleased if you will take this house in your way. How will the annuity of my cousin Francis Hastings be paid to me?

George Chaworth to the Earl of Rutland.

1584, April 24. Fosdyke (Fosdyche).—Asking for a letter in his behalf to the Lord Treasurer.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1584, April 27. Uffington.—I am glad of the good news that your Lordship is made a fellow of the honourable order of the Garter. I am sorry Sir William Courtenay's cause is postponed, perhaps your letter to Mr. Attorney will stay the matter till your coming.

The Names of the Companions of the Noble Order of the Garter.

1584.

The Sovereign
Vacant
The King of Denmark
The Duke John Casimir
The Earl of Lincoln
The Viscount Montagu
The Earl of Shrewsbury
The Lord Hunsdon
Sir Henry Sydney
The Earl of Huntingdon
The Lord Burghley
The Earl of Derby
Vacant

Vacant.
The King of Spain.
The Duke of Holstein.
Vacant.
The Earl of Leicester.
The Earl of Warwick.
The Earl of Bedford.
The Earl of Worcester.
Vacant.
The Lord Grey Wilton.
The Earl of Pembroke.
The Lord Howard of Effingham.

ROGER MANNERS to his brother, JOHN MANNERS.

1584, April 28. Uffington.—The Earl of Rutland is chosen of the Order, and when he goes up to London I know not. *Draft of letter endorsed.*

LADY ADELINE NEVILL to her cousin, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1584, April 30. Brancepeth.—Concerning the parsonage of Brancepeth and Mr. Colemore, lately inducted into the living.

PHILIP CONSTABLE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1584, May 3. Everingham.—A letter of congratulation.

JOHN DIGBY to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark or elsewhere.

1584, May 8. Mansfield Woodhouse.—On business.

SIR FRANCIS WALSYNGHAM to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1584, May 9. The Court at Greenwich.—"This afternoon her Majesty hath signed the letters of signification of your Lordship's admission into the Order, so as to-morrow Garter shall depart towards you." *Signed.*

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1584, May 13. The Savoy.—I dined to-day with the Lord Treasurer who is better. Her Majesty expects your Lordship shortly. My Lord Leicester assures me of his fast friendship for your lordship. To-morrow I intend to accompany my Lord Cobham to my Lord Admirals. "Sir John Parret toke yesterday his jurney towards Ireland. The Scottishe Kyng hath behedded the Erl of Gowre, Archeinbald Douglas and another nobleman. Angwisshe (Angus) and his assoseatts are at Newcastle. We have yet nothing out of France." *Complimentary postscript by Sir Thomas Manners.*

The EARL OF LEICESTER to his cousin, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1584, May 17.—Congratulates him on his election as a Knight of the Garter. The first election for three or four years. *Signet.*

SIR W. COURTENAY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

[1584,] May 20. London.—The complaints are finished. They were referred to the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Treasurer, who, in my conceit, judged the cause so frivolous that they never perused the depositions except in one point, which was, who first began the fray. Therein Champernowne was found faulty. They then motioned a unity or reconciliation, desiring Champernoune to ask my good will, which he agreed to do, and they wished me to do the like. I hesitated unless Champernoune would put away his servant Rolstone, but my Lords would not recommend this, as they saw no cause for my dislike of him, nor was I willing to acquaint them therewith. In fine we were

made friends, and my lords have promised me a letter of their good opinion of me and justifying my innocency in this cause.

ROGER MANNERS to his brother, JOHN MANNERS.

1584, May 22. The Savoy.—What courtesy you shall show to the Earl of Leicester on his journey to Buxton he will take in good part, for my Lord of Rutland and he grow to be very good friends. "For the Erl of Shrewsbere's causes, I can say little, but he doth not well to him self that he cometh not up; for the keping of his charge will be both perrilus and most dangerous to him. He is still persecuted here with perrillus surmyses; and we say he beginneth to conceve hardly of my Lord Talbott which I am gretely sorry for. To be short, he cannot kepe the S[cottish] Q[ucen] with his owen saffetie as I think."

SIR GERVASE CLIFTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1584, May 23. Clifton.—"I was on Thursday last with Sir Thomas Stanhope of Soothwell with my Lorde Archbishop, and at my departure from him he said he would come to Clifton, and he would have me and all my whole house, man, woman and child, at the churche. As I would be glad to see him at my house at his owne apointment and to comand what I have to entertayne him, so I would be sorie his coming should tende to greeve or molest my wyfe, or take advantage of her absence from the place. And if he should commyt her, I would take suche parte of straytnes as she hath; for she is my wyfe and I am bound to her and she to me during life, and would not leave her company as long as she keepes herself a trew woman to her Prince. I had rather he began his device with some other then to make me an example in this case; and trewly, if she should be committed, I would never keepe house or tarrie in this contry any longer." *Signed.*

ROBERT BEALE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1584, May 23. Sheffield Castle.—"I have don what I cold to perform all good offices between this Erle (Shrewsbury) and my Lord his sonne. And on the one side I see his naturall affection to be soch, if I be not moch deseaved—and the dutye of the other so well to be liked of, that I trust all will be well betwen them. For he imputeth the fault to the importunetyes of the mother and wiffe, which are able to do moch; as I have plainlye told him he hath experimented himself, and therfore ought the more to beare with his sons imperfections, being yonger in yeres and inferior unto him, which he ys contented to take in good part, and so telling me that he loveth him best of all his children, and will have soch consideration of him as he ought to have. The matter for the Lady Arbella's remayning with him might have bin well brought to passe, if—as I hertofore wrote unto his lordship—the Countesse cold have [been] brought to have sought it at his hands in humble sort; for I see his mind so altered as that he will not be enforced by commandements, as thogh she hath more credit then he hath in court. And this way he was not contented to have yelded. But when in her letters she reliyeth her self uppon her Majesty's letters, which he hath not receaved, and doth not require yt so humbly as she ought, the matter ys putt more backward than I wold yt were. Suerly if she shold procure shortly commandement from her Majesty, perhaps in the end he must yeld unto yt, but yf it be not with his good will, it is not fitt for my Lord Talbott to accept of yt, as I have written unto him; and

therefore it behoveth him to looke to yt. For the only dangerous losse wold be his. He is therefore to accept her with his father's good will, or els not to ensure the displeasing of him, but to answer these importunityes with reason."

G. Forster to the Earl of Rutland.

1584, May 26. Notts.—Concerning the lease of Newark.

Roger Manners to his brother, John Manners.

1584, June 2. The Savoy.—Concerning Lord Leicester's probable visit to Haddon. "All things are well and quyet. My Lord of Shreusbere contynueth here in the same estate he dyd."

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[in-law], John Manners.

1584, [June 6] Whitsun-eve. Sheffield.—I hope to see the Earl of Leicester at Buxton, and I desire your company that we may go there together.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[in-law], John Manners.

1584, Whitsunday [June 7]. Sheffield.—"My Lord of Leycester man brought me a letter from him how glad he wold be to meet me, and so I have wrytten to his Lordship agen that I mynd about Fryday next to come to Buxtons and for that I mynd to see hym thow it be in my litter if I be not well. I mynd to be with you of Thersday at nyght next. For att Chatsworth I will not come nether any frend I can let, therefor being I have made your exquse, so as yffe it plees you to mete me at the forest of the Peke we will goo both together to the Erle, and if you will send a bedde theder to . . . . I shall kep it, for you and me both will lye in one chamber, if I can not better provide for you."

The Same to the Same.

1584, June 8. Sheffield.—Concerning the proposed journey to Buxton.

The Same to the Same.

1584, June 24. Sheffield.—Thanks him for his company at Buxton. Announces his intention of going there with his "charge" [Mary Queen of Scots] and of remaining there with her a fortnight.

Sir Thomas Stanhope to the Earl of Rutland.

1584, June 30. Shelford.—Concerning a complaint brought against him by one Fletcher.

Draft of answer endorsed: 1584, *July 7. Ivy Bridge.—Assuring Sir Thomas that the Earl still believes him to be his good friend.*

Robert Rokeby to John Manners.

1584, July 18.—Asks his friendly service with the Earl his brother on behalf of Richard Colson, whose uncle William Colson, of Newtown

in Bylesdone, lately deceased, contrary to his promise, had not made him his executor or given him any part of his goods.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[in-law], John Manners.

1584, Aug. —. Sheffield.—"I thank you most hartely for your letter wherby I perceve my good brother and yours desyres my coming upp, and so doth my Lord Tresuror; and they both have written unto me therein. I have receved letters lately from Mr. Secretarie that about the xv of this month, Sir Rafe Saddlar will be reddy to come down to take my charge in my absens, and that upon the delyvery of my charge I mynd within a few daies to go upp to the cort, god wylling, and yesterday I reseved letters which I send to you."

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1584, Aug. 20. The Court at Oatlands.—Order for a general muster on the last day of September, so that one horse may not be shewn in several places. *Four signatures.*

Sir Godfrey Foljambe to his cousin, John Manners, at Haddon.

1584, Aug. 28. Aldwark.—Asking for the present of a buck. *Draft of letter endorsed.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury.

1584, Sept. 1. Sheffield.—Deed poll by the Earl of Shrewsbury appointing John Manners, Sir John Zouche, Sir Thomas Cockayne, Sir Godfrey Foljambe, John Harper, and William Bassett his deputies in the county of Derby, to take the review of the muster of horses and horsemen in that county. *Signed.*

Henry Constable to his father, Sir Robert Constable, at Belvoir.

1584, Sept. 12. St. Johnston's (Perth).—"My Lord Ambassadour hath bien but twise at the court. His entertaynment was somewhat strange. His farewell more courteouse both of the King and of the rest of the nobility, onely between him and my Lord of Arren, no woord of salutation given. Some thinks the Abbot of Newbotle, others one Metlaya (Maitland) Secretary Ledington (Lethington) his brother shall be secretary in Don Farlin (Dunfermline) his place."

Lord Talbot to his cousin, the Earl of Rutland.

1584, [Sept. 14] Holy Rood day. Oatlands.—"Thorow my Lord Tresurer's advice and frendly sygnefication therof by my unkel Manners I was admitted to my Lords presence, tho I mett him not by the way as I wolde have done but for theyr advise to the contrary, and without any gret collor I have been receved to attende him ever synce and heve follow him up and down ryghte diligently. At his fyrste kyssynge her Majesty's hande, he powred oute the abundance of his ioy in teares, which had far better effecte then any other eloquence colde have done; and so the fyrste nyghte passed. The next day which was yesterday they fell into more grave discourses for 3 owres together, the chefe substance wherof it pleased her Majestie yesternyght to sygnefy unto me; and levinge all the reste to a better leasure this will suffyce now, that her Majestie pressynge him ernestly for a perfyte reconcilement to my Lady, he beceched pardon for not commynge together, and

for the reste offered to abyde her order, and the other too, if she wolde command him, tho it were his present deathe. What will follow hereof God knoweth. This nyght my Lady will be at London, and I hope will be humble and will not deale otherwise than shall be mete for her. Abonte the end of this weeke I shall be better able to informe your Lordship how these matters will goe. In the meantyme I am so carryed with the conccyte of them as I can thynke on nothynge els. I will hope that nether my Lord or Lady will accuse or chargc one the other with any thynge more than simple houshoulde unkyndnesses that haply hath passed betwyxte them. Whether his charge (the Queen of Scots) shall be restored unto him or not, I assure your Lordship I know not, nether do I thinke that it is yet resolutely determyned by her Majestie's selfe, but a few days will descyfer it as I thinke." *Signet.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury.

[1584, Sept. 14.]—An account taken frcm the Council books, of the first appearance of the Earl of Shrewsbury at the Privy Council after giving up the charge of Mary Queen of Scots; when he declined to take his seat till he had been declared by the Lords to have well and honourably performed the duties of that charge.

Roger Manners to his brother [John Manners].

[1584,] Sept. 15. The Court at Oatlands.—Your noble Earl has been honourably and graciously used by the Queen, and has behaved discreetly. His wife is come to London but not yet hither. He refuses utterly to be reconciled to her.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1584, Sept. 15. The Court at Oatlands.—"I doe here of others what honourable companie your Lordship had at Belvoir almost ever since your comyng downe, but I hope it will not make you bankrowte. God continue you in that honorable sort. Concerning the great Erl, he hath bin honorablie used. He can hither to the Crown with his owne company, only myself excepted. He allyeted at the court gate; my Lord of Leicester met him in the great court and carryed him forthwith to Her Majestie into her privie gallery, where he tarried almost toe howers. This and other discourses I leve to Mr. Skreven, for particularities are to longue for me to write; in breffe, he is well used. Her Majestie hath delt with him ernestly to take agayne his lady, which he oterly refuseth, but for all causes of law I think he will not stratly refuse to be ordered by frendes. At his first comyng I went to him to Cold Herbert (Cold Harbour) entreted by Mr. Secretary and commanded by my Lord Treasurer to travaill for my Lord Talbott and having my Lord Tresurers letter in his behalf. Wher I did execute my ambassade so well as all is very well accorded, albeit it must have a tyme to grow to perfection. I know not yet whether he shall have his charge agayne."

Roger Manners to his brother, John Manners.

1584, Sept. 23.—"You have great reson to honor and love your contrye Erle [of Shrewsbury] for I perceve he loveth you moch. He hath here behaved him self both noblie and wysely, so as his adversaries

may be asshamed of that they have sayd and don agenst him. I dout not but you are alredy informed of the maner of his coming hither and of his fyrst intertaynment by her Majestie. I will therefor be bryeff. I wayted to his lordship to London and the next day retourned to Court. The day he cam to Court I met him by the way, and opon som speach I had with her Majestie, his lordship thought good to lyet at the court gate and so went in boldlie. In the great court my Lord of Lecester met him and brought him the privie way into her Majestie's gallerye, when her Majestie cam to him forthwith and tolked with him an hower and more, and used him very gratiosly. He only told her Majestie the joy he toke in the seght of her and she was glad to see him, so as nothing passed but kyendness and rejoysing. The next day his lordship cam to her Majestie into her privie chamber; she made him have a stul and to syt downe by her, and then talked with him at the lest 2 howers. Amongst other things, my Lord toke knowlege how he had bin slandered by sondrye bruytes, desyred therfor her Majestie that he myght justifie himself, saying he would defend his honor and loyaltie to her Majestie agenst all the world. Her Majestie was well plesed with his words and told him she did accompt him for a loyall and faythfull servant and estemed and trusted him as moch as any man in England. The next day he was sent for to syt with the rest of her Majestie's consell; but he, when he cam there, refused to syt till he knew if any of them could charge him with any lack of dutie to her Majestie. To be short he was then declared by them all to be both honorable and loyall and fytt to be a companyon with them in consell; so he satt downe and toke his place to his great honor. All this is sett down in the consell boke more particularly, which if I can gett I will send you. Syns, her Majestie hath bin sondry tymes in hand with him for his wiffe. but he will nowais agree to accept̄ her. She hath bin kept till this day from her Majestie's presens, greatly to her grief and disgrace as she sayth. Now she is comen, what venom she woll spit out I know not, but she is become very humble and professeth mekenes and humillytie. What she dooth, by my next letters I shall [tell]."

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[in-law], John Manners.

1584, Sept. 24. Oatlands.—I have been well received by the Queen and Council. My wife has come to court and finds great friends. I try all I can to be rid of this burdensome charge.

William Layng to the Earl of Rutland.

1584, Nov. 8. Hemesly (Helmsley).—On business.

John Pieke, Alderman of Grantham, and his brethren, to the Earl of Rutland.

1584, Nov. 8. Grantham.—According to your letter we moved at our last court that you should have the nomination of one of our burgesses for the next Parliament, and the Earl of Lincoln that of the other. The greater number of our commons, however, have given their voices to Mr. Arthur Hall and Mr. William Thorold, saying that they had promised them before the receipt of your letter. These two gentlemen are such as you may command in any lawful matter. Hereafter you may command us all, if we hear from you before our voices be passed to others.

THOMAS FAIREBARNE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1584, Dec. 3. Newark.—On business.

JOHN MANNERS to his nephew, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1584, Dec. 7. Haddon.—To enquire as to his health.

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his brother[in-law], JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

[1584 ?] Dec. 17. Chelsea.—I am well in health, but I should be better if the Queen would give me leave to take sight of Haddon or Yorkshire. *Signed.*

SIR R. SADLEIR to JOHN MANNERS.

1584 [-5], Jan. 6. Wingfield.—"The queenes Majestic hath gyven me in chardge to remove the Queene of Scotts from hence to Tutbury, and to the end she should be the better accompanyed and attended from thither, her highness hath commanded me to gyve warning to some of the gentlemen of best reputation in this contry to prepare themselfs to attend upon her at the tyme of her removing. I have thought good to signify the same unto you emonge others, and to require you on her Majestie's behalf to take so much paine as to be heere at Wingfield upon Wednesday the xiijth of this moneth at a convenient tyme before noone, to attend upon the said Queene the same day to Derby and the next day after to Tutbury." *Signed. Signet.*

SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1584 [-5], Jan. 10. Annesley.—Concerning an office at Nottingham vacated by the death of Mr. Goodere.

FRANCIS CURZON to his cousin, SIR THOMAS COCKAYNE, at Ashbourne.

1584 [-5], Jan. 20. Kedleston.—Concerning the assessment of Derbyshire. Draft of answer endorsed.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1584 [-5], Jan. 21. The Court.—I perceive you wish to tarry at home like a countryman, but your previous excuses will not be taken. I will lend you 200*l.* for half a year if you will buy Mr. Thomas Gorges house.

CAPTAIN THOMAS WILLIAMS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1584 [-5], Jan. 25. Dublin.—"One Angonus (Angus) MacConnell now desireth to come to composicon, and to that ende hath wrytten to Sir Henry Bagnoll (Bagnall) to be a meane that he may be protected, and that he will come to my Lord Deputy in person. He wrote letters to the Baron of Dongannon to that effect (as is supposed), which letters was by Shane O'Neil sonnes intercepted, the contents thereof to the Baron unknowen, yet his Lordship coulde advertise my Lord Deputy that Angnus (Angus) and the reste of his

company woulde be ruled by my Lord Deputy. Yt may be so ment, myssinge to be bakte as they at their cominge expected owt of Tyrone and other countrys. Tirloughe Lenoghe O'Neill with 200 Englishe soldiors, which weare in guarrison with him and his risings owte, is come to a house he hath upon a ryver called the Bande (Bann) in Otau's [? O'Can's, *i.e.* O'Cahan's] country; which ryver devideth the saide country and the Rowte where the Skotes are. His force, Sir Henry Bagnall's and Sir William Standley weare appointed to meete yesternighte. I hope they have geven or will geve them their welcome. God sende them goode looke. The xvijth of this moneth the knaves weare in eampe on the playnes within a myle of Clan arme (Glenarm) where Sir William Standley lay in campe entrenchte, as by his letters dated the same daie, he hath wrytten unto my Lord Deputy that they often visytt him and gayne nothinge thereby but bolletts. Mac Gwylley (Mac Quillin) who had at the leaste lx thousand cowes hath not nowe one cowe, neyther any one of his followers except fower horsemen that hath staied with him, the rest fled to Sorlee (Sorley) with their creatures. MacGwylley himselfe and these fower horsemen are with Sir William Standley, whoe also advertiseth that one MacAlan [M'Callum More], as he by his espialls is enformed, is by Angnus lookt for with fower thousand Skottes more; but whether their cominge can not be so sonne as they looke for, wherefor they offer composytion to wyn tyme on missinge to be bakte as is aforesaide, I know not the certain causes, but sure I am he is a skott and a drunckard."

"My Lord Deputy goeth on with his determynated jorney upon them, which maketh a good horse to be of a great price. The good furniture well kepte, the warme clothes and the longe lasting victuells prepared for. And if those iiij thowsand come over, we shall not lake cold, wett, hard lodging, hunger, and sounde bloes. We shall be sure to have insteede of warme housies, the open ayre of the filde, insteede of feader beads and their apputerniacs to ly on, wee shall have the bare grounde, most comenly wett. And if wee happen to campe neere a woode where wee may have leves under us, wee shall thinke ourselves well. Instede of our fatt capon in England we shall have leane beefe, if wee can wyn yt with the swoorde and great travell. Wee shall be sure to marche throughe ryvers and brookes above the gyrdle, sometymes up to the neck sixe or eighte tymes, yea some tymes x tymes a day. Wee goe into a country where there is nothing to be had but what wee must cary with us—leane bestes onely excepted. We found yt very miserable this somer for men to lyve in, as any country I ever came in. We shall finde yt worse in the wynter xx tymes; but the best is the spring cometh one and wee can dy but once. Wee can never better dy for a better prince in so good a quarrell and yet for my parte meane to lyve as long as I can."

Postscript.—"At this instant we receave certayne newes of the nomber of the Skotts. They are not above xiiij hundred strong, but still they expect on MacAlan with iiij thousand."

The Oath of Association.

[1585, January ?]—"The dangers that may ensue by the othe of Association hereafter, if it be not quallified by an Acte of Parliament."

Begins "It is convenient, &c."—*ends* "*quod cum fiducia non fit, peccatum est.*"

(*See Calendar of State Papers Domestic, same date.*)

William Waad to the Earl of Rutland.

1584 [-5], Feb. 2. Greenwich.—"The deputyes of the estates have been these six weekes in France and as yet not admitted to audyence. In the mean season all goeth to wracke in the Low Contryes. Antwerpe itself so distressed as it is dowbted they will not be able to hold owt; for besydes that the ennemye doth hold them straythly there is arysen betweene the bourgmasters and those that hold the helme of the government a dyvysion that if speadily it be not reconsyled will delyver them to the ennemy. There were certeyn English capitaynes, wherof Rychards was the chefe, that had some intelligence with the ennemy, and hath suffered for it. This shalckenes (?) in the Frenche, so notably shewed in theyr extreme distresse requyringe especyally speady succor, is greatly mistrusted, and I feare will be an Italyan revenge expyatory by theyr wracke, for the evell successe of the Duke of Alencon and the Frenche that suffered here in the miscarying of the enterpryse for the surprising of the townes. There are certen Scottes agayn landed in the northe partes of Irland to the nomber of 1,000 or 1,500, whether are sent presently for the assistance of the Queen's deputye, who allready is made towards them, a reasonable nomber of soldyers out of the sheeres nearest to that realm. And upon incling given of there dissent there were 6 weekes sythence some sent before hand. Some small conflict there was at there arryvall, wherin dyverse gentlemen were hurt with arrowes, wherof 80 were sent to the Queen's deputye taken out of there bodys."

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[in-law], John Manners.

1584 [-5]. Feb. 7. Chelsea.—My wife, with the help of the Master of the Rolls and of her purse, has many friends, and I know not how the matter will turn out. All may be for the best, though I get little I shall be rid of my mortal enemy. All I desire is the return of my health.

The Same to the Same.

1584 [-5], March 11. Chelsea.—It is thought that parliament will be prorogued this next week till after Easter, and I will do my best to get away to my country, for here my health is not good.

Henry Constable to the Earl of Rutland.

1585, March 13. Paris.—I doubt not my father has informed you of my determination to travel into Italy. "I shall not need to writ to your Lordship of the great favours and courteous entertaynment the King hath given to my Lord of Darby, as allso the other princes and nobles, especially the Duc Joyeuse, who is thought shall be sent shortly Ambassador into England. The court hath bien great, but few princes, by reason of the absence of the Duc of Guise and the rest of the house of Lorrayne, who mak a shew of discontentment. The deputyes of Flanders lye hear, still fed with fair promises of the King; but of any resolved determination to succour them I cannot yet learn. By request of the Ambassador the King hath suffered Morgan to be taken and imprisoned, who is suspected guilty of strang practices against Her Majesty. I have sent your honour a letter which I receaved of Mr. H. Cicill from Orleans."

LORD TALBOT to his kinsman, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1584 [-5], March 13. At Mr. Penn's House.—Asks for an office at Nottingham for his old friend Thomas Cledd. *Signet.*

The EARL OF RUTLAND to his brother, JOHN MANNERS, at Helmsley.

1584 [-5], March 21. Newark.—On business. *Signet.*

THOMAS MARKHAM to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1584 [-5], March 21. Greenwich.—Mr Vyster is your honourable and faithful friend. "It is reported here, but how tru I kno not, that the Duke of Guysse, as a malle contente, eyther ells as a playne rebell, is in armes; whether it be treu or not I gretly hope not, so that it may ples God to blesse hus with peasse. I humbly thank your lordship for Edmond Ayre."

GEORGE CONSTABLE to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1585, March 31. Bottesford.—Concerning an exchange of cattle (beas) for ewes.

SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH to the EARL OF RUTLAND, in London.

1585, April 20. Annesley.—I doubt my good meaning in sending you a dainty red deer for this season, through the negligence of a lewd cook, is frustrated by defect in his behalf.

EDMOND SPYCY and MARTIN BYLLYALD, bailiffs, to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585, April 26. Retford.—Concerning disputes between East and West Retford as to contributions levied in the counties of Nottingham, Lincoln, Derby, and York, to repair the houses destroyed in the recent fire. *Signed by Martin Byllyald.*

SIR ROBERT CONSTABLE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1585, May 18. London.—"I have bein before her Majestie with my people at Greinwidge, wher Mr. Tresurer and I did show it in sutche sorte that it was to her Majestie's contentment, and well liking of all the whole people, and sutche a skirmidg manteyned as the like hath not beine at anie tyme, for it never ceased till her Majestie gave commandment it shold cease. And after the skirmidge shee did cawse that we shold pawse awhile for the coolinge of their peicies, and so to begine, which latter skirmidge exceeded [so] that the Frenche Ambassador and all the cownsellors did greatlie commend it. And after the skirmidge our people retyred to their places, marching forward with our battell which was in exceeding good order, coming to do me honor my Lord Chamberline, my Lord Hownsdon (Hunsdon), Sir Georg Cary, Sir William Drury, Mr. Dyer, and diverse others of accompte. The Lord Chamberlin of the one hand [led] me, and my Lord Hownsdon of the other, giving me the place with their swordes and targittes. Thus we led our battell to the bending of our pikes, and when they were cowtched ther was sutche a vollye of shott that all the ayre was dymed with smoke. After that we retyred backe. And so whent

Mr. Tresurer with his companie marching to the Quene in verie good order, kneeling downe and receyving thankes at her handes, and so did all the people give a showte and cast up their muryions with a volly of shott, and so retyred himselfe and gave place to me. Then cam I in like order before the Quene with all the capteines in the frounte of the battell with me, receyving at her Majestie's handes most gracious wordes of comforth and great thankes. Then her Majestie sent downe unto me Sir Walter Rawley, who did deliver unto me sutche a comforthtable messuadge from her Majestie as I hope shalbe to my contentment. And then her Majestie gave thankes unto the people, and they gave a great showte and cast upp their muryions for joye, giving a great volly of shott, and so retyred backe. And so every captein whent with his companie [and] marched whome to London that night. And then came I into the gardin wher her Majestie was talking with the Frenche imbassador. Shee leving him came to me, and so I kiste her hande, with as gracious wordes as any man colde receyve, sainge that shee hadd taken order for me in sutche order as I showld not mislike of. Further shee did charge me in any wise that I shold take no cowld, and so I whent and supt with Mr. Tresurer, wher I was so mutche made of as no man cold be more. Their at supper I fell sicke of a stiche which did hold me all that night, but this present morning I am indifferent well."

J. Shelbery to the Earl of Rutland.

1585, May 18.—Regrets that his lordship should have found fault with the condition of the garden on his last visit to Walthamstowe. If he had expected him, he would have cut down the grass, and trimmed the garden. He had stayed the bestowing of further cost till Cornew had laid in sand for the ground and repaired the house.

The Earl of Rutland to his brother, John Manners, at Helmsley.

1585, May 23. Newark.—Giving orders for the collection of his rents, and for his horses, which are running about Helmsley, to be brought to Newark.

Postscript.—"I must to London to the parliment, which beginneth on nexte Monday, and I would fayn have my mony to cary wyth me."

William Yates, Mayor of Lincoln, to the Earl of Rutland.

1585, June 17. Lincoln.—"I have sent to your honor the subsedy bokes whiche my lord Bishoppe of Lincoln beyng a commissioner hath perused, and upon the revue and sight of them he did set his hand and seall to the certificate of them, as your honor shall percyve by them. And althoughe your honor was not present here at the taykyng of the presentments, yet yf your honor sett your hand and seall thereunto, they wold be the better lyked upon. And thoughe Mr. Justice Mounson be dead and Mr. Grantham's lands in the Quene's Majestie's hands, who bare a good share in the subsedy bokes, yet the subsedy ys sumthyng more than it was at the first payment of the last subsedy. Wherefore I trust there can be no fault found in the commissioners."

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother [in-law], John Manners.

1585, July 2. Chelsea.—"Here is gret speches of sending over to Flushing. The States is arrived, butt how thyngs will be concluded

God knows. I have bene lett to understand that I am lyke to be leftenant of Derbyshire and Stafford, and if it be, I have chosen you and Sir John Soche (Zouche) to be my depytes. You, for trusting, and and Sir John Soche to ples others, because I wold have my doings known in the world."

William Fairfax to the Earl of Rutland.

1585, July 2. Walton.—Sends his cousin with an answer to the Earl's letter. *Signet.*

To the Lords Lieutenants.

1585, July 3.—Orders to be observed for the mustering and exercising of the trained bands.

The Earl of Shrewsbury.

Further orders for the training of the bands, referring to letters from the privy council in April then last.

Signed by the Earl of Shrewsbury.

The handwriting of this and the previous document is identical.

William Layng to the Earl of Rutland, at Winkborne.

1585, July 4. Helmsley.—On business.

Sir Edward Dymoke to the Earl of Rutland, at Newark.

1585, July 9.—I send you the names of such gentlemen as we either find in the sheriff's books or otherwise remember, though "hand over head, confusedly." You doubtless receive "more perfect occurrents" every day than I can send. I hear that "the merchants of London have offered her Majestie, as I understand, to furnishe out of theyr owne charge viixx shippes, to appoynt theyr owne admirall, and to be at the charge of the pay for those that shall go with them. Onely they require to have commission to presse men for the same. And they would be revenged of the Spanyard for the deteyning theyr shippes. How this shall proceed rests in her Majestie's gracious acceptance thereof. All the Spanyards, certayne Italyans and two Dutchmen have theyr houses shut up at London and theyr goodes seased to her Majestie's use. The States weare come to London; they wear heard at Greenewich, but what is demanded or determined of eyther syde is unknowne."

The Same to the Same, Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire.

1585, July 13.—"Yf yow could procure the plott sett down by Throckmorton for the haven and places easyly to land in, I think yt would be a great help unto yow in your honor's proceeding with the view of the sea coast near us in the Marshe and Holland; but howsoever your Lordship speedes in yt I will se how I can speed in a matter delivred unto me, towching a generall mapp."

Lord Talbot to the Earl of Rutland.

1585, July 14. The Court.—"It hath pleased her Majestie to intertayne me with very great favore and care of my healhe as may be, synce

cuminge hither. As for the newes here, they are more uncertayne than the wether, and it is not possible your Lordship sholde know any thynge but doubtfulnes of the proceedings in the Low Countrey matters as yet, but within a very few dayes they will be resolved on, and in the meane tyme every one may gesse as he lyste, and I for my pore parte beleve that sum v or vi thousand fotemen shall be sente, and no horsemen, altho Sir Philip Sydney be alredy so far prepared to take the charge of v hundred. . . . . I am goynge to Wollwydge (Woolwich) to see Sir Francis Drake's shyps which sett forwards tomorrow in great jolytye, and with all helpe and furtherance that him selfe wolde wyshe."

The Earl of Rutland to his brother, John Manners, at Helmsley.

1585, July 16. Winkborne.—The poor men of the town of Retford, lately burned, are to solicit, at the next assizes at York, that a collection may be made in that county for their relief, according to the request contained in the letter from the Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices. I pray you to assist them with your friends and mine. I have also written to Mr. Justice Rodes.

William, Bishop of Lincoln to the Earl of Rutland.

1585, July 16. Nettleham.—Mr. Garth's house shall be at your command, and any other necessaries shall be supplied from my house at Nettleham in my absence.

John Savage to his cousin, the Earl of Rutland.

1585, July 30. Wytham.—Requests the Earl, his "coseniarman" (cousin german), to prevent his father from disposing of the entailed estates.

Francis Hungate and Christopher Jewitson to the Earl of Rutland.

1585, Aug. 4. Warter.—Concerning sales of coals.

The Lords of the Council to Sir Godfrey Foljambe, John Manners, and William Cavendish.

1585, Aug. 8. The Court.—Order to send 20 expert miners to the mineral works which they have taken in hand in the county of Cardigan. *Signed by Lords Burghley and Leicester.*

On the cover is endorsed "Tollobont [Tal-y-bont] in Cardiganshire, viij myles from Nahantley [Machynlleth] in Mungumbryshire."

William Fitzwilliam to the Earl of Rutland.

1585, Aug. 9. Mablethorp.—The bearer, Mr. John Baylye, formerly my undersheriff, now servant to Sir Walter Raleigh, is accused to Sir Edward Dymoke, your lordship's deputy in this county for a conversation which I think passed betweene him and me privately, and was overheard and misreported by an "undermyner" who followed us as we were talking. I can assure your lordship that he is honest and well behaved and no disturber of peace or quiet, nor busily affected in any way. I can testify that in no words to me did he impeach Sir Edward's authority, proceeding, or commission. *Signed.*

ROBERT MARBECK to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585, Aug. 16. London.—Recommending John Brafeild, who was for a long while with Mr. Riche her Majesty's apothecary, as apothecary to the Earl.

JOHN CONYERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585, Aug. 18. Sutton.—On business.

JOHN MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1585, Aug. 22. Haddon.—I send Robert Greensmith unto your Lordship.

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY, Lord Lieutenant in the Countics of Derby and Stafford.

1585, Aug. 31st. Nonsuch.—Order to appoint persons "in all the portes and haven townes" where there is any shipping, in his Lieutenancy, to prevent the exportation of corn and grain from the realm, owing to "the unseasonableness of the year and evell inninge of the samc." *Five signatures.*

JOHN STANHOPE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585, Sept. 12. Nonsuch.—The other day her Majesty sent me to Lord Warwick's to see the mourning ladies, and to comfort them from her. To make me the more willing to go, she said that shc would givc me a warrant for a brace of bucks in Enfield Chace, which she sent by me to my sister Tunsorde, who lies within three miles of Northall. Lord Warwick is well but has not the use of his legs. Lady Warwick is as one whom sorrow has wholly possessed, the very image of grief overthrown by the death of her honourable father (the Earl of Bedford) and her towardly younge brother (Sir Francis Russell). Lady Cumberland only acquainted with the death of her father, has as great a burden of grief on her mind as she has in her body. She expects her delivery daily. "Sir Phylipp Sydney's departynge with Sir Frauncis Drake was so fully advertysed Her Majestye as yt plesed her to commande Mr. Vicechamberlane to wryte thre letters, one to hymselfe to commaunde his immedyate retorne, the othcr to Sir Frauncis to forbidd him the recyvyng of hym in his flete, the thyrde to the Mair of Plymouthe to wryte hym to se this performed accordyngly; and that yf they were alredy gone, sum barke shuld be sentc after with the letters. This messenger was one Hyts whom I thynke your Lordship knows, once servinge my Lady Drurye, who was dispatched accordyngly and when he was within 4 miles of Plymouth he was surprysed by 4 maryners, and his letters taken from hym; the which being opened and redd wer sent hym agayne. Since when one Pryme who attendeth Don Antonio, is cum from thence with letters from his master and Sir Phylypp, and now yt is said Sir Phyllyp never mente to go, but stayeth there to sc the shipps sett forthe. Yet the brute runneth on stylts in London and emongst manye courtyers that Sir Frauncis is gone and Sir Phylipp to. The brute of the Erle of Cumberland and Sir Harry to, was only a devyse of the jelosye of this tyme. The messenger is not yett returned, butt Her Majestie tolde me she loked for hym on Saturdaye last. This daye the New Embassador of Fraunce is here, to-morrowe his wyfe is loked for,

The Duke of Guyse hath resumed armes, but doth lytle. The King of Navarre is of good force and expecting more out of other parts. Mr. Norryce putteth hymselfe into the fylde, and as they saye, ther are viij thousande Englyshe on ther syde, wherof sum be sent to Ostende as your Lordship hath herde. Grete forces ar said shall go to them, butt they staye is on wourde (*sic*) from Mr. Daveson, who was sente from Wymbleton. In Irelande there is lytle ado and of removing, no speche. My Lord of Lester cam to Nonsuch on Wednesday, went backe on Saterdaye and is not loked for here agayne these 4 or 5 dayes, and whether he go to the funerailles of the Erle of Bedforde is in questyon uppon sum poynts of havynge the wards landes in ferme. Uppon promyse wherof, as yt is said, his Lordship undertoke the charge of the funerals; and sum staye beynge mad therof hath made the dowbt of the other."

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother [in-law], John Manners, at Haddon.

1585, Sept. 13. Sheffield.—Concerning the musters of horsemen.

Lady Katherine Constable to her cousin, the Earl of Rutland.

1585, Sept. 15. Battersby.—Some friends of Christopher Norton, once your servant, lately murdered in Nottinghamshire, have moved me to entreat you being lieutenant of that county "that in respect of the crueltie of that murther and also for the furtherance of justys that yt wowld please your Lordship to tack some cair for the tryall of the truthe and the punishment of the offendors, lest by corruption of some the matter be huddled uppe, because the gentelman was a stranger in that cownty." I thank you for your message sent by Christopher Vavasour. *Signed.*

Postscript:—I enclose the names of the murderers and jury.

Enclosure:—"I have sent your honor the name of the unlucky towne where the murther was comytted. Yt is called Wawkringham (Walkeringham) in Nottinghamshire.

The Justices of peace.
Sir William Hollis.
Mr. Sidnam.
Mr. Cardynall.
Mr. Thorney.

The Murtherors—
First Edward Northe and his bloudie wyfe.
Roger Clifton.
James Layne.
Robert Turner.
Thomas Rider.
John Garland.
Francis Pettinger.
Thomas Danyell.
Gilres Thompson.
Jerome Bell.

The Crowner and Jurye.
Leake the Crowner, William Walsham, gent., Robert Cresse, William Gamsone } dwelling at Grinley on the Hill.
Robert Noddill, John Knagges } at Beckingham.
Michell Rogers at Mysterton.
Robert Bappindayll at Swanley.
William Tonge at Mysterton.
Robert Wilbore at Beckingham.
Robert Sides, and
Lelleman at Clayworth."

JOHN STANHOPE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585, Sept. 21.—I have given your message to Her Majesty. She desires that you should remember her request to you "which was that you shuld indevor to perfecte your healthe with exercyse, and saeth she knoeth you are lyke her in that she is not delyghted with anye sport much, yet for your healthe sake, and because you shall plese her therin, she would you shuld enforce yourselfe to such exercyses as agre best with you." I pass over her gracious speeches as to your sufficiency and loyalty. The Earl of Cumberland has been at Court with Lady Warwick, who stayed only one night. "This daye Sir Philip Sydney was with her Majestie, who reccyveth yt for a truth from hymself that he never mente to go." Mr. Grevill was sent back from Basingstoke to fetch Don Antonio, who is to lie at Osterley when he comes. There is much speech of Lord Leicester's going into the Low Countries, but no resolution. "Tomorrowe he goeth to chrysten my Lady Garrett's sonne." The French lady is with her Majesty today. The Queen resolved on two bishops today with the Archbishop of Canterbury, the one for Bangor, the other for Hereford. Chichester and Ely remain as they were.

W[ILLIAM] WAAD to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire.

1585, Sept. 21. Nonsuch.—"Untyll the return of the Queen Mother from the King of Navarre, all matters in France will be sylent."

SIR WALTER MILDMAY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585, Sept. 23. Apthorpe.—Thanks him for a stag, such venison being dainty and rare in that country.

HENRY FAIRFAX to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585, Oct. 3. Copmanthorpe.—Applies for licence to sublet mill at Warter. *Signed.*

WILLIAM STERNE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1585, Oct. 14. Mansfield.—On business.

ROWLAND DANDY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585, Oct. 20. Mansfield.—On business.

EDWARD WOTTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585, Oct. 29. Pickering House.—"I have caused a booke to bee drawen accordinge to the heddes spoken of betweene your Lordship and me and have delivered it unto your servant Mr. Screvin. I would be gladde with convenient speede to knowe how your lordship liketh it, to the end we might proceede to a conclusion."

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585, Oct. 30.—Offers to sell his house at Lincoln for a hundred pounds, as he lacks money to pay "Lusti's" (Sir Thomas Manners) debts.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585. Nottingham.—I am greatly beholden to you for your honorable usage and favours. I am well recovered of my fall and this day go to Sir George Chaworth's, tomorrow to Sutton, Mr. Leek's, and so upon Monday to Haddon.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1585 ?] Wednesday. Worsop.—I found here with the Earl, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir John Zouche and my lady, Mr. John Manners, the sheriff of the County of Nottingham, and Robert Markham. The Lord Chief Justice has gone, and Sir John Zouche goes today. I do not know whether the Earl will hunt at Nettledale or not, but if he do it will be on Friday.

The EARL OF RUTLAND to ———.

1585, Nov. 1. Belvoir.—The bearer, my servant Thomas Bamborough, repairs to you to answer your letter. I would not send him except for the Queen' express command.

THOMAS MERING to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585, Nov. 8. Mering.—Concerning the sale of a horse.

ROGER MANNERS to his brother, JOHN MANNERS.

1585, Nov. 10. The Savoy.—Concerning the money difficulties of their brother, Sir Thomas Manners.

Postscript:—"My Lord of Shrewsbury will not deall in the marryage for his son Harry Talbott."

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585, Nov. 10. The Savoy.—"Your Lordship may hear of the Scottishe occurentes by others, for I list not write thereof. Yesterday Sir P. Sydney told me he thought himself greatly beholding to your lordship for many favours and more for his fayre horse you sent him. He hath taken his leve and goyth to Flusshing forthwith. God speed him well. Sir Thomas Ceccill thanketh your Lordship for the lyke and lyeth still of the gowte, and goyth when he is able. I showed the letter your lordship wrote to me to my lord Tresuror so according to that your plesure. His lordship woll prefer your servant Bambrowgth to Her Majestie. My Lord Tresuror and Sir Thomas Ceccil wold have Mr. Bambrowgh to goe before and to be Sir Thomas lewtenant till he come, but he is loth to take so great an office, for that he wold only goe in company with him and to return within 3 moneths. I told Lord Leicester that you have sent him your best horse, which he accepted with many good words. My Lord Pembroke took his leave yesterday. He goes into the country from whence he will send for his wife. The Queen is very loth to part with the Earl of Leicester. but he says assuredly that he will be at Middleburgh within this fortnight." *Signet.*

Richard Shute to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1585, Nov. 11. Stamford.—I have sent Henry Lamley to your Lordship. If you require his services for levelling ground he will do it well but "he will grate in bargaine very soare." *Signet.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother [in-law, John Manners].

1585, Nov. 11. Sheffield.—Concerning a quarrel at Chesterfield between Mr. Leek and the Foljambes. *Signed.*
Draft of an answer endorsed.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1585, Nov. 16. The Savoy.—"The trubles in Scotland I think will broil our quyet and suffice for that our frendes shall governe all and then they shall not ned the presens of eny governor of Barwick." My Lord Pembroke has gone to Ditton Park to hunt and hawk leaving his wife here; but I hear that Mr. Raleigh wrote to him to return to Court and that the Queen would receive him graciously. Sir Philip Sidney is thought to be at Flushing. Sir Thomas Cecil is not yet well. My Lord Leicester goes shortly to Holland, and is most graciously used by Her Majesty.

John Manners [of Haddon].

1585, Nov. 16.—"The woordes of Frauncis Leake saide to the Erle of Shrowsbury towchinge John Manners, at Sheffelde Manner the 15th day of November 1585." "Firste he toulde his lordship that it was a shame that the musters were so taken at Chesterfielde and that he was much ashamed theret for he saide that moste of the men were roges and not sufficient, and ther was not twentie able men amongst them accordinge to the precepte. And that the saide John Manners did not his dewtie therin and this he woulde justifie afore the privie counsell if he were called. And further compared himself with the said John Manners and said he was so good as he, and defied him with many other approbious woords besydes which I omitt. And also said that I was the cause and procurer of the contentions betwixt the Foljambes and him and did sett them on."

Henry Sydenham, Christopher Strelley, William Lyndeley, and William Sterne to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1585, Nov. 17. Mansfield.—Edward Fisher the woodward of Foxwood having taken wood improperly and having behaved in a disorderly way in the face of the whole Court is sent to your lordship that he may receive punishment.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother [in-law], John Manners.

1585, Nov. 17. Sheffield.—Concerning the musters, and the quarrel with Francis Leek.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1585, Nov. 18. The Savoy.—"Sure am I you ar at more quyet then the best counselor here. Hunting and hawking is good sport, but deling in warlyek causes is trublesom. It is even now told

me, how truly I know not, that there is aryved at Hampton on from the King of Spayne with a herowd (herald) with him with certain articles, and therupon either war or peace. I dare not write it as a treweth. My Lord of Lester myndeth now to sett forwardes opon Fryday com sennyht. Her Magistie is here at Hances [? the Lord Admiral's. See Nichols' *Progresses*, ii., 446], som say Mrs. Francis [Howard ?] shall be ther marryed."

John Manners to Sir Amias Paulet.

1585, Nov. 23. Haddon.—According to your direction I have levied wood in the hundred of the High Peak and sent it to Tutbury, but it was paid with great unwillingness by the people who thought much of being charged now that the Scottish Queen is removed hence, when they never had any contribution towards their charge in all the time of her abode here. *Copy.*

Sir George Chaworth to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1585, Nov. 26. Wyverton.--You know that my uncle Sydenham is sheriff. I send a warrant brought from Lord Vaux, wherein I wait your pleasure, for he would like my hand to the same.

Sir William Courtenay to the Earl of Rutland.

1585, November.—"I am now returning from London wher thought not held by desier I have been tied throught necessitie for procuring of monie to pay some dangerous debts, which discharged, I have no lesse avoyded one mischefe as fallen into a greater inconvenience if I seke not carefullie to deliver my hands of it. To acquaint your Lordship with the some of my dealings, I have absolutely morgaged Appington for the nonpayment of too 1000*l.* by this time twelmonth, which I would as unwillingly hazard as now I am carelesse to adventure anie danger. I am therfor to desier your Lordship's favor that I may with all spede have your licence in the sale of such things as I mean to depart with, to ridd myself out of debt and so flie a hundred villanies I find myselfe disposed unto. I will endevor to sell so much betwen this and the next terme as shall release me of this bondage, which, without yeur assistance I can make no assurance of. Which don, you shall see I will either recover it againe or lose my selfe. My case permit no delay nor my vexed mind can recover no easc till I ether be able to purche so much more or honorably end my life I omit to discourse anie longer of my oun misfortunes, offensive unto me and, I know as displeasing unto you. Well Nede make the old wife trott. To this is fallen my Lord of Lecester high indignation. For her Majestie not willing to give me leve, denied my going ; which he is persuaded was by my procurement. I have assured and sworn the contrarie but all in vaine, and hated men must live. Beside all this is happened unto me, a poor return of my ship. And did I beate the bushe but others toke the burds. Some swimme, I sinke ; tis unequal a ballaunce for equal desert. But I will wonder at nothing. It sufficeth me, though not pleasing to say *nulla fides in terra*, and so I humbly cease. Yours or not his one ——."

Thomas Walmesley to the Earl of Rutland.

1585, Dec. 2. Saint Giles'-in-the-Fields.—If your Lordship has occasion to use any help about your lands in Dighton and Ingmanthorpe near Wetherby, the bearer hereof, Robert Pay of Wetherby, is

able to do for you there. Other news there is none, "but that theare be fyftyn tall and stowt Lancashyre Laddes my countriemen presented to my Lord of Leycester by my Lord of Derby to serve in the Low Countries as archers. I cold tell you how well they are liked of, but that your Lordship wolde thincke I spoke of affection, personally."

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585, Dec. 2. The Savoy.—"The plot of your contrymen is discovered to the black prince, whoe hath alredy talked with sondrye conselors and with Her Majestie herself to prevent whatsoever. But as I think he yet doth not know perfectly wherwith he shall be charged. It is now certenly thought that the Earl of Lecester setteth forwardes tomorrow. God spede him well. He hath taken leve of her Majestie. Mr. Byrd taketh care to provide my lady Elizabeth a man fitt for the purpose. Under ten pondes wayges you cannot give him. The man shall be honest, god graunt him relingius, for that maketh him so hardly to be found. . . . . The goyng of this great Earl will mak a great alteration in court as som think; how it falleth out, your lordship shall be advertised. My Lord Tresorer is at the court still trubled with the gowte. God graunt him health. Her Majestie maketh marvelusly moch of him."

On the cover is endorsed a message from Lord Talbot.

JOHN MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585, Dec. 3. Haddon.—Concerning his quarrel with Mr. Leek about the musters in Scarsdale, and his own unwillingness to the reconciliation proposed by the Earl of Shrewsbury.

SIR ANTHONY THOROLD to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585, Dec. 5. Marston.—Recommends Mr. Gilbert Bury, a Lincolnshire gentleman, to be steward in his Lordship's house, to serve when there should be occasion, by assembly of noblemen or gentlemen of worship. His own brother is unfit for the post from ill-health.

The EARL OF RUTLAND to JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1585, Dec. 5. Belvoir.—Your letter is the first news I had of any unkindness between you and my cousin Leek. I wish for quietness, but I will not forbeare to friend and favour Mr. John Manners. *Signet.*

JOHN SYDENHAM to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585, Dec. 5. Warsop.—Concerning the bounds between Mansfield Wood House and Warsop.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585, Dec. 6. The Court at Richmond.—The Earl of Leicester is on his way. Sir Thomas Cecil intends to set forward next week. Lady Hertford wished you to be at her marriage, which is performed with the great liking of the Queen. "The black prince here is chaffed and yet knoweth not what his enemys woll say agenst him. His wyfe dyd advertise him of certen bruyttes they made in the contrye, and thinketh they have more partenors ther and of more worship. But he

standeth moch of his innocence and so careth nothing for them, as he sayth her Majestie lately used very good and honorable speches of your lordship. I am old and have forsaken the world, els myght I be a courtier if my body were able and my mynd not otherwais better bent. Her Magestie kepeth herself more privat than she was wont." Lady Shrewsbury still complains of her lord, and will, I think, till she has wearied Her Majesty and all her Council. Lord Talbot sells no land, but goes further into debt. Mr. William Knowles (Knollys) has returned from the Scottish King. There has been "good desembling" on both sides. The Queen goes to Greenwich next week.

Edward Wotton to the Earl of Rutland.

1585, Dec. 6. Pickering House, in London.—Concerning the felling of timber in Old Byland. *Signed.*

Elizabeth, Lady Drury to her cousin, the Earl of Rutland.

1585, Dec. 6. The Court.—"Your old sarvant kepes his akoustumed manner of importunance for procuringe of you some lines frome coutiours, expectinge bi like some sweet discourses to swetene your contre thoites by hering you ar named onlie by some heer: of which neuse I cannot yet advertis you because of our hedes beinge ocupide with dolorious departures, yet now beinge gone paste recovere I hope we shall make a vertu of necessite and be at better laisur to thinke on them that will serve trullie at home, soe as it wil pleas you to put them in minde by some dutiful sendinge as no dout you will."

The Earl of Shrewsbury.

1585, Dec. 8. Richmond.—Order by the Lord Treasurer and the Principal Secretary concerning the matters in dispute between the Earl of Shrewsbury and "the Cavendishes," the young sons of his wife the Countess of Shrewsbury, and notes thereon.

Thomas Mering to the Earl of Rutland, at Newark.

1585, Dec. 6. Mering.—On private affairs.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1585, Dec. 15. The Court yet at Richmond.—Sir Thomas Cecil has taken leave of her Majesty, and intends to go shortly to his charge at the Brille. The Countess of Hertford lives with her lord, but when her Majesty comes to Greenwich she will have her chamber in Court. I cannot yet provide you with a fit man to teach Lady Elizabeth, "for I have forsaken a very suffitient man for that he was not confyrmable." I delivered your letter to Lord Talbot, but he will not alter his course. "Her Magestie hath easely disgested the goyng of the great Erle."

Laurence Stanton to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1585, Dec. 20. St. John's, Cambridge.—Thanking him for assistance to obtain the benefice of Newark. He has not yet taken possession, partly because he wants his dispensation, but chiefly for

saving his fellowship which he must lose within one year after entering to this second living.

The Earl of Rutland to his brother[in-law], Sir William Courtenay.

1585, Dec. 21. Belvoir.—Regrets his difficulties, and agrees on certain conditions to be party to the sale of land for payment of his debts. *Copy.*

Lord Burghley and Sir Francis Walsyngham to John Manners and Sir Francis Willoughby.

1585, Dec. 21. The Court.—Order to examine certain matters in controversy between the Earl of Shrewsbury on the one side, and the Countess and her younger sons, namely William Cavendish and his brother, on the other. *Signed. Royal Signet.*

News from Calais.

1585, Dec. 26 and 29.—"The peace betweene the French King and the Prince of Parma for Cambray was proclaimed uppon Newe year's even, *stilo novo*, for three yere to come. The Prince of Parma and the States of Artoys and their provinces hold a counsels at Brussells; but for what cause, or what is passed is not yet knowen. The States and especially the merchants and townesmen are greatly dismayed at the Earle of Leycester's cominge over, whome the greatest part had thought woold never have come; so as nowe they knowe not what to doo, but greatly murmur amonge themselves. Yt is here gyven owte his Lordship hath sent for a great force and will this springe have a great campe, which is greatly feared here. The townesmen longe greatly to have an end of the Counsells to knowe what to trust to. Monsieur Gourdon's (Governor of Calais) goinge awaye is not certainely knowen wherefore, but thought to be to have his counsells touching the truce of Cambray, and for the stoppinge of the Reyters and Guises, and the more free passage of vittells to Arthoys through his governement. His retorne is not certaine when. In the meane tyme his nephewe governes. Arthoys and Haynault is great povertie for vittells, that yf the truce of Cambray and the passage out of Fraunce were not, since the restraincte of England, they wold famishe. Corne is at an exceedinge pryce in Arthoys so is all vittells, and moche derer wold be, yf Hollanders were kept awaye. The keepinge of them from Calis is a good as a thousand men in campe with my Lord of Leycester, for the Prince shall be forced to retyre for want of vittels. Bruges hath ben in great want of corne. Yt is said the Prince hath lent those of the towne 30 thousand gilderns to buy corne and other provisions, but I doubt it to be true. The Princes campe is dispersed, some by Lillo in the villages, some in the forte of Oostend, as it is saide 7 or 8 hondreth, but I beleeve it not to be true; some at Sluys to make a forte to keepe them in, and some by Andwarp and some gonne to Grooninge in Freeseland. The forces of the Prince I cannot learne yet because they be so dispersed. The declaration is well lyked of those of Arthoys but utterly mislyked of the Spaniard. Uppon New yeares daye was taken the *Scourewater* of Dunkerke, a good shippe whereof they have wante; there was another sett on fyer but the harme not great, but the men most part hurte. Yt is thought the Prince will proclaime

warre with us, at the breakinge upp of the counsell, which maketh me retyre to Callis shortly. Dyvers Englishe shippes had their sayles taken from them at Callis, that they shoold not depart untill the Ambassador were gonne for Scotland that cometh from the Frenshe King, for feare of beinge taken by those of Rye that are of the King of Navarre's men."

Vol. VIII.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585 [-6], Jan. 5. The Savoy.—Enquires whether the Earl is coming to town.

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his son-in-law, HENRY CAVENDISH, and his brother[in-law], JOHN MANNERS.

1585 [-6], Jan. 7. Sheffield.—My wife thinks Sir Charles Cavendish insufficient to committ her cause to, without her son William. I think them both alike. I will provide for them and be ready at Ashford at the appointed time. *Signed. Signet.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY and SIR CHARLES AND WILLIAM CAVENDISH, two of the younger sons of the COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY.

1585 [-6], Jan. 12.—Discourses at Ashford, in Derbyshire, concerning the matters in dispute between the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury.

The EARL OF RUTLAND to ———.

1585 [-6], Jan. 18. Belvoir.—Thanks for friendly dealing done for him to her Majesty.

The EARL OF RUTLAND to his brother, JOHN MANNERS, at Helmsley.

1585 [-6], Jan. 18. Belvoir.—On business.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1585 [-6], Jan. 23. Greenwich.—"There is nothing lately comen out of the Lowe Contryes worthie your lordships knowledge but that the Erl of Lecester writeth most ernestly for my Lord Grey and Sir Willyam Pelhall (Pelham) to be sent to him. Sir Willyam is prepared to goe if her Majestie woll stall his debte, and the Lord Grey was sent for and is comen to attend her Majestie's plesure. Sir Thomas Cecill is landyd at Flusshinge and so goyth from thence to take charge of the Brill. It is thought that peace is lyckly to be in France, the raythe for the great plague in the King's armys; but for more suretie there is 15000 horse to be levied for the King of Navarre, wherof Cassemyre (Prince Casimir) is cheffe, and order is now taken therin. Her is word comen out of Scotland that an Embassadour is arryved ther out of France, a man of good account and well accompayned; specially many trunks and coffers more than ordinary, wherin is thought to be money.

Things fall not out altogether ther according to our expectation, for the nobles are moch divided amongst themselves and the master of Glemes (Glamis) is joyned with the Secretary, and thoght to hold holly for the Kyng. Ther are dyvers noblemen goon to the Erle of Arryen (Arran), whoe is still in Scotland. To be short, it is thowght by som of good account that if her Majestie send not thither forthwith, ther will be new trubles there. It is thowght and raythor concluded that Mr. Randoll (Randolph) shall goe forthwith ymbassador thyther to treat of a fyrme peace betwixt the quenes magestie and the King, a matter that hath bin longue a doyng; and now the King is resolved to yeld to that hath bin demanded, which being ons agreed opon must be ratifyed and published by a man of honor, which should have bin the Erl of Huntington. But old Willyam (Lord Burghley) telleth me it shall be your lordship and that of his nomynation; yet he willed me not to advertise to your lordship so moch, therefore you are not to take knowlege by me, yet I wold wisshe your lordship to think of it, for it may be your lordship shall have direction to goe from your own house and so save travaill in coming hyther. But ther woll be as I think no certen resolution till Mr. Randoll hath bin there and we hear thens from him."

Postscript.—"Mr. Viz chamberlain told me in effect as moch as dyd old Willyam. But Mr. Secretary is comen to the Court and as yet sayth nothing to me therof, nyther doth the world yet speke anything therof."

The Earl of Rutland to his brother, John Manners, at Helmsley.

1585 [-6], Jan. 24. Belvoir.—On business.

John Manners to his brother, the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1585 [-6], Jan. 27. Helmsley.—On business. *Signet.*

Lord Burghley and Sir Francis Walsyngham to John Manners of Haddon and Sir Francis Willoughby.

1585 [-6], Jan. 28. The Court.—Concerning the controversy between the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, and the proceedings of the commission. *Two Signatures. Signet.*

The Same to the Same.

Same date.—Copy of the above.

News from Scotland [sent by Thomas Milles ?].

1585 [-6], Jan. 31. Edinburgh.—"The Lord Maxwell shall be sett at libertie shortely and the Kinge and the lords arre willing therto; wheruppon ther will follow som strange thing hastely. Ther is v or vi score of Donfrieze that countrey, summoned to underly our lawes for hearinge of masse. What will be the yssue of that is yet uncertaine. You shall surely know that the preachers at Aberdine have written to Mr. John Craig the King's preacher, that the masse is sette up in divers parts of the North, and that all the protestants ther will be putt to a great straight except hasty remedy be provided. Ther is a great parte of our yonge nobilitie inclined to papistrie, yea they arre papists indeede, that is to say—the Erles of Huntley, Athel, Crafforde, Morton, Sooderland, Montgomerie, Montrose; the Lords Herris, Seton, Hume, Leviston, Flemmyng, Ogilby, Gray, and divers other lords and many barons and gentlemen, and the matter of beleave shall growe to such a hedde ynount

yment, that it shall passe remedy. Ther is a conference between the mynistery and the bishops the xiiijth of February next, but I think it shall take little good effect. The Lord Hamilton came to Edingbourge the xxvijth of January this instant, with 300 gentlemen. The King sent a letter to him not to com to the court; yet notwithstanding of the King's letter he came in. What will fall out therof the Lord knowes. It is certainly thought the Lord Aran was in Edinburgh and spake with the French Embassador and then after with the Erle Bothwell. However the matter be, the lords [Angus, Mar, Master of Glamis, etc., *in margin*] arre surely informed that the 26 of January instant ther shold have ben som enterprise against them; but it is misgeven, and you shall surely know that they arre to tak som surer way for ther owne safetics hastily, for to this effect the whole lords of the last enterprise at Sterling arre probably in Edingburghe. The cheife scope of the French Embassador's coming is to stay our frendship with England, and to stay that no men be levied out of Scotland to the Queen Majesty's use of England for Flaunders. Wherein I trust if the lords kepe ther place he shall not prevaill. Yt is appointed betwixt the King's Majesty and the Lord Anguish (Angus) that the Lord Anguish shall be heire to the Lord Moreton, which, I am assured, shall cast Maxwell and Anguish asonder and mak them roound (advise) contrary courses. Bothwell is marvelously suspected by the Lords but they will not breake with him in respect he was of ther fellowship. Alwaies assure yourselfe things cannot long indure in quietness amongst us."

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1585 [-6], Feb. 5. The Savoy.—Mr. Randolph promised me he would wait upon you on his going into Scotland. Until his return nothing will be concluded of the Northern causes. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Cobham, and Lord Buckhurst, have been made councillors. "Her Magestie is moch offended that the Erle of Lecester hath taken opon him the office, name, and tytle, to be governor of Holland and Zeland, which office he hath taken—as it is sayd—with a solemn oth to the Stats and the lykewise to him. Here hath bin great question wheyther the Erle of Arrundel's cause should be tryed in the starr chamber or els be brought to arraynment; but it is hoped Her Magestie woll dele mercefully with him, for his tryall his deferred. This terme it is supposed shall be arrayned Mr. Nevell that called himself Lord Latymer, and Mr. Shelley." I have not forgotten Lady Elizabeth, but have a servant to play the virginalls with her when Symons is away. I hope he will content you.

Edward Talbot to his uncle, John Manners.

[1586 ?] Feb. 6. Sheffield Castle.—Concerning the proccedings of the commission at Ashford.

John Manners, of Haddon, and Sir Francis Willoughby to the Lord Treasurer [Lord Burghley] and Sir Francis Walsyngham.

1585 [-6], Feb. 7. Wollaton.—Concerning the controversy between the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury and the proceedings of the commission. *Copy.*

On the same sheet is a copy of a letter from and to the same parties, dated Ashford, January 12, 1585 [-6], *on the same subject.*

ROGER MANNERS to his brother, JOHN MANNERS.

1585 [-6], Feb. 8. The Savoy.—Mr. Harry Cavendish (Candishe) sent Bateman his servant to me to-day. I do not know how we shall agree, but if we do not I am resolved to try the matter in Staffordshire, where I doubt not to find as good friends as he shall do, for all his greatness.

HENRY TALBOT to his uncle, JOHN MANNERS, of Haddon.

1585 [-6], Feb. 9. Cold Harbour (Cold Herbergh).—Since my arrival in London I have been inquiring into the state of my father's cause. I understand that the Cavendishes accuse you of partiality, and that the Lord Treasurer has written to you to inquire concerning your proceedings in the commission.

The EARL OF RUTLAND to his brother, JOHN MANNERS.

1585 [-6], Feb. 12. Belvoir.—On business.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

[1586, Feb. 14.] Shrove Monday.—"The Lord Archbishop we say here was only made a conselor by old Wyllyam to the overthrow of the Puritans, wherat they much malign and yet dare not complayn but in secrett. Her Magestié was moch offended with the Erle of Lecester for taking opon him the government, and Sir Thomas Hennyge had his letters of dispatch to cause my lord to renounce the same and to mak protestations to the Stats of Her Magestie's mislyke therof. But yesterday by good chance arrived Mr. Davaison with letters to her Magestie from the Erle which may perchance satisfie her Hyeghness. It is objected against Mr. Davaison's being Secretary that he is very poure, as in trewth he is not rych, and also that Mr. Secretary is now in perfaict health so as there nedeth no hast, so what her Majesty will do therin God knoweth. Mr. Stynege was sent into Fraunce and is returned with spede. What news he hath brought I know not."

HENRY BLOWE, Mayor of Lincoln, to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585 [-6], Feb. 16. Lincoln.—It is reported that the Bishop of Lincoln will be here on Thursday to hear the causes between me and others of my brethren lately in trouble, and the other aldermen our accusers. And because Mr. Rishworth and his company have drawn articles against us, we have drawn articles to be exhibited against two of them, and Mr. Scolfield and Mr. Dawson have the same to show you. We desire your opinion thereon whether to exhibit them or not. *Signed.*

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1585 [-6], February. The Savoy.—To introduce the bearer Mr. Randolph.

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY, JOHN MANNERS, SIR JOHN ZOUCHE, SIR THOMAS COCKAYNE, and SIR THOMAS STANHOPE.

1585 [-6], Feb. 25. Greenwich.—Order to call before them certain recusants, Nicholas Langforde, esquire, — Foljambe of Drowfield,

esquire, and Edward Bentley, esquire, that they may set down the sums which they are respectively willing to pay yearly in order to be discharged of the penalty of the law, and the daily vexation of informers. The principal recusants of Derbyshire have shown a willing disposition to yield to the charge of providing and furnishing light horses for the Queen's service in the Low Countries. Her Majesty earnestly desires their reformation, to the comfort of their souls. The commonwealth receives no special benefit or service of them, as of the rest of her Majesty's subjects. *Copy.*

JOHN DIGBY to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1585 [-6], March 1. Ravenston.—Asks for the loan of the letters patent granted by Henry VIII. to the Earl's grandfather, when he purchased the abbey of Garendon.

The EARL OF RUTLAND to his brother, JOHN MANNERS, at Helmsley.

1585 [-6], March 12. Newark.—On business.

THOMAS MILLES to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1585 [-6], March 14. Edinburgh.—Mr. Randolph has written to you himself. "Our busines here thryves exceeding well, yf we marre it not at home as I have often seene it. In appearance the amitie is lyke to be contracted in more stricte sort then at any time before. The King hath condescended to all that her Majestie hath sent him. It resteth that she send him that which she hath promised him and wherof he hath particular need. It is determined that when the books and instrumentes are perfected which are particularly in hand I shall be dispatched hence so that about some fourteen dayes hence I may perhappes attend on your Lordship myself." *Signet.*

SIR FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1585 [-6], March 14. Wollaton.—The inhabitants of Nottingham intend to exhibit a supplication to your Lordship, praying that Robert Payne and Ralph Worthington may be allowed to continue to sow woad on my land at Wollaton, in which work they employed about twenty score poor people last summer. If by your assistance a toleration could be obtained for them to continue the sowing, notwithstanding the late proclamation prohibiting the same, the said Payne and Worthington have promised the Mayor and Aldermen of Nottingham to keep the same number of persons at work through the winter season also, with other trades and exercises in converting wool to divers profitable uses.

WILLIAM LAYNG to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1585 [-6], March 15. Helmsley.—On business.

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1585 [-6], March 15. York.—On business at the assizes.

The SAME to the SAME.

1585 [-6], March 18. York.—On the same business.

The Same to the Same.

1585 [-6], March 20. Helmsley.—On business.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1585 [-6], March 20. The Court.—"My Lord Tresuror hath leve to goe to Tybolds for a weke. Ther is word comen from Mr. Randolph. All thinges which are demanded of the Scottishe King in Her Magestie's name ar yelded her by him to the full, so as it is thowght the amitie will be concluded opon. For matters of the Low Countryes her Magestie will performe as much as is promised to the States, and further will not goe as yet, which maketh some think ther is secrett hope of som peace."

Postscript.—"Mrs. Newton hath had four fittes of an ague but now God be thanked she is well."

G. Forster to the Earl of Rutland.

1586, March 25. Newark.—About two years ago I permitted my wife upon bonds to go with her mother, upon your honour's commande ment, and the bonds were made to Mr. Newcombe to my use. Contrary to the terms of the said bonds and to the order made before your lordship she is departed from Mearinge, where she continued with her mother, to her own and others discredit. She is now returned, but from whence, or in what manner I know not, having been absent twenty-six weeks. Considering the premises I beseech your lordship's commandment that I may have the delivery of the said bond without which I cannot have the same delivered, for I have been divers times denied.

Lord Burghley to the Earl of Rutland.

1586, March 27. The Court at Greenwich.—"Considering the bearer hereof, your Lordship's uncle Mr. Roger Manners, is so sufficient to declare to you any thyng from here mete to be advertised, I have no cause to wryte much more to you, then to let you know that I thynk the intention of Hir Majesty to use your service uppon the borders to conclude a treaty of amytty betwixt Hir Majesty and the Kyng of Scotland will not as yet be so resolved uppon, but that your service is to be forborn untill after St. George's Daye, befor which tyme Hir Majesty looketh that you will come hyther; and so I shall be glad to se your Lordship as any frend you have."

Thomas Milles to the Earl of Rutland.

[1586, March ?]—I pray you to pardon me for not attending on you. The ways to Grantham are foul and long, and the night is at hand, and I desire to be at Court with speed, being looked for there 10 days since. "The King of Scottes after many thwartes and delayes made by the French Ambassador, hath signed the articles of the league. I have another coppie of the same for Hir Majesty to subscribe, to send in exchange of his; so that Her Majesty, if she lykes, may have hir will.

Mary he looks by my retorne to receave the pension of 20,000 she hath promised, or els bargayne; for they are as bare as beggars; and yf we refuse, the French are *prestolando* and offer twyse as muche; but the King sayth he had rather have one groat than a French crown. Within

15 dayes I am looke for to returne. The nobility there are not yet in joynt; for the lords have not used there last good fortune so happely as they might, but nowe the beginne to see there folly. Arran is not of from the contry nor will goe I beleeve. Tyme hath wrought him great advantage."

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[in-law], John Manners.

1586, March 30. Sheffield.—On private affairs.

Lord Burghley to John Manners.

1586, March 31. The Court.—Requesting him to furnish the bearer with the competent miners, about whom he and the Earl of Leicester had written in the previous year. *Signed. Signet.*

Francis Hungate to the Earl of Rutland.

1586, April 6. Barton.—On business.

Sir Anthony Thorold to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire.

1586, April 15. Marston.—After the receipt of your letter, Sir Edward Dymoke and I sent a precept to the Mayor and Aldermen of Lincoln, and another to the Mayor of Boston, charging them to send to Henry Dale of London, merchant, so much money as will provide the powder and match which they are severally required to have in store. They meant to be suitors to you, at your going to London, that other corporate towns in this shire might be contributories to that provision, because Boston is greatly charged with the haven, the sea-dikes, and the levies for the defence of Holland, and both towns are greatly charged with poor. The citizens of Lincoln, "beinge no merchante venturers," were afraid to commit the carriage of the money to the seas on account of the loss of ships and the peril of pirates. They therefore intended to send it to London in wains in the beginning of the summer. I hope you will move that Stamford, Grantham, Great Grimsby, Louth, Horncastle, Spalding, and Caistor may be charged with some of the burden. The market towns should be able to furnish the trained soldiers to avoid the inconvenience of sending many miles for the powder.

Roger Manners to his brother, John Manners.

1586, April 22. The Savoy.—I will be as careful of your son George as you would wish me to be. I have not received the 50*l.* which I understand my cousin Francis Hastings delivered to your servant Anthony Gosse for me.

John Pullein to John Manners, at Helmsley.

1586, May 7. York.—Your son is an excellent brave child, and hath that virtue grafted in him which will bring forth fruit to the common wealth. I have tried him in many ways and find him a singular fine child. My diligence shall not be wanting in performing what I have already begun.

Gregory Lovell, Alexander Hervey, and Bartholomew Fontlaroy to John Manners and the rest of the Justices in Derbyshire.

1586, May 13. The Court at Greenwich.—Acknowledging receipt of composition from the county of Derby of 40 oxen and 200 muttons through Robert Mylwarde for the present year. *Three signatures.*

Thomas Fairebarne to the Earl of Rutland, in London.

1586, May 24.—"The plage is suspected to be at Sowthwell for there is one ded which cam from Boston thether, and as I am credible informed there was towe of Sowthwell ryde to Boston to learne wether he was in any danger of the plage or no, and they were sertified of a truthe that the man which is ded at Sowthwell touk his cloak forth of his frends house in Boston who was ded presentlie before of the plagge and iiij or v more in the house. Wherefore I wold be very glad to knowe your lordships pleasure for making further provision if their be any further danger."

John Manners to his brother, the Earl of Rutland, at Ivy Bridge.

1586, May 27. Helmsley.—"I see your Lordship apynteth dyvers to goe with you this jorney but I here no naming of your Lordships pore brother. In trewth I knowe myself no way able to maintaine a charge but oute of your Lordship's purse; and your charge at London and now on this journey will be such as there is lyttel nede I shuld charge your lordship; nevertheless I beseche your lordship to think I wold most gladly wayte of your Lordship yf it so pleased your lordship."

Prices.

1586, May.—Notes relating to sales of grain in the counties of Leicester and Nottingham and fixing prices to be charged for beer and ale. *Apparently in the handwriting of John Manners of Helmsley.*

Thomas Screven to John Manners, at Helmsley.

1586, June 8. London.—Sends a trunk by the York carrier containing a gown with white satin sleeves (made by Mr. Brown, who has also stuff enough to make an upper body to gown according to the fashion), and a bridle, pillion cloth and all other things thereto belonging except the pillion cushion which comes separately. The charge is according to weight at 3 shillings the pound.

Thomas Randolph, Ambassador, to the Earl of Rutland.

1586, June 12. Berwick.—"Hearinge of your Lordship's comming into these partes and that your Lordship is upon your journey, I thought it my duetie to lett your Lordship knowe how wellcom you shall bee, specially if Sir Robert [Constable ?] accompany your Lordship as I trust hee will. I will not discourage your Lordship in anything, but for your Lordship's lodging and treitment it will not bee so well as it is wished for your Lordship, but your wellcoom will bee great to many and a great deal of good your Lordship doubtles shall doe before your departure. The Scottishe Commissioners will bee—as I

heare—in this towne the xviijth of this instaunt, and if both your Lordship and they doe com upon on day, the honour due to your Lordship, and accoustomably used in meeting and receiving of them can not bee doon both at on time. But all that I leave to the disposition and order of other that have to doe thearin."

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[in-law], John Manners of Haddon.

1586, June 14. Chelsea.—As yet I have been but twice at the Court, and have found little or nothing said to me, although before my coming they were very busy. I am very graciously used at her Majesty's hands, which makes my journey the pleasanter. As yet, I cannot guess at my return, as I do not know whither the progress will go. If I make my abode here, it will be sorely against my will. Write so that I may hear from you about a fortnight hence, and say that the country will be quieter if I am there. This will make the Queen more willing to my return. *Signet.*

Roger Manners to his brother, John Manners.

1586, June 17. The Savoy.—"Your son George doth well and behaveth him self lyke an honest man. Yet you may doe well to write to him for to endevor himself to lerne to write better and to ryse erlier in a mornying. For two ours studie in the mornyng is better than four in the aftenowne. I wold know if you can lyke to bestow your son of Sir Henrye Darcie's dawter and that you can mak shift to give therefore 2,000*l.*; for that is the lest will be had. I wold gladly doe something for George's advaunce ment. How our Erle doth, you know better than I; for himself I think hath made you acquaynted, and sins his goyng hens I have understand nothing of him. Your great Erle [of Shrewsbury] is very well, sayfe that he is more stoute agenst his lady then ever he was, and will in no wyse be reconsyled. If he can be brought to yeld it is well for my lady; if he will not, she can nowais help herself for ought I can perceive. My Lord Talbott, contrarye to the advice of all his frendes hydeth himself from my lord his faythe r and is absent from the court, contrarye to the opynion of his best frendes. There is nothing yet doyng in thes causes, but at my lordes goyng to the court, which woll be to-morrow, something woll be don. Matters in Flanders goe not so well forwarde as it is to be wished. Now Sir Willyam Pelham shall goe thether, and divers others."

George Manners to his father, John Manners [of Haddon].

1586, June 18. From his study in the Inner Temple Garden.—"Though it wer nothing impossible for me being but now newly entered into the world to execute and put in practisse in everie respect and fully, those precepts which being so perfect I have received from you; yet, having doone my endevor to the uttermost in every one of them—having no ways escaped beyond the limits of honestic—I hope that it shall stand for a sufficient excuse and that you will accept my dooinge herin as that I shall rather be encoraged then discoraged to goe forward agaynst another tyme. Your chefest precept were these, vide, to applie my booke, to use good company and flie the contrary, to wright, and to give myselfe to honest and lawfull exercises for my boodie. For the first I hope yt shall be found when as occasion shall be

ministred; for the second I appeale to the socitie wherin I live iff I have not accquaynted and used the company of Barristers, those of 7 or 8 years standing, the best for calling, as my Lord of Buckhurst soons, Mr. Rose and such like; and for ill company, truly I know not any, but here and there som odd person which noboodie will kepe company with at all; and for Mr. Blackwall I have cleane abandoned him from mee; for he commeth not to me nor I to him. For wrighting, my papers in my studdie ar a sufficient——; and for exercises which ar last of all, I use the dancing scole, tennise, runing, and leapinge and such like in the felds. My Tutor comming unto mee declared that you hadd given me leave to goe downe to his commensment, unlesse som further occasion either here or som expresse word from you to the contrary didd hinder me. Havving therfore none of these letts, I doubt not but that my going thither shall stand with your good liking, and that I may safely presume to dooe the same."

Endorsed are drafts of letters, apparently from John Manners of Haddon, to the Earl of Shrewsbury, referring to the state of the country and expressing a hope that he will return shortly to prevent disorder.

Roger Manners to his brother, John Manners.

1586, June 18. The Savoy.—"I am glad you are so lyvelie; it is but a pange of youth. When you ar at Barwick wisshe me with you. God graunt my lord to governe himselfe honorably and temperately in all thinges, as I dout not but he will. I think his abode ther shall not be longue, and as it is yet supposed he shall not goe into Scotland, but that may alter."

Postscript.—"George woll provc an honest man, and now beginneth to studie."

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland, at Berwick.

1586, June 20. The Savoy.—"My Lord Tresuror and Mr. Secretary told me that this day they made a dispatch to your lordship, but I have nó other speach with them."

Lord Burghley to the Earl of Rutland.

1586, June 20. The Court.—Your lordship need not be afraid that the meeting between yourself and the Scotch Commissioners is likely to be deferrcd. *Signed.*

Sir John Forster, Warden of Alnwick, to the Earl of Rutland, at Berwick.

1586, June 21.—His House, near Alnwick.—"Since your departure frome Alnewicke the Warden of Scotland sent a man of his owne unto me to Alnewick to remaine with me as plege for suche bills of Englande as are yett undischarged by Scotland, who could saye nothinge unto me of the certaintie of the coming of the Comissioners of Scotlande or the Warden unto Barwick; but he sayeth the said Warden is gatheringe in all the desperat attempts of Scotlande that he can gett to present unto your honour and the rest of the Comissioners. And I have made proclamacon at Hexam upon Mundaye last, and will doo the like at Morpeth upon Wennesday and at Alnewick upon Satterday for all my Wardenrye to bring in their bills of attempts to encounter

him withall, so that yf yt might so stande with your honour's pleasure I would desire a longer tyme for my repairinge to Berwick." *Signet.*

SIR FRANCIS WALSYNGHAM to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1586, June 21. The Court.—"I pray your Lordship think that I have and will, by all the best meanes I can, hasten the speedie dispatche of all thinges here or els where for endyng of the treatie whereabouts you are nowe employed, and the more carefully that your Lordship's paynefull employment in the same may bee shortened. Yt weare a verie hard matter to reduce the handlyng of so weightie a cawse as this is, within the compasse of viii or x dayes, and no treaties between princes but commonly receave some lett and impediment uppon one circumstance or other, which at the fyrst could not bee foreseen and yet well enoughe and shortly holpen afterwards. Wherfor I praye your Lordship to have patience in this your employment, for I would be lothe to move her Majesty for your returne, assuryng myself that she would take it offensively. Yf anie daliance bee intended or practised in Scotland about this cawse, to protract or frustrate the same contrarie to Her Majestie's expectation, the same must needs appeare and that verie shortly." *Signed.*

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX to his cousin, JOHN MANNERS, at Helmsley.

1586, June 22. Denton.—"I am to crave your helpe and that is, your effectual letter in my behalfe unto your brother[in-law] Mr. Justice Rodes, before whom at these next assizes there is to be tryed a cause betwixt Vavasoure of Weston and me, who being but my freehoulder within my mannour of Asqwith and payeth me at this day xii^{d} free rent, yet chalendyeth to be a lord of the same mannour."

JOHN MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1586, June 26. Haddon.—I hoped to wait upon you with this good company, but the Lord Lieutenant of the county commanded me not to be away, I think, because he is absent, and Sir John Zouche dead.

ISABEL, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND to her husband, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1586, June 28. Ivy Bridge.—I hope the air of Berwick will agree with your body though it does not agree with your mind. Mr. Anthony Digby is here, who I wish were with you, and my uncles, Thomas and John, who I hear cannot go to you on account of Sir John Zouche's death. *Signet.*

The EARL OF RUTLAND to LORD HUNSDON, Lord Chamberlain.

1586, June 29. Berwick.—"As for the spede in this commission, that short dispatch is not like to be that was spoken of above, yf we win not that in the end that we have lost nowe in the beginninge. I remember your Lordship's opinion of the Scotch, and I have no cause yet but to think it to be trewe." *Copy.*

SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH to JOHN MANNERS, at Berwick.

1586, June 29. Brandon.—I should be greatly bounden to you if you would get me his lordship's leave to wait upon him at Berwick or in the way on his return.

Sir Francis Walsyngham to the Earl of Rutland.

1586, June 30. The Court.—Considering the unreadiness of the Scots to proceed with the treaty, I should do you a great wrong if I were to suppose that your desire to return to your house for a time arose from any cause other than an opinion that your attendance would not be honourable for her Majesty or your self. I am persuaded that none of your calling, or of any other, is more willing to serve your Queen and your country. We hope to receive good news of the matter you have in hand.

Robert Vernon, "vitallailer" of Berwick, to the Earl of Rutland.

1586, July 3. The Court at Greenwich.—In answer to complaints concerning the provisions supplied to the garrison at Berwick.

Philadelpha, Lady Scrope to her cousin, John Manners, at Berwick.

1586, July 4. Carlisle (Carlesley).—"If I myght be so hapey as to se my cossen Jhon in thys roud contre, my love to my chamber is not so great nor my devocions so much but I wold find spar tyme anoffe to wine al his mone at tantos."

Postscript.—"Tel my Ladey Withrinton that I wish mallincoley wher as for from her as et is frome me."

W. Lord Cobham to the Earl of Rutland.

1586, July 4. The Court.—I am sorry the causes are not such that your Lordship can honourably finish your negotiation and so return. Mr. Randolph is well acquainted with these accidents, so I hope his patience will move you to second him. I find he is much "affectionated" to you and commends your care and manner of proceeding in the treaty. I find such correspondence between you that I expect her Majesty will be well served, and you will return shortly.

Roger Manners to John Manners, at Haddon.

1586, July 5. The Savoy.—"I am very glad you take in so good parte my frendly mynd to your son George of whom you may have great comfort. For now you have some tryall of him in this tyme he hath bin at his owne lybertie; he hath caryed himselfe free from any vice, and willing to take advice and warnynge of his frendes, and I hope in tyme he will proffite in study suffitiently. For the matter of Sir Harry Darcie's, if I can bring it to pass with such conditions as I lyke of and according to your mynd you shall hear further from me. My brother[in-law] Sir John Savige and his son are agreed, and her Magestie is contented to yield to his suit for the sale of the land. The boke is draune redy for her Magestie to signe and Mr. Attorney's sand and my Lord Tresurors at the boke; so as if you woll by the land of him let me here from you. Touching the Erl of Shrewsbery, if he will stand to the law all woll goe with him; but if he put anything to cumprimes she is to well frended. For my lord's money saffe locked in his chest woll doe him no good. The matters in the Low Contryes spede nothing well. The Prince of Parmay winneth townes dalie. What is become of Sir Francis Drake we know not, but hope well. Sir Wyllyam Pellam, Sir Wyllyam Russell, Sir Thomas Sherley with others ar now goyng to my Lord of Lecester with new soldiers."

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Berwick.

1586, July 8. The Court.—The Scottish Commissioners are said to be very wise, especially Lord Boyd. Their nature is to talk much of State matters in private, and discourse of them liberally to their followers. "The prince of Parmay is so strongue in the fyeld as my Lord of Lecester hath for the best left the fyeld and put his men in garrisounes till he receve further strengh from hens. The French King hath geven the graunting of all the offices of Justice in France—the chefe presidens only excepted—to the queen mother, to the Duke of Guyse and the Dukes D'Epernon and Joyus (Joyeuse) and none others."

Postscript.—"The warres contynue betwixt the Erl of Shrewsberie and the Contes. The Contes is humble in speach and stowte in actions, wherby she giveth the Erl greater advantage then her wise frendes wold wishe."

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his brother[in-law], JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1586, July 8. Chelsea.—"I ame as yet uncerten of my comeing home by reason of that good Lady my wiefe." *Signed.*

Postscript.—"I longe to be in the contry, and I hope now my Lord of Darbe hath gotten leve to goo in to the contry my terme will be shortly after; wherof God grant, for I am wery of London."

SIR SYMON MUSGRAVE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1586, July 10. Berwick. — Sending George Holmer, the smith. *Signed.*

THOMAS RANDOLPH to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1586, July 11. Berwick.—I was in hopes to have had some news from Scotland before my departure towards the King. All things stand at the point at which you left them. *Signed. Signet.*

STEPHEN THIMILBY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1586, July 15. Lincoln.—The causes of the City of London have been referred to the Bishop of Lincoln, Sir Anthony Thorold, Mr. Dean of Lincoln and myself, and the Lord Chief Justice of England or any three of us. Your lordship is to be umpire if we cannot end the dispute.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1586, July 15. The Court at Richmond.—"Yesternyght I cam hyther to the Court, and being with her Magestie she asked me of your lordship and sayd that your lordship wold now shortly be here; within a week, sayd she, I am sure."

THOMAS SCREVEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, at Newark.

1586, July 18. London.—According to the request lately made by Mr. Secretary on your behalf, Her Majesty is pleased that you should have liberty to spend eight or ten days at your own house. "It is geven out that her Majestie hath reconciled the great Erle [of Shrews-

bury] and his wief, which was solempnely don in her Highness presence, when the Lord Treasurer used som large speach in comendacon of that most gracious and christian acte. And so we nowe say, the Erle and she lovingly together will shortely into the countrey and make it appeare to the world that all unkindenesses arre appeased. Thus may your Lordship see that things desperate arre often times recovered, and no man's hart so strong which a woman cannot make softe. It cannot but be a presage to a generall peace thoroughout Christendom; for in common opinion more likely were the warres in the Low Countreys to take end then these civill discords betwen him and her. But God be thanked for all and send them much joye of ther new mariage, if it be cincluded indeede as Mr. F. Grevill reports it to be."

ROGER MANNERS to his brother, JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1586, July 20. The Court at Richmond.—I recommend to you the bearer, Mr. Woodam, a native of Derbyshire and servant of Mr. Secretary Walsyngham. "I pray you for my sake, geve him a buck to bestow amongest his frendes; and the rather frend him that he may thank me. The peace betwixt your great Erle and his wiffe is made by her Magestie as greatly to the honor of the Contes as may be. And if it be not to his honor and lyking, ther is none to blame but himself, for it is don by his owne accord without knowlege of eny his frendes or servantes, and he nedd not to have don it if he had listed. I pray God send his Lordship comfort and joye. My lady is now in wordes very desyrous of my frendship, which as she wanted for my lord's sake, so now he is so kynd I know not whie I should be strange."

The EARL OF RUTLAND to SIR HENRY WIDDRINGTON, Knight Marshall of Berwick.

1586, July 21. Stamford.—Concerning the arrears of pay due to the soldiers at Berwick. *Copy.*

JOHN FRITZ and JOHN HELE, Justices of Peace in Devon, to Mr. SECRETARY WALSYNGHAM.

1586, July 22. Exeter.—"This presente day at three of the clocke in the afternoone, one Mr. Richard Hawkyns, a gentleman of Sir Francis Drake's came from the mounte where he landed, being dryven from his generall by tempest at Virgenea, to Exon; and beinge utterlie wearied and unable to travell further till some rest taken having passed those myles in 14 howers, desiered us to signifie unto your honour to be imparted even unto her Magestie, that with as much speede as he may for life, myndeth to repaire unto her Grace, and to declare such newes of his generall's doinges as shall be most acceptable unto her Highness and joyfull to the lande; onlie beseechinge her Grace not to creditt suche as will perchaunce anticipate his tidings with untruth. But this for truth in the meanetyme he would have advertised, that Sir Francis Drake hath overcome and spoyled St. Domingo, St. Jacomo, Carthagene, and St. John's in Florida, with much more which he defferreth to utter untill his cominge." *Copy.*

JOHN MANSON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1586, July 24. Carlton.—Concerning disputes relative to the election of a coroner. *Signed.*

THOMAS FAIREBARNE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, in London.

1586, July 24.—The day after your departure from Newark, Richard Marshall, of Bottesford, one of your freeholders, died, leaving a wife and six small children, the eldest son being 13 years of age. His tenure is one messuage and 15 oxgangs. The widow asks to have the wardship of her son.

Note on the margin that the mother is to have the wardship.

SAMUEL FLEMING to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1586, July 25. Bottesford.—To support Thomas Fairebarne's request on behalf of Richard Marshall's widow.

JOHN JOYE to JOHN MANNERS, at Helmsley.

1586, July 29. London.—"The arryvall of Sir Frauncis Drake suppresseth all other speeches, and nothing occupieth and enterteigneth tyme so muche as the talke of his infinyte treasure brought in, which some thinke is not so greate. Our poor Scottishe negotiacions have no leysure as yett to be talked of, these golden rumors being now so ryfe."

ROGER MANNERS to his brother, JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1586, July 30. The Savoy.—"My Lady [Shrewsbury] requyreth moch my frendship, and as I tell her for myself in particular I can fynd no fault with her Ladyship; and seeing my lord is plesed I were moch to blame to mislyke. She assureth me of her feyth to be frend to me and all my frendes that I shall recommend to her Ladiship. So as my state I trust is very good, and I am sure woll not be amisse as longue as I am a courtier. I shall have both the favors. My Lord of Rutlande's doynges is her well accepted, and I wish his lordship well settled agayn in the contry, which I hope he will be shortly. I am glad to hear my brother Thomas hath his health so well. I pray you commend me to him. Sir Francis Drake is returned with all his navie, and as it is thowght with great riches. Surely he hath don great hurt to the King of Spayne and won great credit to himself. My lord of Lecester goyth forwardes with his bissynes in the low contryes, but his forces are to small and the Prince of Parmai's to great. God spede his lordship well. I have no other newes that I dare write."

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his brother[in-law], JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1586, July 30. Chelsea.—"I was once in good hope to have byne in the countrye by this tyme, but my wieffs cause hath troubled me verie muche, and I dowt in the end—by her Majesty's commandment—I shall bring my wieffe downe with me." *Signed.*

Postscript.—"I thanke you for the good and wyes letter you wyrtt unto me of the state of the contry within your charge, whych was well lyked off by her Majestie and councell, and it hadd brought me downe before this but for my wiked wyfe, her tyteling in her Majestie's ere. She wold have me to kepe her of my charge, and she to have her lyving to plage me withall."

Isabel, Countess of Rutland to her husband, the Earl of Rutland.

1586, Aug. 1. Ivy Bridge.—"I will se you at the Courtt tomorrow since neds it must be. Your daughter, I praise God, is well; hath nether messels nor fever, and onely nowe a little fainte, which tyme I hope will recover."

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Stafford and Derby.

1586, Aug. 2. Richmond.—We have thought it good to signify to you what is required to be done in the service of the musters. First touching the footmen, they are to be chosen of men of ability resident in the shire, to furnish themselves with least expense to the shire and to be reduced into bands under ensigns and captains well affected to her Majesty and the state, the eldest sons of the chief gentlemen or of others of like station; to whom others more skilful in martial service might be appointed as lieutenants and under-officers. The time of the views to be referred to your lordships considerations. A corporal to be set over every twenty or thirty of the "shotte" to train them in shooting at a mark on holydays after evening prayer. No retainers of noblemen or gentlemen to be exempted from this public service. Immediate orders are to be given for the training of horsemen into bands under captains; and such as were ordered to provide horses shall keep them in their stables until Hallowtide next. The order that every justice of the peace of the quorum shall find two horsemen with petronels, and every justice of the peace not of the quorum, one horseman with a petronel, must be obeyed. And whereas some lewd persons wandering up and down the realm have in some parts tried to stir up the people to mutiny upon pretence of famine and to set the beacons on fire; good watch for suspected persons must be kept in towns and thoroughfares and the beacons must be watched. And whereas, notwithstanding her Majesty's great lenity in allowing Jesuits and Seminary priests to depart the realm, divers remain perverting her subjects, and others have returned from beyond the seas, due regard must be had to passengers landing, and privy search must be made in suspected places for the apprehension of such priests and Jesuits. Due regard must also be had to such as give out false reports or matters tending to disquiet the people's minds, at fairs, markets, other assemblies, or at inns and alehouses. The towns must be reminded to send to Henry Dale in London for their provision of powder and match. The fair weather with the care of the justices should cause the markets to be furnished with grain and victuals.

Copy. Annexed is an abstract of the above letter.

Queen Elizabeth to John Manners.

1586, Aug. 9. The Manor of Richmond.—"Whereas we have appointed our trusty and right welbeloved Counseler Sir Amya Poulet knight to performe sum special service wherein he may use your assistance. We therefor upon our assured opinion conceivd of your fidelitie and devotion towards us, have amongst others made an especiall choice of you to assist him in the said service according to such particular direction as you shall receve from tyme to tyme from him, which shall be unto you a sufficient warrant." *Signed.*

Thomas Mering to the Earl of Rutland.

1586, Aug. 9.—Offers to sell Mering (co. Nottingham) for 3,600*l.*, being in great need of 600*l.*

The Same to the Same.

1586, Aug. 10.—Reduces the price of Mering to 3,000*l.*

The Same to the Same.

1586, Aug. 11.—Accepts the offer of 2,000*l.* for the land.

Sir Robert Denys to his cousin, John Manners [of Helmsley].

1586, Aug. 11. Bicton (Bicketon).—Sending good wishes. *Signed. Signet.*

Sir A. Poulet to John Manners.

1586, Aug. 11. Chartley.—"I send unto you herewith her Majesty's letters, by vertewe wherof I shall hartelye praye you to make your immediate repayre to the towne of Stafford, and from thence to send one of your servants unto me; by whom you shall heare farther from me."

The Same to the Same.

1586, Aug. 13. Chartley.—"Forasmuch as by some occasions I cannot answere you directlye as yet, doubtinge least your longe abode in that towne might breede suspicon to the hindraunce of her Majesty's service, I have thought good most earnestlye to praye you to retyre your selfe to some place farther distant from this howse, referring the choyse of the same to your consideracon, so as yt be within ten or twelve myles; onlye I shall praye you to advertise me of the place by your letters to be sent by this bearer. I do not doubt but you will carye this matter with all secrecye, and to that purpose I praye you let no other then yourself see these letters." *Signed. Signet.*

The Same to the Same.

1586, Aug. 15. Chartley.—"I have thought good to prevent the sending of your servant hether, as one willinge to avoyd all occasions of suspicon and therefore do signify unto you by these fewe lynes that yf you can take just occasion to make your abode in Stafforde towne untill this next morowe at two of the clock after noone, I wishe you to do so, because I trust you shall receave some direct aunswere from me before that tyme. But yf by contrarye occasions you cannot so do, then I would advise you to retyre yourself to some place farther distant from hence; praying onlye to heare from you where I shall fynde you; and do assure you that the case so standeth, as by necessitye by the grace of God you must heare from me shortly. And that being sorye to see howe you are troubled, I commend me most hartilye unto you." *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

1586, Aug. 16. Chartley.—"The cause of suspicion is removed, so as nowe you may remayne this nighte in Stafford towne, yf yt shall so please you. Onlye I shall praye you to make your repayre to Tyxsall (Tixall) Sir Walter Aston's house this next morninge at seven of the clock or thereabouts, where you shall heare farther from me." *Signed.*

THOMAS SCREVEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, at Walthamstow.

1586, Aug. 19. London.—I offered four shillings a pound for one sort of those sweetmeats which you saw in the Black Friars, and two shillings and sixpence for the other, but he refuses to sell under the price he set to you, which was five shillings and two shillings and eightpence, so I have foreborne to provide them. "In the morninge yesterday nothinge was don at Mr. Vice-chamberlain's howse. But after the Lords Chauncelor and Tresuror had dined at the Inner Temple, ther Lordships assembled at Hatton Howse, and they spent the most part of the afternoon in examynacon of Sir Thomas Gerrard, whom in the end they committed to the Tower, and delt no further all that day but in examynacon of som two or thre rogues newly brought in, whom they dismissed and referred over to the Justices of peace in Essex wher they were taken ther to be ponished as rogues. This morninge ther lordships do againe meete—as is thought—to examyne Babington, who hitherto will confesse nothinge, as we say. It is advertissed from Sir John Savage that Salisbury shortly after his late escape was taken within two myles of the place wher he escaped. The Lord Cobham is com to his howse at Blackfriers, and as I heare will to the Court to-morrow."

SIR A. POULET.

1586, Aug. 19. Tixall.—Directions to all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Headborows and to all other her Majesty's officers to whom it may appertain to assist Mr. William Waad, who is repairing to the court on important business, on his journey. *Signed. Signet.*

ROGER MANNERS to his brother, JOHN MANNERS.

1586, Aug. 21. The Court at Windsor.—The Queen is well pleased with your services, and your servant, James Sligh, is commended by Mr. Gorge and Mr. Waad. "For newes I know none, and if I dyd it is not good to write of these perylus causes. I trust all trewth will playnlly apere, and to every man as he deserveth, and the Almightie God be ever praysed for the preservation of her Majestie. Betwixt this and Mychelmas I hope to be at Uffington and mery with you if you come thither. My Lord of Rutland is loked for her this day, if the gowt let him not, wherwith he is a litle trubled. Himself is dowtfull of his comying downe by reson my lady wold fayne tarry her for her health as she sayth. The Erle of Shrewsbery wold fayne be in the contrye. He sayth he will rule my lady, but she sayth litl and yet playnely thinketh to governe him. His lordship may doe what plese him. I can but wisshe him well, and am glad to see my Lord Talbot hath so well recovered his favour. I wisshe myself with you and your good company at Haddon amongst your great bucks."

Annexed are two drafts of letters from John Manners at Haddon to the Earl of Rutland and Roger Manners, the latter announeing the receipt of a very gracious letter from the Lords of the Counell.

GEORGE COURTPENY to JOHN MANNERS, at Helmsley.

1586, Aug. 21. Brancepeth.—I have been at Usworth with Mr. Lawson and seen the gelding. The price is 16*l.* 10*s.* Your son George desires a blessing.

William Waad to John Manners, Deputy Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1586, Aug. 26. Windsor.—Your service was most acceptable to her Majesty, as you will understand from their lordships' letter, written at the Queen's express command.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[in-law], John Manners, at Haddon.

1586, Aug. 26. Windsor.—"I was at the openying of all the tronks. I perceve your services hathe been very well taken at her Majesty's hands; and for any thing I perceve her (Mary Queen of Scots) abode is nott lyke to be long in that contry, and these matters hathe beene the stay of my abode here, and is lyke to be, I can nott tell how longe, and makes me kepe my wyfe in my house so long agenst the order sett downe betwixt us, whych I am wery offe."

The Lords of the Council to John Manners, Deputy Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1586, Aug. 26. Windsor.—"Her Highness understanding from Sir Amyas Poulet, knight, the readynes and good will he fownd in you to assist him in the late remove of the Scottishe Queene according to the trust reposed in youe: as also by the report of her servant Waad, being advertysed of the paynes you took in the sarche at Chartley which was performed with great fydelytye and care accordinge to her Majesty's expectations; Her Highness pleasure is we should in her name gyve you most harty thanckes for your paynes and travayle taken in that behalfe, which she taketh in verey gratyus and favorable part." *Five signatures.*

The Same to the Same.

1586, Aug. 27. Ely Place.—Order to call together secretly some persons of trust and with their aid to apprehend Peter Bate of Derby, Richard Hall of Shardley (Chartley ?), and — Edyall of Burton-on-Trent, whose houses are also to be searched. *Five signatures.*

Robert Eyre to John Manners, at Haddon.

1586, Aug. 30.—Concerning the musters in the parishes of Tyddeswell and Chapel-le-Frith.

Annexed are drafts of letters to Mr. Waad and the Earl of Rutland from John Manners at Haddon.

Lord Burghley to John Manners, Sir Thomas Cockayne, High Sheriff of Derbyshire, and John Bullock.

1586, Sept. 3.—"My house neere the Savoy."—Order to seize all jewels, plate, goods, chattels, indentures of leases, bonds, bills of debts, and other evidences of Anthony Babington, of Dethick, in the county of Derby, who has been committed to the Tower of London for high treason, and to make an inventory of them. *Signed. Signet.*

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, at Walthamstow.

1586, Sept. 4. London.—Concerning the negotiations with Thomas Mering.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners, Deputy Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1586, Sept. 5. The Court at Windsor.—Encloses a copy of the Council's letter for the view and taking the muster of horsemen and footmen in the County of Derby. *Signed.*

John Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1586, Sept. 5. Haddon.—I am sending up this bearer with certain persons whom I was commanded to apprehend by the Lords of the Council.

This letter is in substance the letter drafted on the letter of the 30th August last.

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, at Walthamstow.

1586, Sept. 5. London.—Concerning the negotiation with Thomas Mering. Salisbury is now said to have confessed, as the others, although he persisted very long in denial.

John Manners, Sir Thomas Cockayne and [John Bullock] to Lord [Burghley].

1586, Sept. 9. Dethick.—"We receyved the vijth day of this presente September, about vj of the clocke in the afternoon, your honors letters dated the third of the saide moneth, tochinge the saysure of Anthony Babington's goods and chattells, whereupon we did the next day in the morninge personallie repaire to Dethicke, which is the onelie howse which he hath in his hands to our knowledge within this shire, where we found a ryfledd house, for there was no plat, jewells, leases, bonds, nor bills of dett nor other moveables but of small value, particlers whereof we have taken notes of. Also we have caused his grounds and closes to be viewed, and cold not finde there eny cattell of his owne, but of other mens who had taken certen grounds and closes of hym. And we found not in his howse any man servant that was towards hym, wherebie we cold have made eny full examynaton at this tyme, but we found two of his sisters and his onelie daughter, a child of two years old, and 3 mayde syrvants, whereof one was sicke. All which we have examyned, but they can informe us litle. After procedinge thus farre forth herein we have thought good now to advertise your Honor, desiring to know as well what your Lordship wold have done with those persons, as also for the safe custodie of his evidences which be many and aptlie placed in this howse and not convenyentlie to be removed as we thinke. Farthermore we have bene credyblie informed that his wyfe was here and went hense but upon Tuesday last, and that there hath bene taken away both shepe, horses, and other goods. We do meane with convenient spede to send for some that war towards hym to examyne the truthe, and then we will advertise your Honor what we finde, and send you up withall an inventory of the parcells. In the meane while for the safe custodie of such things as are here, we John Manners and Sir Thomas Cockeyn have thought good to leave eyther of us a man in the howse, bycause we thought it not mete upon such a sodeyn to remove the said women and infant. Humblie craving your Lordship to signify your further pleasure to us in the premisses."

Postscript.—"Maudlin and Ellen, sisters to Mr. Anthony Babington, and two mayds, one called Ellen Statham, Ellen Saunt Jhan." *Copy.*

Stephen Thimilby to the Earl of Rutland.

1586, Sept. 15.—Although the Lord Treasurer and Mr. Secretary sent letters to the Bishop and others for ending the causes in controversy in the City of Lincoln by your umpirage, some have, by untrue information, procured letters from divers members of the Privy Council about the election of the Mayor. If great foresight had not been used, there would have been such a breach of the peace as has not been known in this city within memory. An orderly election was made according to custom, and Mr. Scolfield, an honest man of good government, is chosen to be Mayor. Yet Rishworth and that company will apply to the Lords of the Council to have him put out and another chosen. This would breed such a hurly burly as was never heard of in any city. Rishworth would have the two displaced Aldermen to be reckoned as Aldermen before your examination of the cause of their displacement. Those contrary to the man elected are not twenty in number. "It is not a matter of religion, but a matter of faction, what cloak soever they gyve it." *Signed.*

Sir H. Bagenall to the Earl of Rutland.

1586, Sept. 16. The Court at Windsor.—If you have any borough left whereof you may prefer a burgess, I pray you to have me in remembrance, "for that I am very desirous for my learninges sak to be mad a parliament man." Perhaps I shall be elected a knight for a shire in Wales, unless hindered by the direction sent to all sheriffs for preferring such as served in the last Parliament. "On Tuesday shall be senight it is concluded to have a meting of the lordes in the Parliament chamber from whence they take their jorney to Fodringham castle, whither must be brought before them the Scottish Queen to be tried and adjudged upon the statut of 27° of Her Majesty's raigne, which sayde triall and judgment is afterward to be confirmed by parliament." *Signed. Signet.*

The Lords of the Council to a Sheriff.

1586, Sept. 19. Windsor Castle.—Her Majesty has for special and urgent causes, hastened the High Court of Parliament with a new summons to begin on the 15th of October. In the last election of knights and burgesses very good and discreet choice was made of sundry wise and well affected gentlemen and others. We require you, having called together three or four of the well affected gentlemen of the county, to send for or to "the pryncipalls" of the cities and boroughs, and to let them understand that we think that they will do very well to nominate in their free election those whom they elected before, unless they be dead or otherwise employed in her Majesty's service beyond the seas. The like course may be followed in the election of knights of the shire. *Copy.*

Lord Burghley to the Earl of Rutland.

1586, Sept. 21. From my Lord Chancellor's house.—"It is ordered that the counsell and a gret nombre of the nobillete, wherof your Lordship is named to be on, shall on Tewsday the 27 of this month mete at Westminster, and after that all the same ar to go down and mete at Fodryngham Castell to sitt in Commission to heare the Queen of Scottes and hir cause ther, which will not endure above 4 dayes. Thus your Lordship seeth how your tyme and ours is to be

spent. I must return to Wyndsor on Fryday and yet must be here ageyn on Monday, and I think to take my jorney about the 2 of October."

David Watson, William Smythe, and William Thornton to the Earl of Rutland.

1586, Sept. 22. Retford.—We have received your letter enclosed in a letter from Sir George Chaworth, and understand that the session of Parliament is dissolved and another likely to be called, for which we are to choose new Burgesses. We also understand your lordship to request to have the election of them or both of them, and having considered the matter, consider ourselves bound to satisfy you in that and any other much weightier thing. May it please you, therefore, to make choice and nominate and we will ratify it. If it pleased you to think well of Mr. Denzil Holles we should be very glad, but if not, as your lordship pleases. *Signed.*

Sir George Chaworth to the Earl of Rutland.

1586, Sept. 24. Wyverton.—I enclose the answers of Retford and Nottingham; I hope they will content you. I lie at your disposition concerning the election of knights for this shire. Sir Thomas Stanhope would willingly supply one place as associate with Sir Thomas Manners or any other.

[John Manners of Haddon] to Sir Thomas Cockayne, Sheriff.

1586, Sept. 30.—"Although ther be matters in variens betwixt us yet I trust those will be no hinderans to your good devocon to further Her Majesty's service." I have received letters from the Lord Lieutenant and the Privy Council concerning the mustering and training of horsemen, shot, and footmen, and shall be glad of your counsel if you can meet me and the other Justices at the sessions on Tuesday. *Draft.*

Isabel, Countess of Rutland to the Earl of Rutland.

1568, Oct. 2. Ivy Bridge.—To enquire after his health.

Julyan, Lady Holcroft to the Earl of Rutland.

1586, Oct. 2. London.—I hear you are journeying with other nobles into the North. I crave that my daughter, your wife, may come to London for her health sake at any time when she is able, and thinks good. I shall be greatly beholden to you, and you will also joy when you see her recovered.

Sir John Selby [Porter of Berwick] to the Earl of Rutland, at Newark or elsewhere.

1586, Oct. 3. Berwick.—According to your order Sir Thomas Gray and I have been before Sir John Forster and the other gentlemen chosen to hear all discourtesies between us, who have determined all matters to both our contentments. *Signed.*

Francis Curzon to John Manners, at Derby.

1586, Oct. 4. Kedleston (Keydelston).—I am indebted to the Earl of Shrewsbury, as I think you know, in large sums. I want to

ask him to take his money in instalments of 200*l.* a year, and I hope you will stand my friend and write to him in my behalf.

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Fotheringay.

1586, Oct. 10. York.—Coming from Haddon my old disease of five years ago took me. On coming to Walton, I grew worse and there I borrowed a coach and came in the same hither, my surgeon meeting me at Lord Wharton's. My doctors, Mr. Winyngton and Mr. Mylne, and my surgeon, hope I shall soon be out of all danger.

JOHN MANNERS [of Haddon] to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1586, Oct. 12. Haddon.—I have received a letter from Mr. Leek wherein he utters his evil mind towards me. Not knowing what harm it may breed me I have written to the Lord Treasurer and Lord Shrewsbury in the matter. I have never dealt hardly with him or any of his.

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Ivybridge.

1586, Oct. 13. York.—I impart my recovery to you by my cousin Sir Thomas Fairfax.

ED. LEYVERET to JOHN MANNERS, at Helmsley.

1586, Oct. 15. Newark.—On business.

SIR WALTER ASTON and RICHARD BAGOTT to [the EARL OF SHREWSBURY].

1586, Oct. 19. Stafford.—According to your lordship's direction we have viewed the footmen for our shire, and appointed as captains over them Thomas Whorwood, esq., William Sneyd, son and heir of Ralph Sneyd, esq., William Stanford, esq., and Thomas Rydyard, esq., who will appoint their own lieutenants and corporals. We have also viewed the horsemen and demilances, and appointed William Chetwynd, son and heir of John Chetwynd, esq., their captain. The Justices of peace and quorum have not yet provided themselves for their petronels but will do so shortly. We have given orders to the bailiffs and magistrates of the borough towns to suppress the spreading of false news and mutinies, and to keep watch and to apprehend persons suspected of being Jesuits, seminary priests and papistical traitors. The towns of Lichfield and Stafford have the proper proportion of powder and matches from Henry Dale. Care is had for the furnishing of the markets with corn and victuals. The oath to the captains and trained soldiers has not yet been administered. The papists are disarmed. As for preventing the landing of foreign forces and fortifying maritime places, we are so far from the sea that we need not to be troubled with this service. *Signed.*

H. EARL OF HUNTINGDON to his cousin [JOHN] MANNERS.

1586, Oct. 21. York.—To recommend the bearer James Turner. *Signed.*

JOHN MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Ivy Bridge in London.

1586, Oct. 23. Helmsley.—I sent you Mr. William Savill's letter wherein is declared the dealing of the Justices of the shire with my Lord Warden for the lands he holds of you. It is plainly on your side. Mr. Bowes told me of a cunning man in London for my disease. I beseech you to talk of it with him, so that if this man heal me not, I may send for him.

JOHN MANNERS to WILLIAM GEE.

1586, Oct. 29. Haddon.—On business.

WILLIAM GEE to JOHN MANNERS.

1586, Nov. 1. Hull.—Answer to the last letter.

LAWRENCE LOGGYN to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1586, Nov. 5. Thames Street.—On business.

LORD BURGHLEY to JOHN MANNERS and SIR GERVASE CLIFTON.

1586, Nov. 10. Westminster.—Concerning the complaint of Henry Ancock, the farmer of Her Majesty's mill at Repton, in Derbyshire against Mr. Thacker. *Signed. Signet.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his brother [in-law], JOHN MANNERS.

1586, Nov. 12. Overton Longvile.—Staffordshire is before Derbyshire both in appointing captains and for their petronells. I would have you therefore to appoint captains so as not to be behind them, and I have set down these men so that you may take your choice, viz., Hercules (Arculus) or Henry Foljambe, young Knyveton, of Rowsley, William Mylward of Eaton, Mr. Lowe of Denby; and for the captain of the horsemen, Mr. Horton of Catton or young Curzon of Croxall. *Signed.*

THOMAS FAIREBARNE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Ivy Bridge.

1586, Nov. 28. Newark.—The sickness does not spread in Bottesford. I have been to Sir George Chaworth in the matter. I have kept the suspected persons in one house this five weeks, and it remains there only. We cannot learn certainly whether it is the plague or not, but it is very suspicious. Six have died and four remaining have had "rysings," some between their shoulders and necks, some between their thighs and bodies. If it spreads any further we mean to build a house for them in the fields and keep them out of the town.

LORD BURGHLEY and SIR FRANCIS WALSYNGHAM to JOHN MANNERS, Deputy Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1586, Dec. 4. The Court.—Order for the apprehension of Edward Bentley of Hungry-Bently, a farmer and servant of Lord Windsor. He is to be sent up in safe custody so as not to escape or communicate with any one. His house and person to be searched for letters, and all writings found are to be sealed and sent up also. If

this Edward Bentley is not to be found, a certain Mr. Dinnylowe, a servant of Lord Windsor's, if he be well handled, could give information where Bentley is. Bentley married a sister of Mr. Thomas Roper. *Signed. Signet.*

The Earl of Rutland to his brother, John Manners, at Helmsley.

1586, Dec. 16. Newark.—Concerning a payment to Mr. Dent merchant of Newcastle in respect of a debt due from the late Earl of Rutland to Sir Robert Brandling.

Thomas Mering to the Earl of Rutland.

1586.—On business.

Henry Brooke to the Earl of Rutland.

1586 [-7], Jan. 4. The Court.—What will become of the great cause is as yet in suspense. Monsieur Bellievre has received his answer. He has not prevailed at all. He is assured that that course must be taken which her Majesty promised when the Lords took their leave to go home to their countries. With this message he is returned, taking his journey towards France. The Master of Grey has come from Scotland. He is to have audience within two days. I hear of a new practice that has been discovered. The estates from Holland are expected daily, upon whose coming we shall know whether Lord Leicester will return.

John Manners to his brother, the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1586 [-7], Jan. 8. Helmsley. — I am sorry I cannot come to you. My cousin George Constable tells me you are healthful and merry.

Sir Anthony Thorold to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire.

1586 [-7], Jan. 19. Marston.—I have not be able to attend to-day at Ancaster the meeting of the Justices of Kesteven to arrange for the execution of the orders sent down by the Council and for the service of provisions for Her Majesty's household.

John Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1586 [-7], Jan. 24. Haddon.—I have heard how honourably your house was fraught with company this Christmastide. I would have waited upon you myself but I have been ill with a colic.

G. Fitzwilliam to the Earl of Rutland, at Newark.

1586 [-7], Feb. 11. Boston.—I have been commanded by you through Mr. Watson to provide you with a tun of Gascon wine at Lynn. I have not done so yet as I hear that the wine is of poor quality and the price has risen to 25*l.* the tun.

Robert Thickepenny to John Manners, at Helmsley.

1586 [-7], Feb. 14. Cambridge.—An appeal to assist in church building. *Latin.*

Richard Markham to the Earl of Rutland.

1586 [-7], Feb. 15. Newboe.—A supplication to act as arbitrator between the writer and his nephew.

G. Sheryngton to John Manners[of Helmsley].

1586 [-7], Feb. 18. At his chambers in Grays Inn.—A request for payment of money owing, and concerning Mr. Atherton's land in Yorkshire a survey of which, made by John Hollenceworth, Mr. Atherton's cousin, is sent by the bearer.

John Thornhagh to John Manners, at Helmsley.

1586 [-7], Feb. 24. Fenton.—When I was at Woodthorpe I had some conversation with Mr. Justice Rodes touching the marriage of my son with one of his daughters, and he very courteously said that my son should be welcome. My son now understanding that Mary Rodes is at your house is minded to be a suitor unto her.

The Lords of the Council to the [Earl of Shrewsbury] Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

1586 [-7], Feb. 26. The Court.—As there is cause to fear some attempt against the realm of Ireland, the Queen desires that a hundred able men be enrolled in each county to be ready to march within three days' warning. In each band there are to be "40 shotte or harquebuses, 20 armed corsletts, 20 bowes, and 20 halberdes or good black bills," and they are to be provided with swords and daggers, convenient hose and doublets, and a cassock of motley or other sea green colour, or russet. The men must be of strength and agility meet for service in Ireland. None of them must be taken from the trained bands, whom her Majesty intends to reserve for the defence of her person and the realm in case of invasion. *Copy, signed by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

Thomas Warcop to John Manners.

1586 [-7], March 1. Eastonfield.—I thank you for your letter to Sir Christopher Wandesford. I could not have the doe, as I was answered by the Keeper that Sir Thomas Cecil had commanded that no more should be delivered except by his special warrant. I hope to wait upon you and to bring you, if you have not already seen them, the arraignment of the Queen of Scots and the order of her execution.

Edmond Follitt (?) to [John] Manners, at Helmsley.

1586 [-7], March 8. Mansfield.—Concerning the wardship of the son of Stephen Thipe.

Gilbert, Lord Talbot to his uncle ———.

1587, April 6. The Court at Greenwich.—I leave to Sir Robert Constable's letter to tell in what state my Lord of Rutland was when this bearer went. I was with him yesterday afternoon and mean to be so very often till he is restored to health. I will tell you how things are concluded between my father and his wife. The day on which he was to take leave of the Queen when she had moved him on my lady's

behalf and found him unaffected to what she desired, she had my wife called in to the withdrawing chamber where no one but the Queen, my lord, and Secretary Walsyngham were. The Queen then commanded her to say what her mother desired of my Lord, which she did, whereat my Lord grew impatient and spoke of his great offence against her. My wife answered that she knew that it was not becoming in her to withstand his Lordship in any place, still less in her Majesty's preence, but that being commanded to do so and as it concerned the utter destruction of her old distressed mother she hoped his lordship would pardon her if she spoke the truth, tending to no end but to effect her mother's wish of cohabiting with him. The Queen liked this speech but it did not calm my Lord. They abode together about an hour during which time my wife was often sent out and called in again, and at last it was concluded that my Lord should take order for my Lady's honourable conveyance to Wingfield, where they shall keep house together and my Lord shall allow her 300*l.* yearly and certain provisions for housekeeping. His lordship to resort thither as often as his health and leisure permit, and he is sometimes to send for her to any other of his houses where he may be. The Lord Treasurer, Mr. Secretary Walsyngham and the Lord Chancellor—if his health permit—are to decide next term the questions between them as to money, cattle, statutes, bonds, and devises in law. Since then my Lord has been at Chelsea with my Lady and promises never to hear anything he dislikes about her without sending her word and receiving her answer, and that if she behaved well he would make all her causes his own and all his friends hers. My lady will take leave of the Queen next week, and at the end of Easter week purposes to go to Wingfield. As for myself, I have seen my father, but in consequence of his long abode here he says he cannot assist me at present. I want you therefore to ask my uncle John Manners to speak to my father on my behalf.

The Same to the Same.

Same date.—A copy of the above.

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Roger Manners to [John] Earl of Rutland.

[1587, April 16,] Easter Day. The Savoy.—"It hath plesed the Almyghtie to call my Lord your brother out of this miserable world to his blessed kingdom. He dyed in God and beloved of the world. If your lordship do follow his steppes your frendes shall have comfort of you. His lordship hath many good servantes whoe served him paynfully, specially those that wer about him at his last, wherof this pour man is owne, whom with the rest I must recommend to your lordship's good favor."

Postscript.—"Her Magestie hath bin moved from me in your behalf for the office of Nothingham Castle and the Forest; but yet I know not Her Magestie's plesure."

Sir Thomas Manners to his nephew, the Earl of Rutland.

[1587,] April 22. Nottingham Castle.—I have received great comfort from your message and letter. I trust you will accept all I have to offer, I mean faithfull good will long since known to you, and the carcase of a true gentleman most readily to be employed in your service. I am glad you accept so well my brother Roger's dealings towards you; but what was to be expected to proceed from so honest a man but honest deeds, and from so wise and kind a man but most natural and loyal love to the head of his house.

Sir Francis Walsyngham to John Manners, Deputy Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1587, April 22. The Court at Greenwich.—I understand from the Earl of Shrewsbury that you are doubtful whether your authority as deputy under his lordship does not cease in consequence of Sir John Zouche's death, who was joint commissioner with you. I think good therefore to signify to you that the same does not carry any such meaning, as may be seen by example in other counties. *Signed.*

Sir George Chaworth, Sir Thomas Manners, and others, to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, April 24. Nottingham.—A letter of condolence on the death of the Earl his brother, and of congratulation on his accession to the title. *Nine signatures.*

Sir Gervase Clifton to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, April 26. Clifton.—I assure you that the love I bore to your grandfather, father and brother shall never fail in me and my son after me; else he shall never have my blessing and "lyveinge" if he fail in his duty to the house of Belvoir. I lamented your brother with abundance of tears; and I pray God to send you long life and grace to follow his good example. Think how barely he was left and how well he has left you, having so little in hand during his mother-in-law's (the Countess of Bedford) life, and think that all this came of God, and have him only before your eyes, and follow the advice of Mr. Roger Manners and both your good uncles. *Signed.*

Sir George Chaworth to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, April 27. Annesley.—I beg that you will not, through immoderate grief, forget to renew the patents of offices and stewardships which the late Earl possessed, and which you will regret when it is too late. It is impossible to suppose that you will not take up your abode in this country.

Edmond Leyveret to the Earl of Rutland, at Ivy Bridge.

1587, April 28. Newark.—I have received your letter, and all things therein contained shall be done. My Lady your sister-in-law has written to Mr. Whalley to take the castle and new stables to her use, and to lock all the doors, and that none of your brother's men who have had any dealings for his Lordship shall meddle with anything until they hear from the Lord Treasurer or herself. My Lady has let the Castle close and another, to her man Gardiner.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[-in-law], John Manners.

1587, May 2. Barley (Brerley) Lodge.—The law is clear on my side that the thing is mine, and his brother was thankful for it and acknowledged that he held it of my grant and not of right. But considering that the new Earl is as near to me as the other was, if her Majesty grant him the same I will not stick with him for so small a matter, if he will accept it as his brother did. *Signed.*

Thomas Langton, Baron of Walton, to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, May 13. Walton.—To ask for the constableship of the Queen's lands, which were the Earl of Westmorland's at Raby and elsewhere; not for any gain but for the good sport that country yields in the winter time.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, May 19. Uffington.—I stay here till Monday at the earnest entreaty of my brother John Manners, who is sore troubled by the dangerous sickness of his son. I desire to be in favour with my lady your wife and my Lady Bridget, your eldest daughter.

Matthew Hutton, Dean of York, to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, May 20. Thornton.—My thanks to your lordship for your letter. May you follow in the footsteps of your wise, learned, godly, and honourable brother.

George Villiers to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1587, May 24. Brokesby.—My cousin Markham of Sedgbrook says that he has spoken to you concerning Darcy, and that your Lordship has taken him into your service as master of the horse. For his conditions I hope you will allow him no "women groomes" under him, nor too many pots of wine, and for the rest I do not doubt but that they can be borne. "Thus a little mirth after much sorrowe I hope will not offend."

John Stanhope to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, May 25. The Court at Nonsuch.—I have heard from my brother Sir Thomas Stanhope of your entertainment of him at Belvoir and of your request to him to take the clerkship of the peace for his man from you. I have acquainted the Queen and the Lord Chancellor with the matter, and hope to forward the dispatch of your Lordship's patent.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[in-law], John Manners.

1587, May 25. Sheffield Lodge.—I shall be very glad to see you at Sheffield when you come into Derbyshire. I had not heard before of my godson's sickness but am glad to hear he is nearly recovered. *Signed.*

Philip Constable to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, May 26. West Rasen (Westresinge.)—I went to meet my Lady's officer at Warter and waited for him four days but heard no

word of his coming. I should like to know whether my lady is to have a thousand sheep out of your flock at Warter. A skilled person must be sent to divide yours from my lady's.

A. Earl of Warwick to his kinsman, the Earl of Rutland.

1587, May 27. Wanstead.—Sends thanks for a horse which arrived in good plight.

The Earl of Leicester to his "son," the Earl of Rutland.

1587, May 28. Wanstead.—"I have receiued this Saturday both your letters with your fayr bewtyfull horse, for which I most hartily thank my good Lord and sonne, and spetyally for his harty and ernest wishes unto me. I can no way requyte so dere a sonne that showyth such love to his father but by the trew and naturall affection a dere father must owe his beloved child. And such a owne I promys you, my good Lord, ever to find me, and with as great care as ever I dyd to any my nowne nerest blood. Yet is our blood nere enough coming both of two systers. Touching your office of Sherwood and Nottingham I requyer my good sonne to bear with my slacknes, assuring him that I have ben dryven to kepe my howse here ever synce I sawe you, and now very well and wyll be this night at court and not fayll to follow your matter carefully and spedyly. I have doune your Lordship's comendacions first to your mother, who with many thanks prayeth for many blessings to light upon you; next to your mistress whome God hath sent a faire sonne and ys this day baptized. She requytes her servant with all hartyest thanks, thynking herself happy of such a myndfull noble servant. And thus for this tyme I bid my derest sonne as myself farewell, with my hartye blessing both to my sonne and daughter, whom I trust to be hereafter better acquainted with."

Lord Hunsdon to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, May 31. Nonsuch.—I have received your present of a horse, which has arrived safely. *Signed.*

Thomas Hodgson, Mayor of Lincoln, Thomas Dawson, William Yates, Sir Edward Dymoke, Roger Tong, and William Mylner to the Earl of Rutland, at Newark.

1587, June 2. Lincoln.—We should have waited upon you sooner except for the rumour of the plague being at Lincoln; which however God be thanked, is untrue. *Five signatures.*

The Earl of Rutland to the Lord Treasurer, Sir Walter Mildmay, the Master of the Rolls and Mr. Sellycots, Supervisors of the will of the late Earl of Rutland.

1587, June 2. Belvoir.—By your letter of the 23rd May last you required me to deliver to the Dowager Countess of Rutland the demesne of Newark and the parsonage and all the appurtenances and the lease of Cleving Close, although they are but legacies. I will satisfy her, so far I must, to avoid the breach of my recognisances, but no farther. The debts are heavy and much increased by the funeral charges, so I trust you will give me time to examine the means I have to pay them as well by the stocks and "gards," as by the lands assigned for that purpose. If these helps suffice, then I will do as you require; but if it shall not

fall out so, then I trust the debts will be considered before the legacies. And as you have required me to deliver these legacies to the Countess who pretends that they were absolutely bequeathed to her, then I do beg you for like considerations to require of her to restore to me the lease of Frodsham and all the jewels and other goods she has in her keeping and which are conditionally given to her until the conditions are performed. *Copy.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[in-law], John Manners.

1587, June 2. Sheffield Lodge.—I pray that I may see you here tomorrow night. On Tuesday I must be at Worksop about the examining of a controversy between Sir Gervase Clifton and Mr. Mollyneux, according to the Council's letter addressed in that behalf, whereof I am to answer their Lordships. *Signed.*

John Nedham to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, June 6. The Court.—"Your charge humbly commends her to you and thanks you for your honorable commendations, but maidens ar modest, she refusethe the token you willed me in your letter to deliver."

Sir Anthony Thorold to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, June 8. Marston.—Concerning the commission out of the Court of Chancery for examining witnesses between Mr. Blewitt and his neighbours of Harlaxton respecting the fealties and jurisdiction claimed by Mr. Blewitt's court in that town.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1587, June 9. Sheffield Lodge.—I hear that my former letter has taken little effect with you for the distressed town of Chesterfield, and you have little regard for the safety of the whole country. I shall remember your forgetfulness and your cold devotion. They cry upon me that something more should be bestowed upon them than what I give weekly, lest many of those who are householders and have borne the burden of the poor all this time should now through want, their occupations and markets lying dead, do some unlawful act. I hear that ninety householders intended last week to come through the country and lay open their necessities to me; but they were hindered by my absence from home and the hope that my letter to you would not be frustrated. I desire you to look into the state of the whole shire, and to consider the peril which that infected town may bring to it and other counties, if speedy relief and order for keeping the people from wandering abroad be not had by your means. You can not avoid blame if through your negligence it spread further. I request you to make a speedy levy for their relief. *Copy.*

John Stanhope to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, June 9. Greenwich.—I accept your lordship's promise of payment, and will give your kinsman Mr. Francis Constable a month's respite. The Queen is in good health and is going shortly to Theobalds.

John Bellott to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, June 12. "The Baths."—On business.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his cousin, the Earl of Rutland.

1587, June 12.—If my stay at Worksop had not been shortened, as Sir Robert Constable can inform you, I would have gladly bidden you welcome thither. *Signed.*

Elizabeth, Lady Roos to her uncle, the Earl of Rutland.

1587, June 13. Fleet Street.—Asking that her servant William Rons may be sent to her. *Signet.*

Sir George Chaworth to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, June 13. Annesley.—The bearer Shipman, a ward of yours, is desirous of having a lease from you of an oxgang of land in Scarrington which was formerly held by his kinsman Bruxby.

Lancelot Turner to the Earl of Rutland, at the Spital [near Newark].

1587, June 13. Wetherby.—On business.

The Earl of Leicester to his cousin, the Earl of Rutland.

1587, June 14.—"I take myself beholding to you for your great and loving affection, spetyally in that you ar desierous to bid me farewell or I goe over. Truly my Lord ther ys no man I wold gladlyer se then yourself but I knowe your trouble to great and no reason for me to desier you spetyally, that the haste of my going wyll suffer no leasure to attend such tyme as gladly I wold have to se you. For I think veryly [to] be gonne uppon Wensday next, and therefore my good Lord and sonne, I pray you accept my absent blessing with assurance of all love and frendshipp to you, to be as faythfully performed as a father shuld to his very child, and I will make wheresoever I become, the same accompt of you toward me, being hartily sorry that I could not despach your first request made to me; but I have delyvered your byll to Mr. Secretary and satysfied Her Majesty touching the dowbts, so as ther remayns nothing but oportunyty for her Majesty's hand, whose opinion I know to be sound and good of your lordship." *Signet.*

Lady Elizabeth Courtenay to her brother, the Earl of Rutland.

1587, June 14. Ilton.—I thank you for your letter and for the "blackes" you sent me which I wish we did not wear for him for whom we wear it. I crave of you to enquire, touching my jointure, whether you have as full effect as my late brother had.

The Earl of Rutland to Robert Cecil.

1587, June 15. The Spital.—As I find your honourable nature so answerable to my mind, give me leave by this my letter to acquaint you better with myself. I am no hypocrite, nor do I love anyone for worldly respect, for I despise the world and trust only in God, who above my deserts or expectation has brought me to this place, being unfit and unworthy of such a calling, nor do I think when the world has made trial of me I shall be found otherwise than I now write. Hasty I am, and quick of conceit, and when I find those I love and trust take a different course with me than I look for, being not acquainted with the thwarts of this world, then I am most apt to overshoot

myself and do my friend wrong, for I have a great mind and cannot disguise injuries. Plain I am, and cannot abide to be cunningly dealt with, wherein many times I am overtaken, God forgive those that thus abuse me; but once found, I never trust again. Though I am the most choleric of men, I trust God will enable me to forbear magistrates and to be temperate in open assemblies. I have told you my mind that you may judge whether you like to embrace my love which you shall ever possess as I possess yours. *Copy.*

Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor, to John Manners.

1587, June 15. The Court at Greenwich.—Order to examine and settle a quarrel between William Woodcock and Rowland Anne of Nottinghamshire. *Signed.*

Sir Thomas Stanhope to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, June 17. Shelford.—Sends two hundred pounds by the bearer, William Bronnell, as a loan till the 10th of April then next. *Signed.*

Thomas Markham to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, June 18. The Court at Greenwich.—Concerning an appointment given by the Queen.

Barnaby Goche to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, June 19. The Lord Treasurers chamber at Court.—"To advertyz your honour of the goode successe of Syr Francysse Draake beyng nowe olde and publyshed in prynt were butt vayn and needlesse. Other matters of importans theyr are not. Four of Here Magesty's shypps wythe six sayle of the marchants are redye to go towards Sir Francysse. My Lord of Leycester goeth over wythyn two or three dayes. Sluyce (in Flanders) holdeth yett owt and wyll do iff itt maye be releyved in tyme. Sir Jhon Norrysse is in the feyld wyth poor four thowsand strong. It is thought the prynce is sixteen thowsand strong. The Kyng of Navare procedeth very hapely. There hath been apprehended syx Jesuyts, wherof three theye saye shoold have gon to the Prynce of Parma and the others for spyes to my Lord of Leycester."

Postscript.—"Syns the battery att Sluyce, the towne hath salyed out and skyrmyshed; lost fowr off theyr own men and slayn sixteen off the enemye."

The Dowager Countess of Rutland.

1587, June 20.—A note of her requests upon the matters in dispute under the will of the late Earl.

The Earl of Rutland to the Queen.

1587, June 23. Burghley.—Now that my niece the Lady Elizabeth your Majesty's ward is restored to health, I pray you to have care of her bringing up and marriage. I hope this well natured child will not be altered through want of education, which she cannot rightly have while she remains with her mother, who cannot hide the disposition she takes from her own mother. *A draft and fair copy.*

R. Earl of Essex to his "father," the Earl of Rutland.

1587, June 26. Greenwich.—Your father [Leicester] by this time is in the Low Countries, and your mother mourning at home for his absence.

Lord Hunsdon to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, June 26. The Court at Greenwich.—I see that you are a suitor to have the keeping of your niece, and you require my opinion in the matter. In my judgment you had better let the suit alone, especially considering the nearness of blood betwixt you, so that in law you could not have the wardship, as you may possibly inherit the land after her decease. Also your sister cannot but take it unkindly that you should ask it, as she is her only daughter. *Signet.*

William Hyldyard to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, June 29. York.—"Understanding your lordship's pleasure for settinge upon the office after the death of Steven Thorpe, I have determined, God willinge, to set upon the same the 29th day of July, being Satterdaye, att the Castell of Yorke."

John Manners to [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland.

1587, June 29. Haddon.—I hope you and all your children are well now, during my Lord's absence in London.

Sir Francis Willoughby to John, Earl of Rutland.

1587, June 30. Wollaton.—I have conveyed part of your provision to my house at Nottingham, which, as far as I can, shall be ready to receive you at the time appointed. It would be well that your servant Mr. Mason should see to the receiving of the provision and for disposing it about the house.

M. Harderet to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, July 5. London.—Asks to be paid a bill of 69*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* for a gold necklace (costing 14*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*) and other articles. *French.*

Sir Francis Willoughby to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, July 6. Wollaton.—I send you some carp; your cook is skilful, so if they prove not so sweet, he will help it with art. The bream I hope are sweet, but of slender growth. It is difficult to bring them alive. If my lady have them baked or "broughte" in this sort, I have twenty more in store, and my counseller has 40 carp that he has taken charge of for your use. If you will give a warrant to your bailiff at Mansfield, that my servant John Fluelen may take weekly three or four trout, he will undertake to bring them in good sort to your house. I have sent you a basket of the seacoal. There are twenty rooks "broughte" into charcoal and laid up in store. I have kept the party that makes them, in case you want a greater number. I will be as good a husband to you as I can, and as a proof thereof offered 40*s.* more than it was worth for a piece of ground not worth 40*s.* I can help you to many of these bargains, but this indeed concerned my lady's request for her cows, and is requisite for your health. The hind has broken loose through negligence, yet I hear she remains at Arnall, and

unless the dairy woman and the cow were here to win her favour again, I have taken my leave of her.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, July 10. The Court.—Her Majesty has made special choice of you and your wife to assist at the funeral of the late Scottish Queen, in company with divers other noblemen and gentlemen, on the 1st day of August at Peterborough. The Master of Her Majesty's Wardrobe, Mr. John Fortescue, will deliver a certain proportion of "blackes" for yourself, your wife, and certain gentlemen, gentlewomen and yeomen to attend upon you. *Seven signatures.*

Edward Talbot to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, July 11. Bothall.—Our borders are in danger of being spoiled by the Scots. My wife and I send humble duties

Lord Burghley to John Manners, Sir Thomas Cockayne, Robert Newton, Lawrence Wright and others, the Commissioners for the seizure of the lands and goods of Edward Bentley, lately attained.

1587, July 16. The Court.—Concerning the dealings of Francis Leek, Sheriff of Derbyshire with the property of Edward Bentley, of Hungry Bentley, such property to be delivered to Michael Stanhope, to whom the Queen has granted the same. *Signed. Signet.*

Frances, Lady Wharton to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, July 16. Wharton.—To decline an invitation. *Endorsed:*—"from my syster." *Signet.*

Sir William Courtenay to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, July 19. London.—Concerning the settlement of the manor of Affington and of the house, demesne, and manor of Powderham and of all the rest of his land, to the issue male of his wife's body. *Signed.*

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, at St. Leonards, Newark.

1587, July 19. London.—You stand in very gracious terms with the Queen, and the Countess Dowager has received but cold comfort. All that business is now very quiet, but she was with her mother again on Sunday last about the recognizances. The coach shall be ready and at Newark on Wednesday. It is resolved that you and my Lady must be at the funeral of the Scottish Queen at Peterborough on the last of this month as the ceremony is on the first of August. I have sent you 20 yards of black for yourself and as much for my lady, 20 yards for her three gentlewomen, 9 yards for three gentlemen, and 24 yards for 16 yeomen. I have also sent some for Sir Thomas Manners and his Lady, who are appointed to be there. The comb, brushes and setting sticks shall be sent to my Lady as soon as they are ready. I enclose a letter from Mr. John Stanhope who accepts a loan of 200*l.* for half a year. I told him you could not lend Mr. Constable so large a sum of money without better security than he offers. Yesterday the lords of the Council spent the morning in sitting about the subsidy of London,

and in the afternoon Sir John Norris was before them at the Lord Chancellor's house where to-day Lord Buckhurst is before them. I cannot say what will be done. Sir Francis Drake has come from Plymouth and came to London last night. At Theobalds yesterday Lady Paget was robbed out of her chamber in the privy lodgings of plate to the value of 50*l.* or 60*l.* Her Majesty goes to Northall to-morrow and returns to Theobalds on Friday or Saturday.

ROGER MANNERS to his nephew, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1587, July 19. The Savoy.—I hope to wait upon you at the latter end of "grasse" time and to bring Lady Talbot back to London. My cousin Francis Leek has had good entertainment here, but he was blamed by the Lords for misusing himself to my brother John Manners.

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the COMMISSIONERS for the assessment of the subsidy in the county of Surrey.

1587, July 21 and Aug. 13. The Court at Theobalds.—Copies of two letters concerning the diminution of the subsidy in that county.

SIR JOHN SELBY to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at the Spital near Newark.

1587, July 21. Berwick.—Encloses "occurrents" from the Court of Scotland. *Signed.*

SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1587, July 22. Annesley.—I send you the head of a fine stag instead of the body which was stolen by one Barforth, as bad a fellow as can be. Mr. Thomas Markham sent me this day the view of his letters patent for the office in Sherwood, and prayeth admittance for his keepers.

WILLIAM WRAY and GEORGE ST. POLL to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Newark.

1587, July 24. Melwood.—Recommending Mr. Houlden, Bachelor of Divinity, to hold the Vicarage of Newark. *Signed.*

STEPHEN THIMILBY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1587, July 25. Lincoln.—Asks for the Vicarage of Newark, vacated by the resignation of Mr. Stanton, for the bearer, a Cambridge man.

Report of the besieging of SLUYS.

[1587, July ?]—"Breaches there one of towe paces, another of xx^tie paces, another of fiftye fott assaltable both with horse and fott. The enimye gave vij assalts in all. Three daies before the composition the enemye possessed the rampyre far half a myle longe. Hurtt and slaine in the awme (army) of all sorts viij^c. Captains are all well saving Captain Were who is hurt iii times in one arm with muskett shott but yet not maymed. Levefteants, ancyents (ensigns), corporalls, Sergants, all slaine savinge one. Not power enoughe left in the awme to defend an assalt, or no pyoners there but themselves. They fought and laie xiij daies and eate there meate within halfe a pyckes lenghe

one of another upon the rampyre. The Prince eate breade and sweare there shold be no composition. Sir Roger Williams sweare againe to dye and fight to the last man, and fyre both toune and castle without honorable composition. It is thought it will be proved the states sold the towne, for the Spanyards spared not to vaunt that they fought not onlye with Spanishe pycks but with Spanish pistolets. In all there was spent xiiij^{m} cannon shott, xiiij after the fortt was taken. The Prince used most honorable speeches of his Excellency but disalowed of the Garrison and railed at the states. He confessed that since he was first a soldyer he never knewe or hearde of a towne so defended, and offered to confirm the same under his handes with all his coronelles hands.

The Composition. All captaines and soldiers to march out of one gate as he came in at another, with bag and baggage, matche fyred, ancyent displaied, and ther bullet in there mouthes. To have all there hurt men caried awaie, and the Burgers and townsmen to staie if the wold or otherwise to dispose of themselves and landes and goods within viii weekes." *Copy.*

Sir Roger Williams.

[1587, July.]—A long account of the occurrences immediately preceding and during the siege of Sluys by the Duke of Parma, and of the capitulation of the town after having been besieged eight weeks all but two days. Sir Roger was present himself and the other Englishmen mentioned as being engaged in or about the defence are Sir William Russell governor of Flushing, Sir John Conway (at Ostend), Sir Henry Palmer, Admiral, Captains Huntley, Vere, Baskerville, Udall, Harte, Darlingcourte, Scott, Allen, and Charles Blount, Lieutenants Merrick and Spring, and Mr. Ferdinando Gorges and Mr. Sellinger (St. Leger).

The Earl of Rutland to his cousin, Mrs. Digges.

1587, Aug. 2. Uffington.—Concerning arrears of rent due to Robert Dartnell in respect of a house and land in Cheapside. *Signed.*

William Morehouse to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Aug. 3. York.—I hear you were at the funeral of the Queen of Scots.

Edward Paston to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Aug. 3. Skeydon.—Recommends an organist from Norwich to teach the virginals to the Earl's daughter. *Signed.*

Thomas Ireland to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Aug. 7. Frodsham.—Concerning disputes about the tithes of Frodsham between the Earl and the servants of Sir Edward Fitton who is in Ireland, acting on behalf of the Dowager Countess of Rutland.

John Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Aug. 7. The Assize at Derby.—With a request from his friend, Mr. William Gilbarte of Sileby. *Signed.*

Sir Thomas Danby to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Aug. 9. Farnley.—There was a covenant between your late brother and me concerning the wardship of my son's child; that the survivor of us should have the wardship and marriage of such child, paying to such person as the other should nominate by will a certain sum of money within a year after the marriage of the child if he should live to be married. I crave now to know how your brother appointed the same and whether he or you have got the said grant under Her Majesty's great seal, which cannot otherwise in law be made sure. If it is not done, I desire your letters to my Lord Treasurer that I may obtain the same at his hands at my own charge. *Signed.*

Stephen Thimilby to the Earl of Rutland.

[1587,] Aug. 10. Lincoln.—The Vicarage of Newark is in the Queen's gift and above the value of 20*l.*, and therefore the presentation must be obtained by bill assigned from Her Majesty, and not from the Lord Chancellor.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[in-law], Roger Manners.

1587, Aug. 11. Sheffield Lodge.—I send you a buck to make merry with. I am sorry that being a bachelor you should have to seek aid at Buxton, lest, if it got abroad it should be an impediment to your marriage. I have been troubled with my old adversary, but if you come here in eight days I hope I shall be able to keep you company. *Signed.*

The Lords of the Council to the Commissioners for the assessment of the subsidy in Derbyshire.

1587, Aug. 13. The Court at Theobalds.—The last subsidy is far inferior in value to those collected in the late reigns, and even to those collected in the early part of the present, although the wealth of the country has increased. All contributions yielded to the Queen by her subjects have been employed for the preservation of the realm, and especially "in the defence of the inestimable benefitt of the libertie of their consciences by the continewaunce of the Gospell." It is thought that this decay arises from the partiality of the Commissioners in the taxation of themselves, their tenants, and their friends. The bountiful offer of the estates in Parliament is thus frustrated. The assessors must be charged upon their oaths. *Seven signatures.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners and the other Commissioners for the assessment of the subsidy in Derbyshire.

1587, Aug. 14. Sheffield Lodge.—I have received the commission for the subsidies and I desire you to assemble at Belper or some other convenient place as soon as possible to take order for the speedy execution or the same. *Signed.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[in-law], John Manners.

1587, Aug. 17. Bolterston.—I have come here to try if change of air will ease my gout, but return to Sheffield to-night, whither, if you and your brother will come on Saturday you will be heartily welcome and we can confer touching the subsidies and the want of Justices. *Signed.*

Sir Thomas Stanhope to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Aug. 19. Shelford.—Acknowledges the receipt of a letter concerning the Commission for the subsidy, and hopes to be able to attend when the time of meeting is appointed. *Signed.*

The Earl of Rutland.

1587, Aug. 20.—Remembrances to be done at Nottingham concerning Sir Francis Willoughby's house and the accommodation it contains, and the provision required.

Francis Leek to the Earl of Rutland, at Newark.

1587, Aug. 22.—I crave pardon that I have not attended upon you so often as I wished. I send you a buck killed by my dogs. It would have delighted you to see them hunt it. I think it is not unknown to you that the Earl of Derby is coming into this country on Saturday next. *Signed.*

Sir Gervase Clifton to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Aug. 23. Clifton.—Your letter has been no little comfort to me in my deep heaviness [the death of his son]. My friend Mr. Pinsent lately had a piece taken from him in the forest by Mr. Harvy an officer there. I pray you to let his piece be restored to him, and I will undertake that he shall not offend again in that behalf. *Signed.*

Sir Anthony Thorold to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Aug. 23. Marston.—My cousin Thimilby, Recorder of Lincoln, is dead, and his office is void. Please write on behalf of Mr. Broxham. On Monday next, the Bishop, and I, and others, have appointed to be at Lincoln, by virtue of letters from the Council, to make unity among the Aldermen, if we can. Both parties will be vehement. I think that the Mayor's party is the stronger.

Endorsed is an answer signed by the Earl to say that he has already written to the Mayor on Mr. Broxham's behalf.

The Same to the Same.

1587, Aug. 26.—I had intended to have been with you at Newark to-day, but I must go to-morrow to the burial of my cousin John Huse at Honington, of whose will my cousin Charles Morison and I are supervisors. The choice of the Recorder of Lincoln is already made. Their choice was made before they had received any letters, for which reason they think no one can be offended.

John Bellott to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Aug. 27. Buxton.—Concerning the disputes between the Earl and the Dowager Countess respecting the tithes of Frodsham.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Aug. 28. Nottingham.—My brother Thomas grows worse and worse with the pains in his legs, which mars all our mirth. I should be glad to know if you have heard anything of Sir Thomas Cecil's journey northward.

Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor, to John Manners, Roger Manners, Sir Thomas Manners,, and Sir George Chaworth.

1587, Sept. 1. From his house in Holborn.—Order to divide the plate, corne, and furniture of household goods belonging to the late Earl of Rutland into two parts within six months of his decease, according to the terms of his will. *Copy.*

Bridget Carre to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1587, Sept. 1. The Court at Oatlands.—I hope you will not forget your promise to make my brother deputy custos rotulorum in Nottinghamshire. I understand you have also been moved to make my kinsman George Chaworth your understeward for Mansfield and Clerk of the Forest of Sherwood. If you do him that favour I dare answer he shall prove a serviceable and faithful gentleman. *Signed.*

Sir Thomas Stanhope to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Sept. 3. Shelford.—I had meant to come to Newark to wait upon you and Mr. Roger Manners, but I was prevented by a fit of the stone which took me so that I thought I should not have lived through the day. I am now better. I desired Mr. Thomas Leek to tell you that my wife longs to eat some of Belvoir's fat venison. *Signed.*

Sir Thomas Cecil to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Sept. 9. From his house at Snape.—To introduce his neighbour Mr. Jackson.

Sir John Byron to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Sept. 9 Newstead.—The Earl of Derby has sent for me into Lancashire, to attend my place of squire in his absence. *Signed.*

John Manners, Roger Manners, and others to the Dowager Countess of Rutland.

1587, Sept. 16. Nottingham Castle.—A request for further directions in the matter of the will of the late Earl of Rutland. *Draft or copy.*

The Same to the Same.

Same date and place.—To the same effect as the preceding letter. *Draft or copy.*

News from the Reyters' Camp.

1587, Sept. 20.—On the 16th September the Reyters found Monsieur de Chastillon in a village near Neuchasteau, hard pressed by the enemy. Upon the coming of the Reyters (German Horse) the Duc de Guise made a stand, and commanded La Chastre with his forces and those which had come from the Prince of Parma to charge the enemy. But the Prince of Parma's companies would not charge, alledging that they had no orders, so the Duc de Guise was forced to retire. A prisoner affirms that the French nobility grow weary of the Duke de Guise, because he fails in his promises, and they detest his ambition, especially

in the undoing of the inhabitants of Lorraine, who impute to him the undoing of their prince, the Duke of Lorraine. Within two days the army is to march towards Burgundy. There is news looked for daily from the King of Navarre. The Duc d'Aumale is said to be about Rheims (Rehmes) with a great force. All the money paid as a composition by Sarrebourg (Salboroughe) and other places is bestowed upon the strangers in the army. *Probably sent by Walsyngham to the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

Sir C. Wray, Lord Chief Justice, to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Sept. 23. Glentworth.—My health will not permit me to take Newark on my way. I shall pass by Lincoln and be at Ancaster on Tuesday, and I intend to breakfast at Bassingthorpe with Mr. Conye on Wednesday. *Signed.*

Thomas Irelande to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Sept. 23.—Concerning the tithes of Frodsham, of which Sir Edward Fitton, the Dowager Countess' brother-in-law has a lease. *Signed.*

News from France.

1587 [September].—It is said the Reyters have advanced as far as Zeme [Sens ?]. The King is at Montrichard between Amboise and Tours.

The Count of Soissons and his troops have joined the Viscount of Touraine. The Marquis of Conti is at his house visited with sickness. The King of Navarre taketh the way of Limousin where the Marshall Montmorency meets him and so they go together to the Reyters. The King of Navarre has got himself a great reputation by coming to the riverside and showing himself to the King. The Viscount of Touraine made a raid on this side of the river and despoiled the Duc de Mercoeur of booty worth 15,000 crowns. The Queen Mother is sick of melancholy, pretending she could have made peace with the King of Navarre if she had received sufficient authority. Yesterday the whole body of the Court of Parliament met to consider the state of the realm and to think of a peace, notwithstanding the contrary opinion of the clergy. Lavastide, whom the Duc de Guise sent to the King to satisfy him concerning the bringing in of the men of the Prince of Parma, has returned with a very bitter answer and an express command not to bring them into France. The Duc de Montpensier since his going to St. Forgeian (St. Fulgent ?) to fetch his companies, has not returned, which gives rise to divers opinions of him and his meaning. There is news that the Indian fleet is arrived at Terceira. There are 6,000 men marching through Savoy to the Prince of Parma and there are 20,000 landsknechts and 10,000 horse levied in Germany. *Probably sent by Walsyngham to the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

News from Paris.

1587, Sept. 28.—The King of Navarre is ready to march towards the Reyters army and means to join with them in Burgundy. The Viscount of Touraine was sent to the Count of Soissons and the Prince of Crts (*sic*) and brought the Count of Soissons over the Loire to the King of Navarre. The Marquis of Conty has not yet joined them by

reason of his sickness but means to do so. The Duc de Montpensier was with the King at Gyan [Gien ?] one night, and has not since been at the Court. It is thought that he is only waiting his opportunity to join with the rest of the house of Bourbon. The Reyters are at Chateau Villain which they have taken. There is a great jar between Espernon and Villeroy the Secretary.

Oct. 2.—Yesterday came news that the Reyters had entered Chatillon on the Seine where La Chastre was in garrison with 2,000 foot and 400 horse. The place is of importance for the passage and the ransom will furnish them with hose and shoes and other apparel of which they were in need. Bellievre went hence yesterday to tell the King there was no money, and to-day Marshall Biron has arrived with letters from the King calling upon the clergy for money, but there is little hope he will do any good. *Probably sent by Walsyngham to the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

Thomas Talbot to [the Earl of Rutland].

1587, Sept. 30. Bashall.—I have received your letter desiring to know the value of my property, for that the Countess (Dowager) of Rutland had offered me as one of her sureties to save your lands harmless of an estatute of 4,000*l.* acknowledged to the old Lady Holcroft. I should have entered bond as surety before the Master of the Rolls at his house at Gerrard Bromley in Staffordshire but was prevented. I hear now that Sir Edward Fitton has entered bond as surety, so I need not declare the value of my property.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Oct. 1. Uffington.—A letter of thanks.

Dr. Richard Fletcher [Dean of Peterborough] to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Oct. 3. Peterborough.—Concerning the rectory of Collingham. *Signet.*

Sir Walter Mildmay to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Oct. 5. Apthorp.—Concerning Sir Edward Fitton and the other sureties of the Dowager Countess. *Signed.*

Francis Lovell to Michael Purefey.

1587, Oct. 8. Berrington.—On legal business with the Earl of Rutland. *Signed.*

Sir Francis Walsyngham to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl Marshall of England.

1587, Oct. 9. London.—I will not fail to acquaint her Majesty of your care to have the bands of horsemen and footmen in Derbyshire in readiness against next month. Being informed of the preparation of great forces by Spain, she has given order to the Lieutenants of the different counties to have all the bands mustered. The enclosed extracts will advertise you of the proceedings in France. *Signed.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[in-law], John Manners.

1587, Oct. 13. Sheffield.—Enclosing Mr. Secretary (Walsyngham's) letter. *Signed. Draft of answer endorsed.*

Serjeant Thomas Walmesley to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Oct. 14. Serjeants Inn.—I am informed that you have an interest in a chamber in Grays Inn, which was Mr. Kitchyn's. Mr. Blackwell of the same house, a good student, has married Mr. Kitchyn's daughter, and has asked me to ask you, in your absence to grant him this chamber, and to write to that effect to the Readers.

Michael Purefey to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Oct. 15. The Inner Temple.—On Mr. Lovell's and other legal business.

Sir George Chaworth to the Earl of Rutland, at Newark.

1587, Oct. 15. Annesley.—At the advice of my cousin George Chaworth, I am going to London on Monday next.

Francis Hastings to his cousin, John Manners, at Haddon.

1587, Oct. 15.—Declining an offer of three years purchase for part of his wife's jointure.

The Composition for Derbyshire.

1587, Oct. 22.—An account of the money payable before that day, in respect of the last four years, to Mr. Myllward.

John Digby to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Oct. 23. Ravenston.—Concerning the records of the abbey lands of Garendon and of Croxton.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Oct. 24. The Savoy.—On my coming to town, I spoke with my Lord Chief Justice Anderson touching the recognizances. At the next meeting of the supervisors I think he will so satisfy them as to prove himself your very good friend. I delivered your letter to Mr. Sergeant Walmesley. I went to the Court on Friday and came hither yesterday. Her Majesty talked much of you and said that you were much commended to her by many, and that she conceived that you would be an honour to your house, dutiful to her, and faithful to your friends. She spoke of the Countess Dowager, but not more favourably than is convenient. You are not expected here by the Queen nor by any of the great ones.

John Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Oct. 24. Haddon.—The Lord Lieutenant has appointed to have a view of the horsemen on Friday. I beg you therefore to lend me a great horse for a demi-lance to armour, to show at this time, as I am not so well prepared as I hope to be hereafter.

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1587, Oct. 26. The Savoy.—You have had good success before the supervisors. My lady had better deal with you by entreaty than by law. The Queen remains your graeious lady. I hear nothing yet of my Lord Leicester's return.

The EARL OF RUTLAND to his uncle, JOHN MANNERS.

1587, Oct. 26. Nottingham.—Sending a horse for a demi-lanee and all necessary furniture. *Signed.*

JOHN STANHOPE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1587, Oet. 27. Grays Inn.—Coneerning a brew-house.

The MUSTERS in DERBYSHIRE.

A list of names of the gentlemen who showed their lanee and light horse at Belper.

1587, Oet. 27. Repton or Gresley Hundred.—John Harpur, Henry Kendall, James Abney, Walter Horton, George Curzon, Thomas Greasley, Humphry Dethieke, John Franeis, Ralph Sacheverell, Gilbert Thacker, esquires.

Appletry Hundred.—Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, John Vernon Esq., John Merry gentleman, Thomas Knyveton and Franeis Curzon Esquires, William Ireton gentleman, Jerman Poole and William Knyveton of Bradley, esquires, William Millward and William Blackwall, gentlemen and Mistress Lowe, widow.

Hundred of the High Peak.—John Manners, George Sutton, William Knyveton and Roger Columbell, esquires, and Richard Fenton gentleman.

Hundred of Scarsdale.—Godfrey Foljambe Esq., Lady Constanee Foljambe, Mistress Fretchewell, widow, Robert Sittwell, and George Foljambe, esquire.

Morkston and Litehurch.—Jerman Poole and Walter Powdrell, esquires, Mistress Powdrell, widow, Thomas Lee, Henry Sacheverell, John Bullock, Patriarke Lowe, John Dethieke and John Zouche, esquires.

Hundred of Wirksworth.—Sir Thomas Coekayne, Lady Bradburne, widow, Henry Wigley gentleman and Thomas Gell, esquire.

A list of these who showed neither man nor horse at the appointed place.

Franeis Leek, Francis Rodes, William Cavendish, Godfrey Foljambe of Morchall, Peter Barlow, dead, James Lynnaker, and Nicholas Starlcy, esquires, Mistress Shakersley widow, Ralph Reresby, gentleman, Thomas Eyre of Hylow, Robert Eyre and Aden Beresford, esquires, John Flackett, gentleman, William Bradburne, Nicholas Browne, dead, Henry Cavendish, and William Bassett, esquires, Sir Thomas Gerrard, Anthony Babington, esquire, Edward Bentley, gentleman, Richard Langford, William ——, esquires and William Franeis, esquire and Riehard Franeis his son and heir.

MICHAEL PUREFEY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1587, Oet. 27. The Inner Temple.—On Mr. Lovell's business.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[-in-law], John Manners, Deputy Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1587, Oct. 30. Sheffield Lodge.—I give you credit concerning the musters, but I cannot be persuaded that the defaulters are not greater than you wish to certify, in hopes of amendment at their hands, who are without love or sense of duty to their prince and country. If they have not provided themselves in a twelvemonth, what can they do in a week or two days? What do they intend but to delude us with furniture borrowed from others and to defraud the Queen, in time of need, of their expected service? Let them know that unawares, a privy search shall be made instead of a general muster, and then the faulty shall feel the smart. I will not be dishonoured by being forbearing with a people so negligent of the preservation of their estates and the commonwealth. Touching the captains who are wanting; I wish you to give justice to Mr. Knyveton of Bradley to be one for the horsemen and Mr. Curzon's eldest son or Mr. Thacker of Repton to be another. The deferring of Scarsdale I like, but the excuse that their armour is in Chesterfield would make me suspect the worst if you were not persuaded of their readiness. *Signed.*

Michael Purefey to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Nov. 5. The Inner Temple.—On Mr. Lovell's business.

Robert Boston to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Nov. 8.—On business.

B. Countess of Bedford to her [step]son, the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Nov. 12. Salisbury Court.—Giving consent for a fish pool to be made in the common fields of Croxton. *Signed.*

—— to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Nov. 21. York.—Asking for payment of a sum of 20*l.*

Serjeant John More to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Nov. 28. York.—I send you by the bearer a simple present, that is to say, a yoke of oxen ready for your kitchen. They have been fed since May day with my Lord President's oxen.

R. Brackinbury to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Dec. 6. Wilford Lane at the Parsonage over against the Earl of Leicester's garden.—I am sorry to hear you have already found the way to send money to London, which receives everything as the sea does of the rivers. I wrote to offer myself to be your housekeeper; I would look to everything carefully. Sir Thomas Manners would answer for my good behaviour. I am glad you are resting quiet in all these appointments. God send them good speed and your friend my Lord of Leicester safe home. I know he loves you, though many love him little. He has deserved well, but as we have often had experience of him, his honorable dealing will shake off all their cunning and malicious dealing.

THOMAS SCREVEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, at Nottingham.

1587, Dec. 7. London. — Her Majesty has appointed you her lieutenant of the county of Nottingham. You will receive the patent with this letter. All the lords have been very favourable to you. You are specially indebted to Mr. Wolley in the matter of the lieutenancy. Mr. Secretary Walsyngham improves but does not yet go out. He has written to Mr. Holden requiring him to take some pains in the town of Newark till his presentation is signed, which will be done at his first recovery. The Lord Treasurer is recovered, but very busy with weighty affairs. You are much beholden to Mrs. Ratcliff; she daily doth good offices for you. She is worthy to be presented with something. The cup for Lady Stafford is ready, but I have detained it, as it may well serve for her New Year's gift. I must put you in mind of other New Year's gifts. There is of duty to be delivered to the Queen 20*l.* in gold for you and my lady; next it was my late Lord's wont to give a cup worth 20*l.* to the Lord Treasurer, somewhat to the value of 40*l.* or more to the Earl of Leicester, a cup worth 18*l.* to Mr. Secretary Walsyngham and somewhat to the lady before named. Your debt to the woollen draper for the funeral black of my late Lord is 898*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date and place.—"The preparations towards the north still go forward and it doth contynue that the Lord Admirall shall to the sea one way, and Sir Francis Drake with xx or xxx shippes in his old voiage. It was given out that the Scottish Embassador resiant here shold now have retorned hoame; but it is thought that determynacon is altered. The matter of the Low Countreys continue at a staie, and here is still speach of a peace. The Commissioners appointed to that service arre in readines and yet the time uncertain when they shall set forward. The Erle of Leicester hath ben at Dort upon some request mad to him by the Stats, who did enter with him into a new consultaçon, wherein—as it is thought—they did indevor to satisfy his Excellencie as being loath to suffer him to depart from them discontent. He is retorned to Vlessing from whence he is here expected with the first good wynd. From Fraunce there is nothing more and at home all things arre quiett. Her Majesty is in good health—God be thanked—and hath left Richmond and yesterday came to Somerset House. The Erle of Essex standeth still in good grace and is your lordship's honourable frend. The Lord Vaux is committed to the Archbishop of Canterbury; Sir John Arundell to the Deane of Pawles; Sir Thomas Cornewallis to the Bishop of London; Sir Thomas Tresham to the Bishop of Lincoln; and so the other recusants of habite, severally comitted to the charge of severall persons."

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Nottingham.

[1587,] Dec. 8. York.—My brother[-in-law Sir William] Bellasis has met with a misfortune which is a sorrow to us here. He was garrisoned at Eslington, and had a hundred soldiers dispersed through four towns. The Scots ran a foray, and before his people were assembled he was taken prisoner by the Lord of Buccleuch, as we hear. His brother James has not been heard of since, and James Godson and his ensign one Harte and fifteen soldiers slain. This was on the first of December. *Signed.*

JOHN JEGON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1587, Dec. 9. Queen's College, Cambridge.—My Lord your son is in very good health. Our Master and Fellows commend themselves to you, accepting most kindly your gift of plate to the College.

GILBERT, LORD TALBOT to his kinsman, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1587, Dec. 9. Westminster.—Asking for the appointment of sheriff's clerk in the town of Nottingham for Anthony Latham, when Gabriel Wideson has been displaced. *Signed.*

The EARL OF LEICESTER to his "son," the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1587, Dec. 12. The Court.—To announce his safe return. *Signet.*

F. CHARLTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1587, Dec. 12. Apley.—To introduce the bearer. *Signed.*

SIR GERVASE CLIFTON to JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1587, Dec. 16. Clifton.—When you see or write to my Lord of Rutland I pray you will thank him from me for his courtesy in going to Marston to christen my "son" (grandson) and for having him called Gervase. My Lady of Cumberland was godmother and my Lady Thorold her deputy. I am doubly bound to the house of Belvoir, and I hope that as true and faithful love and friendship may be tied between your son and my grandchild as there hath been between you and me. *Signed.*

SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Nottingham.

1587, Dec. 19. Wyverton.—Mr. George Talbot is in the Commission of the peace in this county. I am doubtful whether you remembered him yesterday, and so make bold to put you in mind of him in case you please to use him in these services. *Signed.*

J[OHN] POPHAM [Attorney-General] to JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1587, Dec. 22. Chancery Lane.—The Queen has granted to Sir Walter Raleigh the manors of Lee and Litchurch, in the county of Derby, and divers lands in Creech, Wirksworth, Hever and Tannesley, in the same county, being part of the lands of Anthony Babington, lately attainted of high treason. I understand that the evidences are in your hands, and so I pray you to send them up under your seal by the bearer, Henry Butler. *Signed.*

SIR WILLIAM HOLLES to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire.

1587, Dec. 22.—Sending the books of the subsidy for Bassetlaw. *Signed.*

THOMAS SCREVEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1587, Dec. 22. London.—Yesterday the Lord Admiral set forward with 6,000 men. It is not known abroad to what coast he shall

voyage. Sir Francis Drake is despatched also with 4,000 men. Sir William Fitzwilliam is like to go into Ireland forthwith. The news from France is very bad, for it is now given out that the Reyters—not above 2,000—are departed out of the realm. The French King has given them 50,000 crowns and they have sworn never again to bear arms against him. The Duke of Bouillon has come to the French King on the assurance of the Duke of Montpensier. The King is willing to be reconciled to him if he will conform to the last edict, or else he may sell what he has in France and go elsewhere, so as he swears never to bear arms against him. It is also expected that the Duke of Montmorency will forsake the King of Navarre and join the French King; which, if it be true, will be the greatest weakening which could befall the King of Navarre. Monsieur de Chastillon and the Prince of Condé's brother are escaped and gone to the King of Navarre.

The Same to the Same.

1587, Dec. 24. London.—The Queen went yesterday from Somerset House to Greenwich. The Lord Admiral is gone towards the sea with ten or twelve of the great ships. The general opinion is that the great ships are not likely to go beyond the Land's End. Perhaps some of the smaller vessels will scour abroad, and if they discover anything or there be further direction from here, then the great ones will go forward either to prevent something intended in the Low Countries or at Emden—where we seem to fear Spanish practices—or else towards Scotland, where there are no small causes of jealousy. And yet we say that the King has imprisoned the principal offenders, as the Lords Buccleuch and Cessford (Bucliffe and Sierstforth), and makes offers here of service and satisfaction. In France all succeeds unhappily. It is true that the Reyters are departed with the King's pay of 50,000 crowns. They had meant to betray the Prince of Condé's brother and Monsieur de Chastillon, the late Admiral's son; but luckily they escaped. The Duke of Bouillon is with the French King, whether upon assurance, as I last advertised you, or by the treachery of the Reyters is not certain. The jealousy conceived against the Duke of Montmorency, that he will reconcile himself to the French King, continues. It is now added that the King of Navarre is narrowly pursued. All things here are well and the Earl of Leicester in the highest favour. No grace can yet be had for Lord Buckhurst or Sir John Norris or the other actors in the affairs of the Low Countries, not even to be admitted to the Queen's presence; which is no small glory to the Earl. Even Sir Walter Raleigh did not escape suspicion of ill done to the Earl, from which cause grew his sudden departure to the west country, the day before the Earl came to court.

Sir George Hastings to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Dec. 25. Loughborough.—Concerning a robbery.

Brian Lassells to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, Dec. 27. Gateford.—We have given a warning throughout Bassetlaw to appear at East Retford on the 29th instant. There is very little armour in these parts and there must be a new general charge laid upon every town. It would be well that we should know from you how many men must be furnished by the shire. *Signet.*

[The Brownists.]

[1587 ?] "The assertions of the articles lately apprehended.

"The[y] holde that the lordes praire or any set praire is blasphemy and the never use any, nor praye for the Quene as supreme head, under Christe, of the church of Englande.

"The holde that all sett prayres or stinted prayres or red service, are mere tateleinge in the fight and plaine idalatre.

"The preache that theire is no head or supreme governor of the churche but Christ, and that the Quene hath no auctoritie to governe in the church or to make lawes ecclesiasticall.

"The preache that a private laie man may preache to be gett fathe, and that we have no nede of publike ministers.

"The condemn all preachinge, all cominge to churche, all ministration of sacraments, and that all ministeers are sent be God in his anger to deceve the people with lies.

"The assert that people must reforme the churche and not tary for the magestrates, and that the primitive churche sueth not to courtes or parlementes, nor waited not upon princes pleasure for reformationes; but we mak Christ to attend upon princes and to be subject to theire lawes and governmentes.

"That the boke of Commen Prayre is a great pregnant Idell, and full of abominations and a pice of swine's flesh and abominable to the Lorde.

"The saye it is a greater sinne to go to churche to publike prayre, then for a man to lie with his father's wife.

"Those that will not refraine from oure churche's preaching and service, the give up to the devill and excommunicat.

"The holde it not lawfull to baptise children amungst us. The never have any sacramentes ministred amunght them.

"The refuse to take an oythe to be sworne.

"The will not mary amungste us in our churches but resortes to the Flete and other places to be maryed.

"Being princepall—Grenewood and Barrow."

Directions for the Muster in Nottinghamshire.

1587 [-8], Jan. 3.—It is agreed upon by John Earl of Rutland with the consent of the gentlemen of Nottinghamshire that that shire shall furnish fourteen hundred footmen. Four hundred to be selected immediately. All the gentlemen of the shire promise, that as the Earl of Rutland has abated 600 footmen out of those set down to be furnished, they will in their several divisions persuade all persons able to do so, over and above their contributions, to provide themselves with private armour and weapons for their own furniture. The Earl to be informed of all persons who are of ability and refuse to furnish themselves as aforesaid. *Fourteen signatures.*

William Whalley to the Earl of Rutland.

1587 [-8], Jan. 5. Burntwick.—Praying, on account of hindrances, losses, troubles, and sickness, to be released from finding a light horse.

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland.

1587 [-8], Jan. 6. London.—I have received a letter from the Lord Steward, which I enclose, and a piece of fair wrought velvet russet,

containing fully 26 yards, which he sends you for a New Year's gift. He has used the same himself for a night gown for his own wearing, and I think there will be nearly sufficient for a gown for you and another for my lady. I hear that the Countess Dowager of Rutland has her plate and many of her jewels forth for money, but I cannot learn where they are. If it were known, in the opinion of some, they might be seized for your use. She lately revived the matter of her daughter's marriage with young Mr. Cecil; but as it was suspected that was only dissembling, it is not far forward. I have sent by the Newark carrier a pair of black silk nether socks for you; also six pair of Spanish leather shoes and two cages for nightingales.

The treaty of peace continues, but no resolutions as yet set down. The Earl of Derby is expected shortly, so thereby we think the peace shall go forward, but the States deal very indirectly and use all their endeavours to impede it. The Earl of Leicester's horses and train have returned from the Low Countries and Mr. Atty also. It is reported from France that the King of Navarre is dead. If it be true, it is likely that he died of poison, as he has been ill no while at all. The Lord Admiral still continues at the Lands End with his ships, and Sir Francis Drake took his journey westward last Thursday. The Queen is well and at Greenwich, but intends to ride abroad to Wimbledon and Richmond if the weather continues fair.

William Ingleby to the Earl of Rutland.

1587 [-8], Jan. 6. Brantingham.—On business.

The Earl of Leicester to the Earl of Rutland.

1587 [-8], Jan. 7. The Court.—I have many thanks to yield you for your fair present. I must entreat you to send me by a trusty servant such evidences as you may find that will be of service in the cause between Lord Berkeley and me. *Signet.*

Sir William Fairfax to the Earl of Rutland.

1587 [-8], Jan. 7. Gilling.—I have received your letter asking me to be careful of your tenants at Helmsley, to see that they are not overcharged for the charge of armour. I am sorry to write to you of the unreasonable dealing of your keeper Thomas Winde who has committed divers outrages in Helmsley against George Greathead and others, which are not to be borne, and especially that the man's hands are bloody.

John Bousfield to the Earl of Rutland.

1587 [-8], Jan. 8. York.—Asking for payment of a sum of 137*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* due since May last for cloth.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

[1588,] Jan. 10. The Court.—Things are quiet and the great bruits of wars begin to cease, and such order taken, that if an enemies attempt anything to the disquiet of this realm we should have little cause to fear their malice. Her Majesty is very well and so well disposed that she intends to make a little progress to the Bishop of London's house and so to Hounslow a-hawking. The Earl of Leicester told me that you

sent him a pair of very fair flagons for the new year, which he accepted in most friendly manner.

We talk of peace but the Commissioners are still here. The pensioners were commanded to muster, but that is deferred. The Lord Admiral lies with the Queen's great ships at Queenborough, and, it is thought, shall not go much further.

Sir Francis Drake, it is thought, shall go out of the west, but not with so many ships as it was determined.

Mr. Justice Rodes to the Earl of Rutland.

1587 [-8], Jan. 12. Woodthorpe.—Sends a present of a yoke of oxen.

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland.

1587 [-8], Jan. 15. London.—I have attended Mr. Secretary, who, after reading your letter and the one from the gentlemen of Nottingham to you, answered that whereas you required an abatement of 100 out of 400 footmen appointed to be furnished, he thought it would be better not to make that motion to the Lords, who would think it strange, no other part of the realm having made a like request. As to the device of the gentlemen for furnishing 24 demilances at the charge of the spirituality of the county, he deferred answering till he had seen the Lords at Court; but he seemed to think that the same number might be levied at the charge of those gentlemen, without burden to any individual. However he would move the Lords in the other course. As to the want of armour in your country, he told me that he had written to the Lord Mayor of London to give orders to the merchants and armourers to provide the furniture at a fixed price. The Countess Dowager has lately sued the Queen for the wardship of her daughter, through Mr. Secretary Walsyngham, but she has not yet obtained it.

The Same to the Same.

Same date and place.—The treaty of peace with Spain goeth on slowly, and although the Earl of Derby is expected here shortly, yet the matter is more likely to break than take effect. The impediments are many and the persons not few, who hinder it. I hear the States are still divided, and the most part of them unwilling for peace, against which they have published little books and pamphlets. Some one has gone hence to the Duke of Parma's camp to propose that, in consequence of the dearth of all things, the Commissioners should meet in England near the sea coast. This is hardly likely to be carried, but the motion will serve to win time. From France the news is confirmed of the King's summons of the estates to assemble at Blois. It is also added that he has sent a force into Poitou to prosecute the King of Navarre, but remains himself in Paris. In Scotland all is quiet. We hear of a meeting on the 16th of this month between representatives of the Queen and that King, to treat of the matters of the borders. The Lord Admiral was at Court on Saturday and yesterday returned to his ships at Queenborough It is thought they will go no farther, but that Sir Francis Drake will hold on his voyage. The Queen intends this week to make a little progress to the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, to the Bishop of London at Fulham, and so to Hounslow and thereabouts. The Lord Treasurer and Mr. Secretary are both in

London, the latter not well, but they return to Court in two or three days.

Sir George Chaworth to the Earl of Rutland.

1587 [-8], Jan. 19. Wyverton.—Sir Thomas Gray riding post towards London, says that the Scots continue or rather increase their raids (redes). They have refused the day of truce appointed by Lord Hunsdon, requiring pledges for safety and "respite of advisement" for 20 days. Lord Hunsdon thereupon sent for supplies which are mustering. Colonel Stuart is said to have returned to Scotland from Spain, which greatly increases their jollity.

William Sutton to the Earl of Rutland, at Nottingham.

1587 [-8], Jan. 25. Arrow.— On business.

William Sterne to the Earl of Rutland, at Nottingham.

1587 [-8], Jan. 26. Mansfield.—I must ride to London before the end of term, and I would like to know if there is any end of the controversies between me and John Revell; so that if no end be arranged I may proceed in law to recover what is my own and to take order for my safety.

Margaret, Countess of Cumberland to the Earl of Rutland.

1587 [-8], Jan. 26. Chelsea.—The Queen has appointed me to search for the accusations had against the Scots, before your brother in his embassy to Scotland and my Lord Bothwell, for the slaying of my lord my brother. I understand that your brother had the same, so I beg you to send them to me. The Queen spoke graciously of you the other day. She asked for my Lady Bridget and remembers her promise. She wishes for agreement between your sister[in-law] and you. *Signed.*

Michael Purefey to the Earl of Rutland.

1587 [-8], Jan. 29.—The Earl of Leicester thanks you for the evidences you sent him and so does my lady Bedford for the papers you sent her. I have seen the Dowager Countess who asked me when your counsel and hers would meet.

Robert Markham to Sir George Chaworth.

1587 [-8], Jan. 29. Cottam.—When Lord Sussex was appointed to enter Scotland he was accompanied by 50 or 60 men of this shire all pikes and callivers, under Sir Jerome Bowes. As no defence was made against them the armour was brought back by the soldiers to Newcastle and left in the Queen's armoury to be delivered to our country's use on paying for the keeping, as Sir Robert Constable well knows. If by my Lord's means we could recover them to the relief of the county, there is much saved and a few lives well spent.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners and Roger Columbell of Derby.

1587 [-8], Jan. 29. Sheffield.—Order to search for all seminarists and other papist recusants resident in or lurking in the houses of any persons ill-affected in religion, in the hundred of the High Peak, and to

apprehend and take charge of the same. Also immediately to apprehend John Fitzherbert of Padley, gentleman, Richard Fenton of Northlyes, one Cock, and Browne of Harwood Grange, gentleman, and commit them as the Queen's prisoners with the warrants which are enclosed. Fitzherbert to be committed to John Walton of Derby, preacher, and Fenton to Thomas Knyveton of Mercaston Esq. and Cock and Browne to the gaol of Derby by mittimus. *Signed. Signet.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to [John] Walton of Derby.

1587 [-8], Jan. 29. Sheffield.—Order to take the custody of the body of John Fitzherbert of Padley a recusant, and to keep him safely as the Queen's prisoner at the prisoner's own cost, until further order. *Signed.*

Sir George Chaworth to the Earl of Rutland.

1587 [-8], Jan. 30. Wyverton.—May it please you upon consideration of my cousin Markham's letter to write to the Earl of Huntington and also to Sir Robert [Constable].

John Harper to the Earl of Rutland.

1587 [-8], Jan. 30.—Sir Anthony Thorold has sent no application to the Lord Treasurer by which he and my Lady might be joint petitioners for the ward, nor any answer testifying his dislike of your motion. He says he has advertised you of his meaning. And as this does not tend to so peaceable an end as my Lady and her friends have desired, I have presumed to inform you of it, craving to know how Sir Anthony is disposed.

Sir Edward Fitton to [Thomas] Screven.

1587 [-8], Jan. 31. From my lodgings.—I am sorry, as one who wishes well both to the Earl and the Countess, that the matter has fallen out so ill. *Copy certified by Michael Purefoy.*

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1587 [-8], January. The Savoy.—I see my Lady has acquainted you with my letter touching your daughter the Lady Bridget. The Countess of Bedford spoke much to me of her great care and willingness to do her best endeavour for the education of the young lady, but what you determined therein in London and at Peterborough I know not. I am glad you take care for the payment of your brother's debts. I hear also that your government is honourable and peaceable.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners and Roger Columbell.

1587 [-8], Feb. 4. Whitley.—No protection can be allowed, the matter having been determined by the absolute letters of the Council. I cannot grant to these who have been arrested more liberty than my warrant yields to them; nor can I respect Brown's coming to church through fear of punishment. *Signed.*

Roger, Lord Roos to his mother, the Countess of Rutland, at Nottingham.

1587]-8], Feb. 4. Queen's College, Cambridge.—"I beseche you to pardon my not writinge to you since my cominge from you. The verie

cause that chiefely staied me heretofore doth make me also partly unwillinge to write now, namely my ill-inditing and my worse writing; but I trust my boldnesse will seme a lesse fault then my silence, but I pray your good Ladyship to think well of both. I thanke God I have my health verie well, and as for other wants, I thanke my Lord and you, they are well supplied."

PHILIP CONSTABLE to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1587 [-8], Feb. 7. West Rasen.—On business with the Countess [Dowager] of Rutland.

SIR FRANCIS WALSYNGHAM to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1587 [-8], Feb. 15. London.—I am sorry I could not prevail on the Lords of the Council to grant your two requests. The one for abating the number of 400 footmen and the other that the 24 lances might be levied on the clergy. They would have gladly gratified you if they had not feared that it would be an evil precedent. *Signed.*

ROGER MANNERS to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1587 [-8], Feb. 15. The Savoy.—"My Lady of Rutland myndeth to put me from my close at Waltonstow [Walthamstow ?] and hath sent me word she must make her best commoditie thereof. This goeth hard with me and my horses. Another accident, ther is a great quarrell betwixt to Nottinghamshire gentlemen which I think will revive a faction in the shire. I trust your lordship is wise enuff how to dele in these eases. You ar the hed, to be a juge over them and therfor no partie. To kepe peace and to punishe them that breke it. Thes to champions ar Mr. Griffin Markam and Mr. Percivall Willowgbie. The quarrell, as I am informed, was first began by Mr. Willowgbie for that he, meeting Mr. Markam in the street, shouldered him into the kenill, and, as it was told to Markam, vanted therof afterwardes in Warwickshire. Markam heropon afterwardes met him and strake him with his fist. Willowgbie layd for him in the strete, sett opon him, and althowgh Markam defended himself very valyantly as Howson my servant told me whoe sawe it, yet being many mor in number as three opon hym, at the last hurt him with a thrust in the arme. Heropon what will fall out I know not; but if it fall to banding in the contrye, your lordship by your autorite woll eyther take up the matter or at lest see the peace be kept and dele upryghtly in justice."

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his brother[in-law], JOHN MANNERS.

1587 [-8], Feb. 15. Whitley.—I am better in health and am determined to move to Sheffield Castle next week. When Mr. Knyveton goes to London, you must commit Fenton to some other gentleman of like quality, but not before, lest his speech of travel to find health turn to a forged excuse. I see the service in Derbyshire is but slenderly performed; I wish every one would do their duty. You must reform any disorders that fall out in your neighbourhood. When I find any elsewhere, they shall hear of me. We must bind certain persons from lodging or relieving recusants who still increase. I sent to search a place upon suspicion and found the chalice but the priest was fled.

The EARL OF LEICESTER to his "son," the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1587 [-8], Feb. 26.—I am distressed to hear of your danger by sickness. I send one presently to you who is an excellent man for your disease.

THOMAS SCREVEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1587 [-8], Feb. 26. London.—No one can be more grieved than I am, at your Lordship's sickness and danger. I have seen the Lord Steward who sorrows at your extremity and promises not only to obtain the lease of the land for my young lord but also to protect him and all yours with as much care as if they were his own. In the office of Sherwood and Nottingham Castle, he will move the Queen to grant them to Sir Thomas Manners during Lord Roos's minority. If there is anything else you want, he will carefully accomplish it. It is not fit I should trouble you with such things in this grave time of sickness but thus much I am told to write, that I have informed the Lord Treasurer of your state and required a stay against the Countess Dowager's proceedings in the office, for which she now urges importunately to have a commission into London.

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The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his brother[-in-law], JOHN MANNERS.

1587 [-8], Feb. 28. Sheffield Castle.—Enclosing a copy of a supplication signed by Robert Tailor, Henry Tailor, Thomas Tailor and Edward Tailor dated February 27 1587 [-8], concerning their late father's lands which had been conveyed by him by deed to his second son and which were claimed by his eldest son. *Signed.*

The EARL OF LEICESTER and LORD BURGHLEY to MR. JUSTICE RODES, JOHN MANNERS, SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH and others the executors of the last Earl of Rutland.

1587 [-8], March 2. The Court at Greenwich.—Mr. Roger Manners has shown us a copy of the will of the late Earl of Rutland. We were most heartily grieved for the loss of so toward a nobleman for the service of God, the Queen and the country. Upon motion made to us, the supervisors of the will, by Mr. Roger Manners for our advice concerning the funeral, we think first that it is convenient that the young Earl be sent for from Cambridge with some small company who should be in some coach. The funeral should be hastened so as to abridge the charge of the household. The number of the mourners not to be more than shall be requisite for the assistance of the corpse and the carrying of the standard and other achievements of honour. "Blackes" should be provided for the widow, her sons and daughters and also for the gentlemen and yeomen that are ordinarily in the house, but there should be no charge for the retainers. As many poor men should also be clothed as the number of his years. "The rest of the charges would be husbanded by corresponding with the heraldes." We think that a view should be had of his stock of cattle, wool, corn and plate and other household things, and that some part of the same should be sold to defray the necessary charges of the funeral. To the intent that all superfluous charges should be spared, considering the mean estate of the late Earl and that he had not had one year's profits of the land, we have told Mr. Manners that there is to be no charge of black for us or our servants. *Signed,*

ROGER, EARL OF RUTLAND to his mother, the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1587 [-8], March 4. Queen's College, Cambridge.—"I commend myself unto you and to my brethren and sisters, desireing God to send you and us all his comforte in this our greate heavinesse, wherewith he doth afflicte us. I thanke God I am otherwise in perfecte health, and dailie doe beseche almightie God to preserve your good Ladyship in the like healthe and welfare, in whome is now myne only staye. And therefore good madame now more and more—if it be possible—increase your carefull love and lovinge care for me. I trust in God that you shall ever—while I my life doth laste—finde me your most obediente dutifull and thankefull sonne."

Postscript.—"Good madame have me in remembraunce for some linnen."

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his brother[-in-law], JOHN MANNERS, Deputy Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1587 [-8], March 10. Sheffield Castle.—Now that the infection has ceased in Chesterfield the trained men and their furniture must be put in readiness in Scarsdale. The men of Scarsdale and of the other hundreds must be viewed as soon as convenient after Easter. *Signed.*

JOHN, EARL OF RUTLAND.

1587 [-8], March.—A list of blacks sent from London for the funeral, namely 5 pieces for the poor containing 108 yards at 6 shillings a yard; six pieces containing 183 yards and a half at 8 shillings a yard; one piece containing 31 yards at 10 shillings a yard; one piece containing 24 yards for my lady and the young Earl at 20 shillings the yard; one piece for my Lady Bridget containing 8 yards at 24 shillings the yard; nine pieces and one remnant containing 299 yards at 12 shillings a yard; one piece and one remnant containing 36 yards at 13 shillings and four pence the yard. Several sorts, seven; remnants, two yards and a half.

1587 [-8], March 10.—"Blacks" required for the funeral.

Imprimis, For the young Earl 12 yards, and furniture for his spare horse, 6 yards. Item for eleven knights, Mr. John Manners, Mr. Roger Manners, Sir Thomas Manners, Mr. Justice Rodes, Sir Thomas Stanhope, Sir George Chaworth, Sir Robert Constable, Sir Francis Willoughby, Sir Anthony Turrall [Thorold], Sir Anthony Sturley, Sir William Holles, each one, 5 yards; item for the horse and 2 men of each knight, altogether 33 yards. Item for 6 esquires, Robert Markham, John Markham, Henry Pierpont, John Byron, Bartle Armyn, George Villars, each one 5 yards; item each of them for his man and horse 9 yards altogether. Item for the gentlemen retainers namely John Jones, John Sturley, John Russell, Robert Dartnall, John Kerchenor, Samuel Mason, George Fitzwilliam, Pilkinton, Jere Heynstey, Thomas Sturton, William Scygraves, John Thorney junior, Mr. Colly, Woodford, Michel senior and John Tode, cloaks at three and a half yards each: Item for the gentlemen in ordinary, namely Mr. Bercy, Mr. Constable, Mr. Purefrey, Mr. Boston, Mr. Broxholme, Mr. Thorall, Mr. Belloe, Mr. Screven, Mr. Joye, Mr. Turner and Mr. Newark, for the first 5 a gown of 5 yards each, the others a cloak of 3 and a half yards each; item each of them a man, altogether 15 yards. Item for the gentlemen in ordinary, Francis Revell, John Revell, Francis Hall, Alexander Tyndall, Charles Ogle, Mr. Calthrop, George Sanford, John

Ellvys, Henry Brewer, Michell, Mr. Symons, Thomas Fairebarne and Francis Ogle each a cloak of three and a half yards, allowing some cloaks over to supply wants. Item for Mr. Staunton, Mr. Fleminge, Mr. Jegon, Mr. Wood, Mr. Bacon and Mr. Hoskyns each a gown of 5 yards. Item for 60 yeomen ordinary and extraordinary a coat of a yard and a half. Item for 36 poor men each of them a gown of 3 yards. Item 4 yards for the hearse. Item baize to be hired for the hall, great chamber, church &c. Item for the Countess of Rutland 12 yards, for Lady Bridget 8 yards, for the two little ladies two yards each, and the three young gentlemen, each one a cloak of a yard and a half. Item for each of the gentlemen, hose and doublet of black bombazine. Item for the five gentlewomen of the Countess and of Lady Bridget each a gown of 4 yards. Item for six chamber and laundry maids, each one, three yards. Item 100*l.* for the heralds fees, wherein is included the velvet hearse and pinnacles, their gowns, furniture, and charges for coming down. Item for the ladies or gentlewomen to accompany the Countess, namely Lady Manners, Lady Chaworth, and Mistress Sydenham, each 5 yards.

"Remembrances for thinges necessary perteyninge to the funerall."

Imprimis, whether the funeral be at Belvoir or Bottesford. Item, the day of the funeral and who shall preach the sermon. Item to appoint persons to take charge of all the necessary things, such as linen, pewter etc. Item for discharging servants and paying their quarters wages, which is no small matter. Item to write to the supervisors to know what they will do with the Earl after the funeral and who is to attend the young Earl to Belvoir. Item to know whether the executors will undertake the will and whoever refuses to enter into a bond not to meddle afterwards. Item, that every executor who accepts the office to enter into a bond to be accountable for the moneys; the countess to find sureties as well, as she has no estate beyond her life.

Mr. Justice Rodes to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1587 [-8], March 10. Woodthorpe.—Declining the executorship of the late Earl's will.

Thomas Screven to Roger Manners, Esquire of Her Majesty's person, at Uffington.

1587 [-8], March 18. London.—I have provided black for the funeral, which is the best I could get at the rate set down, which was very mean, meaner than has been at any funeral for many years. One of the heralds will be at Bottesford on Thursday before the funeral to prepare the hearse, and Mr. Garter will be at Belvoir on Saturday. I delivered your general letter to the Lord Steward, as the Lord Treasurer had gone to Theobalds to mourn his mother, and then rode with it to Theobalds to show it to the Lord Treasurer. They have deferred answering the special point as to the bestowal of the person of the young Earl after the funeral until they have met at Court to move her Majesty in the matter. The Lord Treasurer said that unless her Majesty give some direction before the funeral the young Earl might remain in those parts for some little while until her pleasure be known.

The Earl of Rutland to his mother, the Countess of Rutland.

1587 [-8], March 19. Queen's College, Cambridge.—I am longing to see you and desirous to hear of your health.

Sir George Chaworth to John Manners, at Elston, in Leicestershire.

1587 [-8], March 25. Nottingham.—To arrange a meeting at Belvoir to settle about the late Earl's funeral.

George Constable to the Countess of Rutland, at Nottingham.

1588, March 25. Belvoir.—Concerning the mourning.

Ralph Crawthorne to the Countess of Rutland.

1588, March 26.—To ask for the fulfilment of a promise made by the late Earl to Cuthbert Sydes.

Sir George Chaworth and John Manners to the Countess of Rutland, at Nottingham.

1588, March 27. Belvoir.—We cannot now inform you of the particulars of our doings, but we have taken as strait a course as possible seeing that households must be kept up in three places. We have no doubt you will conform to the regulations sent down to us by the Lords the supervisors. *Signed.*

George Constable to his cousin, John Manners, at Uffington.

1588, March 28. Belvoir.—I send the cloth for Mr. Roger Manners and his and your men, for Mr. Charles Manners, [Marma]duke Constable, Mr. Staunton, Mr. Jegon, and Mr. Boston.

George Constable to the Countess of Rutland, at Nottingham.

1588, March 28. Belvoir.—Concerning the funeral.

John Manners, Roger Manners, and Sir George Chaworth to the Countess of Rutland.

1588, March 28. Uffington.—We are appointed to bring my Lord your son to Belvoir on Saturday, there to tarry till the funeral be done. We wish to know whether you accept the executorship of the Earl's will. *Signed.*

Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland to her uncles, John Manners and Roger Manners, and her cousin Sir George Chaworth.

1588, March 29. Nottingham.—Before I decide whether I will accept the executorship of my late husband's will, I would know which of you will join with me as executor. *Signed.*

Funeral of the Earl of Rutland.

[1588, March ?]—Chief mourners: Roger, Earl of Rutland, John Manners, Roger Manners, Sir Thomas Manners, Sir Anthony Sturley, Sir Thomas Stanhope, Sir Francis Willoughby, Sir George Chaworth, Sir Robert Constable, Mr. Justice Rodes, Sir Anthony Turrall [Thorold].

Assistants for the corpse: Henry Pierpoint, Robert Markham, Thomas Markham, Edward Stanhope, John Sydenham, Esquires.

For the banners and bannerets: John Markham, Bartholomew Arnym, Anthus Digby, Everard Digby, John Byron, and George Manners, esquires, and John Thorney.

Comers with the Earl not before set down: Charles Manners and [Marma]duke Constable.

Mr. Stanton, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Jegon, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Hoskyns, Mr. Wood, Mr. Constable, Mr. Broxholme, Mr. Purefey, Mr. Boston, Mr. Wyld, and Mr. Henry Constable.

For Mr. John Manners, Mr. Roger Manners, and Sir George Chaworth, each three men.

[John Manners and Sir George Chaworth ?]

1588, March 31. [Belvoir.]—A note of their desire to be relieved from the executorship of the will of the late Earl, accompanied with an expression of their readiness to undertake the office if the other executors decline and if the supervisors wish them to accept it. *Draft. In John Manners's handwriting.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1588, April 2. Greenwich.—In consequence of the continuance of the King of Spain's preparations, which are thought to be intended towards these parts, the Queen desires to know the state of the forces of the whole realm. All defects mentioned in the former certificates must be amended. You must have the men in readiness who are appointed to be sent into Ireland, so that upon occasion they may be speedily sent thither. *Copy.*

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] to the Earl of Leicester and Lord Burghley.

1588, April 3. Nottingham.—My uncle Mr. Roger Manners and my brother Mr. Justice Rodes are unwilling to accept the executorship and I who am a weak and sickly woman, am unable to manage an affair of that importance. I have begged my uncle Mr. John Manners and my cousin Sir George Chaworth to undertake it, but I fear they will not unless you move them to do so. I should be glad to know your pleasure where my son is to remain, as my house has been lately infected with the small pox. *Four copies, one of them, which varies somewhat from the other, being in the hand of Roger Manners.*

Sir George Chaworth to [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland, at Nottingham.

1588, April 5. Nottingham Castle.—If it be in the executors disposition, I ask you to continue my cousin in the offices of steward of Mansfield and Oswelbeck.

Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland to Thomas Screven.

1588, April 8. Winkburne.—I gladly accept your service and what ever offer my uncle, Mr. Boston and Turner have made you, I will confirm. *Copy. Annexed are two drafts, one concerning an annuity payable to Sir Thomas Manners.*

F. Charlton to his sister [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland.

1588, April 10. Apley.—To enquire whether the Queen had yet granted the wardship of the body and lands of the young Earl.

Thomas Screven to [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland.

1588, April 11. London.—The Lord Treasurer is still ill so that he and the Lord Steward cannot meet in order to move Her Majesty in the matter of the wardship of the young Earl.

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] to her uncle, Roger Manners.

1588, April 12. Nottingham.—On business. *Copy.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Derby and Stafford.

1588, April 12. The Court at Greenwich.—We understand that in the counties under your lieutenancy there is not sufficient store of armour for the thorough furnishing of the trained bands and others. Two years since, certain justices of the peace were ordered to disarm all recusants and to keep their armour in safety. In these doubtful times it is thought meet that all such sequestered armour be sold to those who are unfurnished, and also that all armour still pertaining to any recusant be converted to the arming of her Majesty's true and well-affected subjects. The money made by the sale of the armour is to be given to the owners. *Six signatures.*

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] to Thomas Screven.

1588, April 15. Nottingham.—On business. *Copy.*

Lancelot Turner to [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland.

1588, April 16. Belvoir.—I hear from Mr. Boston that your uncles dislike your course and they threaten that if anything be done that is not according to the intent of the will, they will call not only yourself but the very officers to account. Do not however be dismayed, your uncle is an old experimented courtier, and is endeavouring to make you weary of the executorship.

The Same to the Same.

Same date and place.—On the same business.

John Manners to [Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland].

1588, April 19. Haddon.—To ask for a horse and saddle.

Sir George Chaworth to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1588, April 19. Wyverton.—I have done my best to procure you some money to be paid in London, but I could not do it, as most of the drovers who were likeliest to have served you had already gone to London.

[Lord Burghley to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.]

1588, April 27. Westminster.—Though I have had no acquaintance with you yet my love for the house in which you are matched moves me

to have respect, in anything meet for my calling, to pleasure you and yours. I could have wished that some other of your husband's uncles, named his executors, had joined with you; but I do not know why they have left or been excluded, so I must assent to your acceptance, offering you my help and assistance. For the young Earl, I think he should return to Cambridge, where I hear he has an honest and discreet tutor, and I beg that he may remain there till the Queen notifies her further pleasure. I will undertake that all reasonable charges be paid for his tutor and his diet and the number of persons that shall be necessary to attend upon him, as of one to learn and follow his book or any other good qualities. I beg that some one may repair to me for following his causes at law. *Copy.*

LANCELOT TURNER to [ELIZABETH] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1588, April 29. Belvoir.—On business.

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY to [JOHN MANNERS ?] and THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE [in DERBYSHIRE].

1588, April 30. S[heffield].—I have received letters from the Lords of the Council concerning the disarming of recusants for the purpose of furnishing others who are well affected to the Queen. I beg you to see that this direction is carried out in the county of Derby, and also that a number of able persons—over and above the trained bands and those appointed for Ireland—be selected and prepared in case they may be required. *Signed.*

LANCELOT TURNER to [ELIZABETH] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588, May 3. London. At Mr. Hewes' near Ivy Bridge.—Concerning the affairs of the late Earl and the wardship of the young Earl.

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date. From his lodgings in the Strand.—Concerning a horse called Gray Smithfield given by Lady Roos to Mr. Lasenby.

The SAME to the SAME.

1588, May 5. His Lodgings near Ivy Bridge.—If your jewels had been here they might have been sold with advantage, on account of the advancement of some persons to the Order on St. George's Day, who must be furnished with such "implements." Mr. Manners begs you only to reserve the George with the diamond sword, but not the collar belonging it, for that is the only George, and is the monument of the house. My Lord of Cumberland enquired most kindly for you lately.

The SAME to the SAME.

1588, May 7. London.—We have sold the plate we brought up for 247*l.* We have reserved at Ivy Bridge the following plate for you, namely, a basin and ewer, a plain salt and a cover, six silver spoons, two great dishes, two lesser dishes, and two saucers. I let your uncle have the two skinkers and four bowls as I did not think it would be wise to deny him. The things here which you direct to have reserved amount to 110*l.*, and what remain to be sold to about 200*l.*, besides

books which are of small value, being on law. Mr. Roger Manners has asked for the books, which have most of them marginal notes by Earl Edward, which he did not wish any one but himself to read. I have heard of the death of Mr. Wood and that the presentation is in your gift. I understand from Mr. Roger Manners that Mr. Stanton is anxious for the living but I told him of your good liking for Mr. Jegon on account of his care for the Earl. Your uncle spoke with the Queen on Sunday concerning the coming up of Lady Bridget to Lady Bedford. She asked how she did and if her sickness had left her. Your uncle took very kindly your offer of your house but he dislikes housekeeping and therefore refuses it.

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] to Roger Manners.

1583, May 8. Winkburne.—Mr. Wood my late husband's chaplain and parson of Redmill is dead. I understand that if I do not present, the Lord Chancellor will do so; I have therefore bestowed the benefice on Mr. Jegon, my son's tutor. *Copy.*

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] to Lord [Burghley], Lord Treasurer.

1588, May 8. Winkburne.—I have received your letter wherein I find testimony of many honourable favours shown to this house now so shaken. You write that you could have wished that some of my husband's uncles should have joined with me in execution of his will. I wished the same myself. I cannot tell you why they left. As to your advice concerning my son's going again to Cambridge, I mean to return him with what speed I may, with such number as then remained with him. My husband allowed him his tutor, one man and a boy; and now, if it please you, one other who was thought very fit by my uncles, a gentleman who had served my Lord of Rutland and my husband for a long time as gentleman usher. My husband set down 20*l.* to his tutor for his tuition, 10*l.* for the diet of his man, and 5*l.* for his boy. For other things there was never any certain allowance, and therefore I refer both the number and the charge to your good consideration. I also make bold to put you in mind of the lease of the lands which I pray you to grant me to help me in my own estate and to discharge the debts of the two late Earls. I have resolved to employ Mr. Boston as my auditor and my servant, Thomas Screven, to follow all the causes in general. *Two copies, one of them abridged.*

Robert Boston to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1588, May 10. London.—I looked for the jewels, which, if they had been sent up, might have saved 40*l.* For at this St. George's feast three knights were elected of the Order, namely Lord Essex, Lord Ormond and the Lord Chancellor, who would willingly have bought them or most of them.

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] to Sir Anthony Thorold.

1588, May 10. Winkburne.—I pray you to tell your son to send me the horse which he took away from Belvoir, claiming it as a fee due for that he was gentleman of the horse to my Lord. It is well known to you and me that he was gentleman usher, and if he had been gentleman of the horse, there is no such fee incident to that office. He has dealt hardly with me for I hear he has given away nine saddles which belonged to my Lord. *Copy.*

Sir Anthony Thorold to [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland.

1588, May 10. Marston.—An answer to the preceding letter explaining and justifying his son's conduct.

Michael Purefey to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1588, May 11. The Inner Temple.—On business.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners, Deputy-Lieutenant, Sir Thomas Cockayne, Francis Leek, Godfrey Foljambe, Thomas Greesley, Francis Curzon, John Harper, Thomas Knyveton, James Abney, and Francis Cockayne, justices of the peace in Derbyshire.

1588, May 16. Sheffield.—Two hundred men are to be armed at private charges in addition to the four hundred trained men, viz., 80 with callivers, 20 with muskets, 50 with corslets and pikes, 30 with corslets and halberds, and 20 archers. Sixty pioneers are also to be selected. *Signed.*

Margaret Kynaston to her sister, [Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] at Winkburne.

1588, May 18. Otley.—I wished to see you sooner, but I cannot leave my sister Baker till she be delivered, which will be about Midsummer.

Thomas Colthurst to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1588, May 22. York.—On business, and relating to certain domestic troubles at Helmsley.

John Jegon to [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1588, May 27.—Concerning the young Earl at Cambridge. *Signet.*

Sir Thomas Danby to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1588, May 30. Southcave.—Concerning the wardship of his grandson [Thomas ?] Danby which had been assigned to him by Edward Earl of Rutland.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[-in-law], John Manners.

1588, May 31. Sheffield.—I hope your journey to London will be prosperous and your return speedy. I wish that by your means some provision of armour and weapons should be made for those who want them. *Signed.*

Sir George Chaworth to [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland.

1588, May 31. Wyverton.—On business. *Signed.*

John Manners to [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1588, June 1. Elston (Ailston).—I had intended to come to Winkburne to see you but have been troubled with a cold. I propose to ride to London next week on business of my own.

Lancelot Turner to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1588, June 7. Newark.—One of the drapers of York to whom you owe money for the mourning, is here asking for his money.

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] to the Countess of Bedford.

1588, June 9. Winkburne.—Now that my daughter has recovered I commend her to you and resign all the power which I have over her. I beg you will form her in such course both for education and maintenance as you may think fit, remembering the small stipend allotted to her by my Lord; which, though it is very scanty for one in her place, yet for the good of my daughter I will do all I can, which you may think fit. I shall be greatly deceived in her if she do not discharge the part of all dutifulness to you. Her education has been barren hitherto, nor has she attained to anything except to play a little on the lute, which now, by her late discontinuance, she has almost forgotten. She is without a woman, as I could not find a fitting one, so I rely on you to make that provision for her; in the meantime my woman may remain with her. I have committed to my daughter her whole year's annuity, the employment whereof I commit to your direction. *Copy.*

John Jegon to [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1588, June 17. Queen's College [Cambridge].—Your son is in good health. The bedding and furniture has arrived by the Newark carrier.

Roger, Earl of Rutland to his mother [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1588, June 17. Queen's College [Cambridge].—A letter of thanks.

The Same to the Same, at Winkburne.

1588, June 24. Queen's College.—I received by this bearer a loving letter from my uncle Roger. *Signet.*

The Earl of Leicester to William Glasier, Deputy Chamberlain of the County Palatine of Chester.

1588, June 24. Greenwich.—Concerning the tithe corn of the parsonage of Frodsham, which is to be thrashed out and sold by order of Mr. Aston and Mr. Savage, two gentlemen of the county of Chester, and the money to be retained in their hands. *Copy.*

Lancelot Turner to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1588, June 27. York.—Touching your request for the hose set with bugles, I am ready to return them to you as they are, cut asunder in London, and ready to be made fit for my wearing. I think the hose suitable for the doublet were given by me to Calthrop. They were certainly the richest I think you could have at his hands. There is a citation out against all the kinsfolk of the two Earls by the spiritual court at York to appear by proctor for the proving of the wills, which

must be proved here, as they both died possessed of property in this province. You cannot claim any interest until the bishop has granted you letters of administration, for which you must sue in form of law, or else you will be excommunicated. I could sell the salivers with flax and touch box at 30 shillings, and the corslets, such as be good and thoroughly furnished, at 50 shillings.

SIR GEORGE SAVILE to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1588, July 1. Templehurst.—I hope to bring my wife to see you shortly, after her meeting with the Dowager Lady Talbot at Sheffield.

LANCELOT TURNER to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588, July 3. York.—On business.

ROGER, EARL OF RUTLAND to his mother [ELIZABETH] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1588, July 3. Queen's College, Cambridge.—The venison was very fat and good. I thank you, and acknowledge John Revell's pains. *Signet.*

LANCELOT TURNER to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1588, July 5 [York].—The Lord Lieutenant desires to have the two armours and the horse, and he has asked me to write and beg you to have them sent to York that he may make trial of the armour, to see if it will serve his body, and also that he may look at the horse. He would have written himself, but is in extreme pain with the tooth-ache. I think Mr. Villars has one of the armours which his Lordship desires, so that if you wish to satisfy him you must call for that armour. Whoever brings the armour must not forget any of the furniture either for man or horse, such as pistols, saddles, caparison, &c. I have ordered some hats for the young gentlemen; they are not so good as they should be, but the best that this town will afford at this time.

The SAME to the SAME.

1588, July 9. York.—On business.

The SAME to the SAME.

1588, July 16. York.—The Lord Lieutenant accepts both the armours. Mr. Piers Stanley had instructed him of the price of all the good armour, so I did not try to obtain a higher. The horse he altogether misliked. Lady Katherine Constable requests me to let you know that she gave certain deer to Earl Edward on condition of having some allowance of deer out of the park at Helmsley at her need, which he promised to do. She now prays you to perform that promise. Lord Wharton also asks for a buck from Helmsley, and offers you a like favour at Henley.

THOMAS FAIREBARNE to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588, July 15.—On business.

H. Earl of Huntingdon to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1588, July 16. York.—I will keep the armour and pay the price your Ladyship asks for it. The horse I do not so well like and as I perceive by Lance Turner that others are willing to give your price, I return him to you.

Sir George Chaworth to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1588, July 19. Nottingham.—On business.

The Same to the Same.

1588, July 22. Wyverton.—To introduce Mr. Bevercotes. *Signed.*

Richard Cogrom to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl Marshall of England.

[1588, July.]—"The Reporte of Richard Cogrom, Inglishman, who is taken in Spayne for a Dutchman, and is servant to Rodirigo Mchs (*sic*) merchant, inhabitant of Cyvile who came from thence the last of June 1588."

"This reporter saith that his above named master hath weekely advertisementes from the Court of Spayne by reason of some dealinge he contynually hath there and seldom anythinge passeth but his frendes of speciall creditt in Courte do advyse him thereof.

"First he declareth that about the syxeth of January his master had sent unto him the copy of a sedulla which the Kinge had sent by the advyce of the Councell of his warrs to all porte townes, comandinge his Corygedors to give libertie to Hollanders and Zelanders of fre traffique, wherein also he chargeth them to se to be fullfilled his Comyssion sent them in October as conserning the release of Englishmen and their goodes, as appeareth by the copy of the same sedulla delyvered by this reporter to Sir Frauncis Walsyngham.

"As also aboute that tyme his master was advertised from the Court of certen noblemen and Comyssioners sent furth of England which they reported came to the Prince of Parma to begge a peace, and so throughout Spayn was it given furth, which anymated their souldiers with more willingness to goe forwardes in this fleet.

"Allso it was given furth from the Courte of Spayne in pollecye that Sir Frauncis Drake was dead, the better to anymate their souldiers and marryners, agaynst whom they hould opinion is ympossible by mans power to preveill.

"Lastly this reporter saith that after the fleét was departed the Kynge callinge his Counsell together made relation unto them with griefe what a desperate enterprise they had taken in hand and inforced uppon him, useinge theis speches, viz., My Lordes now you have had your willes altogether agaynst my likinge, which I feare will bred a confusion to me and my State. You knowe not the people and contrey as I doe, to be invyncible, unles that as you have perswaded me, you fynde great store of frendes there and that of the nobility and persons in auethority. Knowe you this, that if this fleet speed not well it is not only like to be the lose of my Indies but also the hazardinge of theis my kingdomes. Wherin the Councell flatteringe themselves answered him of victory.

This reporter was he that discovered the Duke of Parma his fleboat and the treasure hidd in the salt, and desiered that this his reporte

maye be kept secrete because he is to goe agayn into Spayne and will doe the best service he cane in the behalfe of this Realme his natyve contreye.

This partie saith he can shew the meanes to get one of the Islandes of Canarye called the Palma.

Allso he sath he hath a booke estemed of great importance not to be browght or had nor allowed to be prynted, settinge downe the course of Brasile, Gaynea and the Portingales Indies which he hath brought to present unto the Right Honorable Sir Frauncis Walsingham." *Copy.*

Robert Cecil to ——— Manners.

1588, July 25. The Court.—"On Sundaye at one of the clocke in the morninge, the flecte of the King of Spayne—beinge 160 in number—tall shipps and strongly furnished, were discovered by a little penyse of my Lord Admyrall to be at Falwoorth. Wherupon our fleet beinge imbayed in Plymouthe haven, by good fortune gott forthe of the harbour and put forthe into sea by six of the clocke that morning. Within thre howers after, the Sp[an]y[sh] fleet cam close to the Reymes Hed, saled by the haven of Plumworth thinkinge to have suppressed ours their, and so to have burned theim and come downe into the narrowe seas to have taken in their forces at Dunkirke and Sluges [Sluys], whose flatt botham botes and other shippinge their fleet would sufficientlie have wrested into the Temes mouthe, as now is confessed by some Spaynierdes that are taken, and as is evident by their procedinges since our shipps overtooke them. With whome by no meanes they were desirous to fight, but kepinge theimselves close in a plumpe together, still doe fall downe the coast towardes the seas here betwixt Dover and Calles. My Lord Admyrall hathe the winde of theim, and keepes it, havinge written hither that he thinks not safe to feight with theim till he hathe brought theim and lodged theim into theis seas whither their course is, and where my Lord Henry Semor shall be redie to joyne with him, and the shipps of Flushinge and townes of Holland, shall lye towardes Dunkirk, to keepe in the forces their. My Lord Admirall is in number 120 sayle, and on Munday morning kept course with theim almost as farr as Pourthmouthe, still shooting at theim afar of, and they still keepe on their course and doo little aunswer him againe. Whereby it appears, as after you shall perceive, that their mynd is not to fight untill the forces of the Lowe Countries be joyned unto theim. Yt hathe pleased God yet to give us the first signe of victory. On Mundaye morninge the Vice-Admirall of all the fleet beinge on the fowre gallases and with her a great hargusy (argosy), could not saile so fast as the rest of the fleete. Wherupon Sir Frances Drake mad aheade towardes her, and hathe taken the Vice-Admirall and his gallis, and hathe sunke the hargusy. This price (prize) is brought into Weemouthe, wherin ther are 400 men, and of those 100 gentelmen. The cheef man's name is Don Petro de Lulaghe. They shall be sent up hither shortlie, and this is all that yet hathe happened, for which good beginninge Godes name be praysed.

"The Court comes on Munday to London. My Lord of Lecester is gone downe to Margat with xij thowsand men, to impeache their landinge. This night we shall heare from my Lord Admirall, I hope. But for any hott fight their is not like to be any till they be come so lowe as betwene Dunkerke and Marget, to which coast I meane to ryde and see yf in any rivall (on my arrival ?) wee can goe forthe a little waye into the sey without daunger, as many gentlemen did upon the westerne coast, and daylie letters comes from my Lord Admirall

to the Councell, by reason that he keeps betwene our coast and theim."

Postscript.—"It is comfort to see how great magnanimytie her Majestie showes, who is not a whit dismayed herwith, as I hope in God she shall have no cause, seinge they missed fyeringe of our shipps and that they cannot take us sodenly, but their fleet is of no small strengthe." *Copy.*

The Spanish Armada.

[1588, July 28 ?]—"A breife declaraton of the proseedinge of the ii fleetes synce the arivale of the Spaynish fleet in the narrowe seas. Uppon Frydaye the xixth of July parte of that Spaynishe fleet to the nomber of fyftie saile was discovered about the Iland of Sillie huferinge in the wynd as it semed to attend the rest of the fleet, and the next day at thre of the clocke in the afternoone the Lord Admyrall gott furth of Plumhorth with our navy, the wynd beinge at South west, and through the great traveill of our men they mett (not ?) unlly clered the charborowgh but also came in sight with them. And on the Sondaye aboute neyne of the clocke in the mornynge, recovered the wynd of the hole fleete, which beinge then thorowly discryed was found to consist of one hundreth and twentye saile at the leaste. At the same instant the Lord Admyrall gave them fight within the vew of Plemworth from wence were contynually sent supplies of men and other provysion till they were past that coast. This fight contynued till one of the clocke that daye, wherby the enymye was made to beare rownd with some of his shippes to supplye their lackes. The same day by an accident of fyer hapened in one of their great shippes many of their men were blown up with powder and the rest compelled to leave the said shippe which was taken up by our men and sent by the Lord Admyrall to the west partes.

"Uppon Mondaye the xxijth, one of their cheif gallyeons was espyed to have spent her mayne mast and broken her bore spryte so as through that distress she was taken by Sir Frauncis Drake and others—the cheif in her was Don Petro de Vallez (Valdez) with 450 men whereof many gentlemen.

"On Tewsdaye the xxiij the Lord Admyrall chaseinge the enymie who had then gotten the wynd and with that advantage semed more desierous then before to abid our forces, fell in sight with them over agaynst St. Allboumes, about five of the clocke in the mornynge, the wynd beinge at north easte and so contynued with great force on both sides till late in the eaveninge when as the wynd comeinge agayne to the south west and somewhat darker they beganc to goe roomeward the same nyght and till Wensday the Lord Admyrall kept vew neere the Spanysh fleet.

"Uppon Thursdaye the twenty fivth, the Lord Admyrall espying Capten Furbisher with a few other shippes to be in a sharp fight with the enymie neere unto Dunenoyse, part of the Ile of Wight, and fearinge they should be doserned, did presently beare towards the Admyrall of the Spaynish Navy with five of his best shippes and so breakeing into the harte of them ther begane a very sharpe fight beinge tow or thre score on of the other, untill they had cleared Capten Furbisher with his company and made the enymie geve place.

"The nexte daye beinge the twentith sixe, the Lord Admyrall did only contynewe his pursewte, haveinge still increased his provysions and kepeinge the wynd of them.

"Uppon Satterday the 27 aboute eight of the clocke at night, the Lord Henry Semer Admyrall in the narrow seas joyned with the Lord Admyrall in Wherttsand Beye, over agaynst the cliftes of Callis, and so they unpented together the Spaynish fleete allso rydinge to leward of them and ever near unto Callis.

"The next daye beinge 27 (*sic*) the Lord Admyrall prepared seaven shippes fetted with pitch and tarr and other necessaries for the burninge of some of the enymies fleet, and aboute eleaven oclocke in the nyght the wynd and the tide serveinge, but (put) the stratagem in execution, the event whereof was this. Uppon the 28 early in the mornynge the Admyrall of the foure cheife gallyasses rydinge next to our fleete let slipe her angeres and cabelles to avoid the fiers and driveinge whart and (*sic*) other galliasses, her cabell touke hould of the others ruden and burnt all cleane awaye in so much as she was constrayned with the helpe of her orres to seeke releife in Callis Roede.

"All the reste of the Spaynish fleete either cutt or lett slipe their angeres and cabelles, sett saile and put to the sea beinge chased from that Rood. After that the Admyrall sent the Lievtenant of his owne shipp with a hundreth of his principall men in a longe about (boat) to recover the said gallyas so distressed, which after some sharpe fight with the losse of some men, was possessed of her, haveinge first slayne a great nomber of the enymyes and namly the Capten, beinge Generall of the foure gallyasses called Don Hugo Morcado, sonne to the Vicroye of Vallanecea, and caryed some other gentlemen of good recknynge prysoners abourd our fleete.

"In this pursewte of the fyer wrought by our folkes, the Lord Admyrall in fight spoylled a great nomber of them, sunke thre furthwith, and drave foure or five to the shoar, so as at that instant it was assuered that they had lost at the least sixtene of their best shippes.

"The same daye after the fight, the Lord Admyrall pursewed the enymye, the wind contynewinge west south west, who bearinge rowme still northwards towards the Ills of Scotland was by the Lord Admyral followed near hand untill they brought themselves within the hight of fiftie fyve adegres.

"The 30 some of the enymies great shippes was espied to be in great distresse by the Capten of Her Majesties shipp called the *Hoope*, whoe beine in speche of yieldinge to the said Captayn, before they could agre of conditions did presently syncke in their sight.

"It was also assuered that, the 31, twoe of their great shippes beinge in the like distresse and greveously torne in the fight aforesaid are sethens taken by the Hollanders and brought into Flushinge. The cheife of the men taken is Don Pre Moutrelto named also Marshall of the Campe." *Copy.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[in-law], John Manners.

1588, July 28. Sheffield.—I earnestly require you during this troublesome time, to cause a general watch to be kept day and night throughout the country near Chapel-le-Frith, Glossop, Glossopdale and the Woodheads, and to apprehend all vagrants or rogues. *Signed.*

Two drafts of letters annexed.

Sir George Chaworth to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1588, July 28. Wyverton.—Expecting some good company I cannot be spared from home but I send my wife as fitter to be your

counsellor in woman's affairs. For her guard I have sent my cousin George Chaworth. *Signed.*

LANCELOT TURNER to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588, July 29. York.—Concerning the price of the armour sold to Lord Huntington, which should have been 60*l.*

JOHN THORNHAGH, the younger to [ELIZABETH] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588 [July ?]. Norton.—My father thinks it a very good course to appoint Mr. Bevercotes learned steward and Michael Bland deputy to keep the Courts. My cousin Lyster is here and returns shortly to Cambridge, so that if you send his Lordship's horse here, it shall be delivered to him.

ROGER, EARL OF RUTLAND to his mother [ELIZABETH] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588, July 30. Queen's College, Cambridge.—I thank you for the nag but he is lame and will not serve my turn. I thank you also for your remembrance by my cousin Mr. D. Tindall. I had of him six royals.

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his brother[in-law], JOHN MANNERS.

1588, July 30. Sheffield.—Call before you the band of horsemen and see that they be completely furnished. I also wish the gentlemen to have their horses and armour in readiness to withstand the attempt against this realm, by the enemies of God's true religion, now daily expected. If they prevail on the sea, we and all ours stand in danger unless we stretch forth our whole power. All those who have the custody of recusants must detain them close prisoners. *Signed.*

JOHN JEGON to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588, July 30. Queen's College, Cambridge.—I have received 50*l.*, whereof 44*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* is for discharge of the Midsummer quarter. Mr. Roger Manners seemed desirous that my lord should come down, but it is my opinion that it will be a trouble and will distemper him and now he is very well settled. Our boy is an honest child but unfit for his place as he cannot run with my lord, and a footman is as much service as a man and horse. Wherefore we do sometimes hire a foot boy, besides our number. *Signet.*

RICHARD HAKLUYT to SIR THOMAS HENEAGE, Vice Chamberlain, and the rest of Her Majesty's Council.

1588, Aug. 1. Paris.—"At my cominge into Fraunce I understode that the Kinge was retyred to Sharters (Chartres) twenty leges from Paris, and that the Duke of Guyce was gon thither unto him not past a seavenyght before myne arivall, and hath by the favore of the Quene's mother and others, besturred himself so busily that he is made within theis twoe dayes Lieutenant generall of all the Kings armyes, which I would not for one of my hands, he had obtayned iij months sooner. You maye assure yourself this is a truth, he hath sent his eosen the Ceveller de Annall (Chevalier d'Aumale ?) [to] the Prince of

Parma to imbarke himselfe with his troupes for Ingland, and said that he was sory that his sonne was not in a readynes to be imployed in so brave an enterprise. The Spaynishe Imbassador rod in poast to the Court on Wedensday last and demanded portes for his masters fleet, flesh and vittles, if they should have need. It was answered that upon advertisement from the governours of the havens, if any sought to succoure themselves ther, the King would consider of it with his counsell, but without speciall commandment from his Majestie he would not suffer them to enter into his townes, nor any subiect of his to go forth to them without first giveinge notis to the governours of there goeinge. Mendoca beinge asked of the successe of his masters fleet, gave out accordinge they pompit (*sic*) that a seavenyght agoe he caused to be printed that xvi^{ten} of our shippes were sonke and iij taken, wherat many were not a litle greved, and divers synce runynge to one of my Lord's gentlemen which was then at the court uppon his honors busynes, to know whether ther were eny such matter or noe. Who answered that he marvelled at the impudency of the Spanyards which were not ashamed to give out such untruthes. One of them that hard theis words went presently to the Kinge and tould him that a gentleman of my Lord's had given the Spaynish imbassador the lye, wherat the Kinge laughed very hartely. At the return of Mendoca to Paris he found divers Italians of the great shippe that ours chaced uppon the shore near Calles and of the galles wherein Don Hugo de Morcada was slayne, which publickly convicted of his old impudent impostars. This thretnynge, Mendoca said at the Courte that the Kinge of Skotts had deceved his master, but that he would make him repent it before was three monthes, if—as he doubted not—his masters fleet were victorious. The Court is yet in Sharters and stayeth as it semeth the longer because the Kinge would heare what is become of theis twoe great armyes. Your honor hath hard of likelyhood of the execucon of the Prynces of Condy which was beheaded at John de Angeli about xviij dayes synce; her owne brother Mounter de Trymonith (Tremouille) beinge of his owne desier present. A steward was fastned armes and legges with great spyke nayles to a cuple of trees and so myserably ended his life; a page was broken alyve every joynt uppon the whele; an old gentlewoman was rolled in a vessell of nayles and afterward ether hanged or burnte. A yonge maide was first extreamely whipped and afterward condened to pyne awaye with a sufficient quantity of bread and water.

We have noe thinge to the contrary but the states shall be held at Bloyes the 15 of the month of September next. In Dauphinye, Valencie, Romanus (Romans), Sep (*sic*) and Grenoble have declared themselves open enymies of the league. The Comtye de Grignan hath maryed his eldest sonne unto Mountsier de Digieres (Les Diguieres ?) daughter and her uppon hath openly shewed himselfe to be for the Kinge of Navarre. Mounsier de Sourdes (?) the chefe president of Grenoble hath don the like, and other which was heretofore thrust out of the cytadell of Lyons before it was rased by fraude. Some say Mountsier d'Espernon is about to retyer himselfe towards Metts with five hundreth horse haveinge sent his weife with childe to Cadibler (Cadillac) in Gascoyne. Diego de Medrano generall of the four Spanysh galles all full of oyse (spice ?) and mirr, aryved at Bayona with one of the galles. The other twoe were brused agaynst the coast betwene it and Berdeuse; the fourth have cast her artylyrie over board, came to Blavet neare Belle yle in Bryttyne. All the slaves ar escaped and the souldiers also. Mountseuier le Now hath bene at Hey Delberge (Heidelberg) and fyndeth that litle good will be obtayned for this year. Here are musters

for souldiers to be sent in Dolphyn, but the year semeth to be farr spent. If god blesse us and our fleet at sea we shall fynd all our neighbours quyet. It is very necessary that if we have any good newes it should be prynted in French and the copies sent over with speed, whereof I besech you advertise Mr. Secretary." *Copy.*

LORD BURGHLEY to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, Dowager the Younger.

1588, Aug. 1. The Court.—Concerning the tithes of the parsonage of Frodsham. *Signed and corrected.*

SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1588, Aug. 3. Wyverton.—I went to Belvoir to buy some armour to furnish 30 men of mine, but could find none. They told me however of a little old tent which was the Earl Harry's at St. Quintin, not more than 6 yards long, full of holes, but which with some repair will in case of necessity serve its purpose till better could be provided, if hasty occasion should require it. I am willing to buy it of you.

[ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND] to the EARL OF HUNTINGDON, Lord President of the Council in the Northern Parts.

1588, August. Winkburne.—To accept his offer for the armour. *Copy.*

GEORGE CHAWORTH to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1588, Aug. 4. Exton.—To make an appointment.

SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1588, Aug. 6. Annesley.—Concerning a letter given to Mr. Edward Stanhope's wife which had miscarried.

JOHN CROSLAND to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588, Aug. 6. Bramham.—On business.

LANCELOT TURNER to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588, Aug. 7. York.—The Lord President has gone to the north parts, where he has been since the first of August, so that I cannot deliver your letter.

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

1588, Aug. 13. The Court at St. James'.—The Spanish fleet having gone northwards has come to a place in Scotland called Moray Frith, where some of their men have been set on land. It is not yet known whether they purpose to land there and join with the evil affected of that realm, or only to stay to take in water and relieve themselves with such necessaries as that country may afford them. It is therefore thought meet to have those forces in readiness that were appointed for the supply of the north. Cause 400 footmen out of the

county of Derby, and 400 out of the county of Stafford, and 36 lances to be ready to such place, and at such time, as the Earl of Huntingdon shall appoint. *Copy.*

JOHN MANNERS to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588, Aug. 19. Haddon.—Asks to be allowed to take some arms from her armoury, for which he will pay a reasonable price.

SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588, Aug. 20. Wyverton.—I beg you will send me all the letters and directions from the lords in council to your husband concerning the musters, and his answers to them. I enclose you the patents for my cousin George's stewardship, for signature. *Signed.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his brother[in-law], JOHN MANNERS.

1588, Aug. 21. Sheffield.—I received a letter yesterday from the Lords of the Council in regard to the expected service in the north, a copy of which I enclose in order that you may provide such foot and horsemen as may be required of the county. *Signed. Endorsed is a draft of a letter in John Manners's hand to the Constable of Beighton.*

SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588, Aug. 24. Wyverton.—On business.

The SAME to the SAME, at Winkburne.

1588, Aug. 25. Wyverton.—The earnest occasions of her Majesty's affairs hinder my attendance on you. *Signed.*

The MUSTERS in DERBYSHIRE.

1588, Aug. 30.—The names of the gentlemen appointed to have lances and light horse.

The High Peak.—John Manners, Roger Columbell, George Batton, Aden Beresford, Thomas Eyre (dead), Robert Eyre, Richard Fenton (dead), Christopher Sclater, William Knyveton.

Scarsdale.—Mr. Justice Rodes, Francis Leek, Mistress Godfrey Foljambe, Lady Foljambe, Mistress Fretchvile (dead), William Bradburne, Michael Sturley, Godfrey Foljambe of Morehall (dead), James Linacre, Robert Sytwell, Christopher Sclater.

Wirksworth.—Edward Cockayne, Sir Thomas Cockayne, Lady Bradburne, Henry Wigley, Mistress Gell, John Fackett.

Appletree.—Sir Thomas Fitzherbert (dead), John Vernon, John Merrey, William Knyveton, William Ireton, Jerman Poole (dead), Thomas Knyveton (dead), William Blackwall, Henry Cavendish, William Basset, William Agard, William Myllward, Richard Langford, John Dethick (dead), John Curzon, Francis Curzon.

Workston and Litchurch.—John Zouche, Henry Sacheverell, Walter Powdrell, Mistress Powdrell, widow (dead), Thomas Leigh (dead), Patrick Lowe, John Bullock, John Cley.

Repton and Gresley.—Thomas Gresley, John Harper, James Abery, Humphrey Dethick, Ralph Sacheverell, Walter Horton, George Curzon, Gilbert Thacker, John Francis, Robert Benbricke, Henry Kendall, Edward Francis (dead). Total 73 lances, 13 light horse.

JOHN JEGON to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588, Aug. 30. Queen's College, Cambridge.—Our Sturbridge fair begins the 7th of September, where, as I hear, good ling and haberdine will be extremely dear; for none of the north sea fishers have as yet come home and it is feared the Spanish may have met with them. Still if you must make your provision here thereof, assure yourself it will be as well as possible. *Signed.*

THE EARL OF RUTLAND to his mother [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588, Aug. 30. Queen's College.—I thank you for my bay nag, but if it please you to send me up my pied nag I shall be well fitted. I make so many suits that I scarce dare crave any venison; but a brace of bucks to bestow on our friends this fair time would be very welcome.

THE SAME to the SAME.

1588, Sept. 1. Queen's College.—My Uncle Charlton's son has sent me a young colt, which will be for a summer nag next year; till then he will run abroad.

SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588, Sept. 6. Wyverton.—It is too true that the Earl of Leicester died at Thrumpton (*sic*) in Oxfordshire. Certain of my companions, as Mr. Zouche, bring their hounds with them to-morrow and are desirous to have the hunt at Belvoir. Please give your warrant for this, or for a buck to be killed at my choice.

Postscript by Roger Manners.—The death of the Earl is no benefit to your son, for his wardship was promised, not given, to him.

LANCELOT TURNER to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588, Sept. 10. York.—Mr. Dutton a justice of peace and an utter-barrister, son to old Mr. Dutton your neighbour at Helmsley is desirous to be steward of your courts at Helmsley. I am in great want of a bed; if you will lend me one from Helmsley it shall be restored, and it shall be my care to keep it well.

THE EARL OF RUTLAND to his mother, [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1588, Sept. 11. Queen's College, Cambridge.—I thank you for the buck but it was "naught everie bytt."

SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1588, Sept. 17.—On business.

LORD BURGHLEY to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588, Sept. 20. At the Court at St. James'.—A bill has been exhibited to me in the Court of Wards and Liveries, on behalf of Elizabeth Lady Roos, the Queen's Ward, demanding certain moneys claimed to be due to her under the will of her father Edward, Earl of Rutland. I

beg that you will send for a copy of such bill and that the same may be answered shortly. *Signed. Signet.*

ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND to the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

1588, Sept. 20. Winkburne.—The late Earl of Rutland my brother devised two parts of his lands unto his executors for the payment of his debts. By the death of my husband the executorship of that will is now vested in me, and I request to have the two parts of the lands assigned to me according to the meaning of the will. *Copy.*

ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND to SIR WALTER MILDMAY.

1588, Sept. 20. Winkburne.—To the same effect as the preceding letter. *Copy.*

LANCELOT TURNER to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588, Sept. 20. York.—Sir William Bellasis is anxious to sell you his woods which adjoin Rievaulx, they would be commodious for your iron-works.

HENRY LEEK to [ELIZABETH] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1588, Sept. 23. Solkhelm.—On business.

SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1588, Sept. 24. Wyverton.—I am without a pair of virginals and cannot as yet get any good. I shall be greatly beholden if you will sell or lend me an old pair which stand at Belvoir. *Signed.*

The RUTLAND ESTATES.

1588, Sept. 28. (I.) A Commission out of the Court of Wards and Liveries to John Manners, Sir Anthony Thorold, Sir George Chaworth, Robert Markham, Samuel Bevercotes feodary of the County of Nottingham, and Richard Shute feodary of the County of Lincoln, to search for and examine all the title deeds relating to the estates of Edward and John, late Earls of Rutland, which may be at Belvoir, or Newark, or elsewhere, in order to find out which of them belong to the present Earl, and which to Lady Roos. (II.) Interrogatories to be administered in the prosecution of such search. *Copy.*

ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND to her uncle, JOHN MANNERS.

1588, Oct. 2. Winkburne.—To ask his advice and opinion concerning the above commission, and to know whether all the patents and leases and counterparts of leases will be taken out of her possession. *Signed.*

MICHAEL PUREFEY to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588, Oct. 3. Muston.—On business.

Sir George Chaworth to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1588, Oct. 5. Nottingham. — I pray for your ladyship's happy delivery.

John Manners, Sir Anthony Thorold, Sir George Chaworth Robert Markham, Samuel Bevercotes, and Robert (*sic*) Shute, to the Lord Treasurer.

1588, Oct. 10. Belvoir.—By virtue of the commission out of the Court of Wards, we have examined the evidence house in this castle, but we find it so full of evidences, writings and surveys that it will take a long time to sort them. There are no chests or coffers in the house to bestow the evidences in, nor have the two ladies yet agreed at whose charge such chests and coffers are to be provided. We have examined witnesses and understand that there are other evidences in London and elsewhere. The Countess, the widow of John, Earl of Rutland, has requested that certain leases and counterparts of leases of land, entailed with the Earldom, or wherein she is interested as executrix of her husband, should be left in her possession. We think this should be done, and that any leases appertaining to Lady Roos should be delivered to the Countess her mother; and that all such deeds be scheduled. *Copy.*

Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, to John Manners, Sir Anthony Thorold, Sir George Chaworth, Robert Markham, Samuel Bevercote, and Richard Shute.

1588, Oct. 20. The Court at St. James.—Sending a new commission. *Endorsed is a note by Sir Anthony Thorold appointing a meeting for the 3rd November at Belvoir, and also acknowledgments from Sir George Chaworth and John Manners of the receipt of the commission. Copy.*

The Rutland Estates.

1588, October.—Interrogatories to be administered concerning the evidences of the late Earls Edward and John. *Copy.*

The Earl of Rutland to his mother [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland.

1588, Oct. 26. Queen's College.—I thank God for your safe deliverance.

John Jegon to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1588, Oct. 27. Queen's College, Cambridge. — On business. *Signed.*

George, Earl of Cumberland to [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

[1588 ?] Oct. 27. London.—I make bold to trouble you with these lines, desiring, if my service may do you pleasure in anything that you will command it.

Isabel, Countess of Rutland to her uncle, John Manners.

1588, Oct. 28. Newark.—Enclosing a copy of the commission, and begging him to notify the meeting of the commission to the other Countess. *Signed.*

Sir Anthony Thorold, Philip Tyrwhitt, and Francis Harington to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1588, Oct. 29.—To notify that a new commission had been issued to them from the Court of Wards and Liveries, and that the commissioners would meet at Belvoir on the 4th of November. *Signed by Tyrwhitt and Harington.*

Lady Bridget Manners to her mother [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland.

1588, Oct. 29. Woburn.—I am joyful to hear of your safe deliverance. My cousin Mary sent me word that you were doing well. Lady Bedford is well, and continues her favour to me. She goes to London on Monday come sennight. My Lord my brother is well.

[John Manners to Isabel, Countess of Rutland.]

1588, Oct. 29. Haddon.—To excuse himself for not attending the meeting of the commission, and promising to send the key of the evidence room at Belvoir. *Draft.*

Roger Manners to [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1588, Oct. 30. Uffington.—I perceive by your letter that you are much grieved at this commission. You have taken upon you this executorship and you must prepare your mind so that greater matters than this shall not trouble you, which you may do if you follow the course you once resolved, which was, that in all your actions you would take the advice of my brother John Manners, and Sir George Chaworth. They are wise and acquainted with these causes, and better able to advise you than I am. Therefore I will not take on me to advise you. But in my opinion you have no great cause to mislike this commission more than the last, for Mr. Shute, who is more curious than all the rest who are new put in, is gone to London, and I take it that the purport of the commission is no other but that the evidences should he diligently and considerately sorted, and afterwards faithfully and safely laid up, nor do I think that by the commission they can examine a woman of your calling, and I think the commissioners are of more discretion than to offer it.

Lord Burghley to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1588, Nov. 1. The Court.—I have written to Mr. Cardinal to forbear acting as one of the Commissioners, as you object to him on account of his having been counsel to the Earl Edward, but I do not see how the proceeding with the Commission can be prejudicial either to my lord your son or Lady Roos. You shall have such leases set out as appertain to you only as executrix. *Signed. Signet.*

LADY BRIDGET MANNERS to her mother [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588, Nov. 2. Woburn.—"My Lady of Bedford did byd me send to your Ladyship for a bed and for hangings for my chamber and a litel playte to set of my cobbard. She sath she wold have my chamber fyne when I wear at London, and if it pleas your Ladyship to send me such things, the shall by the grace of God be very well loaket too. She sath she hath a great care of me, as Mr. Bosston can till you."

SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH, SIR ANTHONY THOROLD, PHILIP TYRWHITT and FRANCIS HARINGTON to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588, Nov. 4. Belvoir.—If you like to send here one or two friends and counsellors to attend the proceedings of this commission we shall be glad of their company and when you send any we shall receive a like number on the Lady Isabel's behalf. But if you do not send anyone to the sorting and viewing of the evidences we shall forbear to receive any company except ourselves. If you wish to have any of the Lady Isabel's servants examined upon interrogatories you must send them with your interrogatories to us on the 20th of November or sooner, and they shall be received and the parties examined if they come before us, wherewith my Lady Isabel will be well pleased, and she herself will be examined in the same way as you will be. You cannot have any learned counsel, that be not now in the country, before the end of the term, before which time this commission will expire. We beg you to send us the keys of the library near the chapel, of a little closet in the old great chamber and of the counting-house in Belvoir Castle. *Four signatures.*

[ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND] to JOHN MANNERS, SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH, SIR ANTHONY THOROLD, FRANCIS HARINGTON and PHILIP TYRWHITT.

1588, Nov. 8. Winkburne.—I have received your warrant by which I am required to deliver to the bearer all the evidences in my possession belonging to either of the late Earls of Rutland. I have certain writings, but I do not know whether they appertain to any of the inheritances, but rather presume that they appertain to myself in respect of the lands which I enjoy for my life, or in respect of the executorship of my late Lord. My experience of reading them is little, and my understanding is less. If you will respite me till Monday sennight I will take advice whether any of the deeds with me appertain to the inheritances and are not lawfully mine; in which case I will willingly and safely send them to you. I beg that the leases and counterparts which are to be delivered to me, may be delivered by bill indented to such of my servants as I may send to you. *Copy.*

[ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND] to THOMAS FAIREBARNE and HUGH REST.

1588, Nov. 8.—Warrant to demand the leases and counterparts of leases and other writings, which are her property, from the Commissioners now sitting at Belvoir Castle. *Copy.*

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] to Lord Burghley.

1588, Nov. 10. Winkburne.—I have received your letter and also another directed to the Commissioners, from which I expected to have all leases, counterparts of leases, and other specialties which appertained to me as my Lord's executrix, delivered to me. They have found many of such writings, the delivery whereof I have requested, but they answer that they are not commanded by your letters to deliver them to me but only to lay them apart from the other evidences. I beg you therefore to write to the Commissioners to deliver such writings to me. It appears that some of the leases are nearly expired and are—with your good favour—to be renewed by me. It appears that my Lady of Rutland will solicit you to stay the leases as being prejudicial to her and Lady Roos, but I assure you that these allegations are not true, as both the leases and myself will be at your direction. *Written but not sent.*

Lancelot Turner to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1588, Nov. 12. York.—On private affairs.

Thomas Fairebarne to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1588, Nov. 13. Bottesford.—On receipt of your warrant I went to Belvoir, but the Commissioners had gone to their homes until the 19th instant.

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] to [the Commissioners at Belvoir.]

1588, Nov. 20.—I have no servant by whom I can send the evidences which are in my custody, neither have any of my learned counsel returned from London, whose help I wish in perusing them. As I think the greater part of them belong to myself I entreat you to forbear them untill the return of the commission, before which time I will either get some one of good judgment to peruse them and send them to you, or else I will advertise my Lord Treasurer when I send him my answer to his interrogatories, which I hope he will hold reasonable cause for retaining them. I appointed Fairebarne to attend you for the leases, counterparts, books of accounts and other writings appertaining to me as executrix of my Lord, who brought answer that you had not sufficient warrant to give them up, for you were not commanded by the Lord Treasurer but only desired to do so. That desire is a sufficient warrant, because his Lordship doth assent thereto, and he wrote to me that upon receipt of his letter you would not fail to deliver them, as the same by a bill indented might be called for at all times. Therefore if you refuse to do this I shall think you shew small indifference to me and my son. *Copy.*

Thomas Fairebarne the elder to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1588, Nov. 22. Bottesford.—I attended the Commissioners three days at Belvoir for the receipt of the leases, counterparts, and books of accounts according to your warrant but they say that the Lord Treasurer's letter is not sufficient to them. The door-key of the evidence-house has been sent to Mr. John Manners to Haddon.

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] to Thomas Screven.

1588, Nov. 26. Winkburne.—I should have thought a lady so honourably minded as my Lady Bedford would have afforded my daughter furniture for her chamber in her house. Boston wrote that Lady Bedford told him that she meant to put my daughter presently to the Queen. I hope this will not as yet fall so, for Bridget has no acquaintance in that place and is therefore most unfit for it. When I hear what furniture will be needful, it shall be sent willingly, so let me know whether her room be big or little. *Copy.*

John Jegon to [Elizabeth,] Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1588, Dec. 5. Queen's College, Cambridge.—We hear nothing as yet about our journey to London, only Mr. Roger Manners and I spoke thereof at Royston and we let him understand that we wished rather the parliament time for that purpose by reason of the tumultuous crowd at court at Christmas, and with some hope that you would then be there. May it please you to understand that if the Queen prefer any man to a bishopric, the patron loses the presentation for that avoidance only, which is the Queen's by right of prerogative. There is daily speech of nominating bishops but as yet no certainty, and I have heard no mention of Mr. Barfoote. If there is any likelihood of his preferment it would not be amiss to procure a caveat to be entered by Mr. Secretary Walsyngham in your name that the Queen pass it not without your privity. Do not let any bad deeling of your adversaries disquiet you You have the better end of the staff and scourges enough to whip them withall. *Signed.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Nottingham, Derby and Stafford.

1588, Dec. 14. The Court at Greenwich.—We doubt not that it is manifest to you how necessary it was that the realm should have been defended this last year against "the common potent enemye" attempting to invade and make conquest of the same. The Queen thinks it necessary to make new preparations for strengthening her forces both by sea and land, to withstand the new attempts of the enemy in the following year, as she has cause to believe that he and "his confederates the enemies of the gospell," will spare no cost or labour to renew or increase his former forces. She is therefore obliged to disburse great sums of money for the repair of her navy. It is thought expedient to provide some money by way of loans, as in times of lesser need, which loans have been always fully repaid. We wish to know the names of men of lands or of wealth in goods within these shires of whom particular sums might be reasonably required by letters under the privy seal. *Signed by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

John Baxter to [John Manners].

1588, Dec. 21. Langley.—Concerning the gaolership of Derby, and the bonds entered into on his behalf by Mr. Bentley of the Swan and Mr. Fytche.

Sir George Chaworth to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1588, Dec. 31.—I hear from Billet the Countess Isabel's gentleman who comes from Nottingham Castle, that Sir Thomas Manners

has appointed to hear your causes at Newark on the 9th of January. *Signet.*

The West Park [at Helmsley ?].

1588.—A list of persons to whom bucks were sent.

For Mr. Colthurst's funeral, Mr. Turner, Mr. Evers, Mr. Danycer, Sir William Fairfax, Sir George Chaworth, Mr. John Crosland, Mr. Barton of Whenly, Yorke, my Lady Adeline, Lord Wharton, Mr. Arthur Edward, Mr. George Crosland, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Turner when the auditor was there, and for your ladyship's men. Total, seventeen.

Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

(1588, Christmas ?]—A note of the gentlemen, yeomen, grooms, bailifs and retainers for whom cloth is to be cut.

Gentlemen, Mr. Symons, Mr. Tyndale, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Fairebarne, Mr. Adwicke, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Wodforth, Richard Collison, Miles Graye, George Biggs.

Yeomen, John Warde, Henry Giles, John Tayleford, William Bruare, William Wodd, John King, John Morritt, Francis Wilkinson, William Ward, Robert Strengfellow, John Welburn, Matthew Worsedale, Francis Skelton, Ninian Gibbon, William Andrew, Richard Worsedale, William Bonnitt, Thomas Bell, John Frenchman, John Danxe, Michael Orson, John Baker, Christopher Dauson, Anthony Par, John Holmes, Christopher Marshall, Edward Baker, Thomas Wynne, Robert Wynne, William Sorebee, Steven Kyrcke, Thomas Robson, Thomas Paynter, Edward Sydes, John Mason, Thomas Grene, Henry Orson, George Paght, Thomas Farebarne, John Nicolson, Gregory Wilkinson, John Keper, Humphrey Stanley, William Grene, Richard Brefeld, Robert Armerer, Robert Ward, Henry Sewell, Robert Cullingworth, William Unwen, William Pocklington, John Bell, Bradshaw of Orson.

Grooms, Godfrey Tattersall, George Sangquethe and Thomas Cropwell. There are fourscore and fifteen and a half yards of cloth cut for the above named forty-six men.

These have no cloth cut for them. Thomas Stasit, Robert West, Symon Peake and Anthony Cowper.

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Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland to Edward Savage and —— Aston.

1588 [-9], Jan. 9. Winkburne.—Concerning the tithes of corn of the parsonage of Frodsham, the charges relating to which, required to be certified by Sir Hugh Cholmeley and Mr. Wilbraham. *Copy.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[-in-law], John Manners, Sheriff and Deputy Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1588 [-9], Jan. 11. Handsworth.—I beg you will call together Godfrey Foljambe, Thomas Gresley, John Harper and Thomas

Knyveton Esquires, in whom I put special trust in general county affairs, and make them acquainted with the enclosed letter from the Council. The sum of money required from the county is 2,000*l.* which is to be lent by men of lands and means resident in the shire, and is by no means to be lessened but rather to be augmented, as being for the general defence of the realm against the professed enemies of the gospel. As soon as you have considered from what persons the money may be had, then I request you to send me their names and dwelling-places and to set down the amount which you consider each one is able to provide. *Signed.*

SIR THOMAS DANBY to [ELIZABETH] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1588 [-9], Jan. 13. Farnley.—Offering to pay in London or at Winkburne the sum of 100*l.* which is due to her in respect of her interest in the wardship of his grandson. *Signed.*

ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND to the supervisors of the will of EDWARD, EARL OF RUTLAND.

1588 [-9], Jan. 20. Winkburne.—If you will cause the Countess of Rutland to give up the statute of 4,000*l.* which she keeps back against my son, I will give my consent for the parsonage of Frodsham and the demesnes and parsonage of Newark. I hope I shall acquit myself of the charge I have undertaken so as to satisfy the trust of the deceased, and to your liking, but I pray you not to press me further for my accounts until there shall be an issue of the present controversies. *Copy.*

LORD BURGHLEY to ELIZABETH, the younger COUNTESS DOWAGER OF RUTLAND.

1588 [-9], Jan. 30. At his house in the Strand.—Concerning a sum of 100 marks charged on the manor of Ingmanthorpe in favour of James Rosse. *Signed.*

Postscript in his own hand.—I have sent for your son to come on Sunday from Cambridge.

SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1588 [-9], Feb. 5. Wyverton.—Concerning the presentation to the vicarage of Sprawson (Sproxton ?). *Signed.*

The EARL OF RUTLAND to his mother [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588 [-9], Feb. 17. At the Savoy.—To ask payment of wages due to Edmond Leveret formerly his father's and now his uncle Roger Manners' servant. *Signed. Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1588 [-9], Feb. 19.—"I am safely retourned home to Cambridge with many comfortable encourragementes from my honorable frendes in London, whose kindenesse, what it was towardes me, I will reserve till I be present with your Ladyship. Onely this, Her Maiestie usinge me verie graciously sayde she knewe my father for an honest man, and for

my mother althoughe she knewe her not, she had hearde much good of her. I pray your Ladyship send thankes to my Lord Treasurer and Mr. Secretarie Walsingham for me. Thus verie werie of my journy I hastely take my leave."

JOHN JEGON to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1588 [-9], Feb. 28. Queen's College, Cambridge.—We propose to set out towards you the Wednesday before Easter and intend to be with you the next day. We shall want three spare horses, which should be brought to Cambridge on Lady Day. A gentleman and a groom of yours will be sufficient for attendance with our own. My Lord hopes you will be at Belvoir at that time.

WILLIAM STOCKDALE to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1588 [-9], March 3. Greenhammerton.—On business.

ROGER, EARL OF RUTLAND.

1588 [-9], March 7.—Petition to the supervisors on behalf of the young Earl of Rutland to require Isabel Countess of Rutland to deliver up to the Earl's mother all the conditional legacies detained by her, or that the former orders made for her benefit might be revoked. *Endorsed,* At the Court before the Lord Treasurer, Master of the Rolls, Lord Anderson, and Mr. Solicitor. For the young Earl of Rutland, Mr. Cooke and myself (Purefey ?). For the Countess Isabel and Lady Roos and Mr. William Cecil, Mr. Attorney, Mr. Morris, Mr. Moore, Mr. Hide, Mr. Ratcliffe.

SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1588 [-9], March 8. Wyverton.—On business.

LORD BURGHLEY to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1588 [-9], March 11. The Court at Westminster.—You are ordered to deliver to the Countess Isabel the corn due to her upon the parsonage and demesne of Newark, and also to send up to us a true and perfect account of all receipts and payments appertaining to the will of the Earl Edward. *Signed.*

THOMAS KNYVETON to [JOHN MANNERS].

1588 [-9], March 12. Mercaston.—I have been ill with a cough and cold and fever and therefore cannot wait upon you. *Enclosed is a draft of a letter apparently in John Manners's hand, probably to the Earl of Shrewsbury, to say that nothing is worse liked than the payment of the money which he is charged to demand.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his brother[-in-law], JOHN MANNERS, High Sheriff and Deputy Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1588 [-9], March 20. Handsworth.—Concerning the raising of the loan in the county of Derby. *Signed.*

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] to the Lord Treasurer.

1588 [-9], March 26. Winkburne.—Before I give up the demesne and tithe corn of Newark to Isabel Countess of Rutland, I entreat that my poor son may have some relief against the burden of the statute of 4,000*l.* kept in store by Lady Holcroft for his undoing. *Copy.*

John Manners to Anthony Latham, bailiff of Scarsdale.

1589, March 27. Derby.—I pray you to warn the following gentlemen to bring their money, according to the privy seal they have received, to Derby upon the 5th of April.

James Lynacre of Linacre, John Gill of Norton, — Spenser of Glapwell, Richard Kirkland of Normanton, Christopher Sclater of Balbraige, Francis Leek of Sutton, John Parker of Lees, John Rodes of Staley, Godfrey Foljambe of Walton, George Revell of Normanton and John Longe of Howne.

Lord Burghley to John Manners.

1589, March 29. From the Council.—I have delivered to the Countess Isabel one copy of the inventory of the evidences in the evidence-house at Belvoir Castle, and another copy to the Countess Elizabeth. I beg you therefore not to deliver the key nor to suffer the evidence house to be opened till you have further directions. *Signed.*

Robert Spencer to John Manners, at Haddon.

1589, April 7. Glapwell.—I have received your letter concerning the payment of 25*l.* according to the Queen's letters of privy seal. My privy seal is unsufficient, as it wants my name. It should therefore be first made perfect and then I will pay the money in London into the Queen's Exchequer.

Note (by John Manners ?).—To enquire after Mr. Spencer at Lincoln's Inn, on Wednesday.

H[enry] Sacheverell to John Manners, at Derby.

1589, April 12. Hopwell.—Concerning the loan now demanded of me, I have written to the Earl of Shrewsbury, and hope that I may be discharged, as his lordship was mistaken in my estate and thought that my father was dead.

The Loan in Derbyshire.

1589, April 13.—Undertaking by William Lee, of Cauldwell, to obtain from Arthur Porter, of Holme, the temporary bill under the hand of John Manners for the repayment of the sum of 25*l.* to Arthur Porter; the privy seal sent to Arthur Porter having now been signed by John Manners.

Francis Leek to [Elizabeth,] Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1589, April 21. Sutton.—The tithes of Warsop Park are now due to me as being within my lordship of Pleasley,

F. Charlton to his sister, Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1589, April 21. From his chamber in Gray's Inn.—Lady Burghley's funeral was solemnised this date with great state in the church of Westminster. *Signed.*

Sir George Chaworth to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1589, April 21.—On business.

The Earl of Rutland to his mother, [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland.

1589, April 23. Queen's College.—Announcing his return to Cambridge.

Sir George Chaworth to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1589, May 1. Wyverton.—On business.

William Jessop to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1589, May 2. Osberton.—On business.

Sir George Chaworth to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1589, May 4. Wyverton.—On business. *Signed.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[-in-law], John Manners.

1589, May 7. Sheffield.—It troubles me to hear of the slackness of these gentlemen who ought to be most forward to do the Queen's pleasure, and also that you cannot be discharged nor receive allowance till the rest of the money be paid. I think the best course will be that the new privy seals should be delivered where these gentlemen dwell, and that both they and the others who are behind should be warned to pay by a certain day, and then if they fail, I will send letters to the Lords of the Council praying for your discharge and for the appearance of these recusants before their lordships to answer their contempt. *Signed. Signet.*

John Crosland to [Elizabeth,] Countess of Rutland.

1589, May 11. Helmsley.—On business.

Thomas Wynne to [Elizabeth,] Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1589, May 12. Helmsley.—On business.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners, Deputy Lieutenant, and all the Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1589, May 12. Sheffield.—Order to assemble before the end of May, and to set down the names of 600 persons in the shire of ability to contribute towards the defence of the realm, 400 of whom are to

be charged with the finding of corslets and 200 with the finding of callivers, which are to be ready by the 1st of August next. *Signed. Signet.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Stafford.

1589, May 14. The Court at Whitehall.—Order for musters and getting in readiness, of horsemen, footmen, pioneers, powder, matches and such like, and for maintenance of the beacons. Also to maintain the peace in those parts and to suppress all riots and rebellion. *Signed by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[-in-law], John Manners, Deputy Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1589, May 22. Brerley Lodge.—Since I wrote my last letter I have received directions for musters from the privy council. As there may be default in the selected bands of footmen, I request that you and some of the justices will view them before the day fixed in my letter. The private men may remain unviewed till the time fixed in my letter be expired. The greatest want will, I expect, be powder and match, of which there ought to be 200 pounds of powder and 40 pounds of match both at Derby and Chesterfield. *Signed.*

Sir George Chaworth to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1589, May 22. Wyverton.—To make an appointment. *Signed.*

Robert Parkyns to Sir George Chaworth.

1589, May 22. Nottingham.—I will act as Commissioner for the Countess of Rutland and the young Earl at Newark to the best of my ability. *Signed.*

Sir George Chaworth to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1589, May 22. Wyverton.—On business. *Signed.*

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] to the Lord Chief Justice of England.

1589, May 29. Winkburne.—Thanking him for his friendly dealing in the matter of the disputes between the young Earl and the Countess Isabel, concerning the will of Earl Edward. *Copy.*

Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland to the Lord Treasurer.

1589, May 30. Winkburne.—To the same effect as the preceding letter. *Copy.*

Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland to Sir Francis Walsyngham.

1589, May 30. Winkburne.—To thank him for all his kindness, and to ask him for his advice and assistance in the disputes between the young Earl and the Countess Isabel, concerning the will of Earl Edward. *Copy.*

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] to Lord Burghley, High Treasurer of England.

1589, June 13. Winkburne.—I have already yielded up to the Countess Isabel the lease of Cleving Field and the right to receive the rents of the demesne of Newark and the possession of the parsonage of Frodsham, and now, also at your request, I am content to allow her to take the parsonage of Newark and the corn tithes thereof which are in my hands. *Copy.*

Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor, to John Manners, High Sheriff of Derbyshire.

1589, June 21. London.—Concerning the debts of John Vernon to Richard Carew of Cornwall and others. *Signed. Signet.*

Sir Francis Walsyngham to John Manners, Collector to Her Majesty of the loan in Derbyshire.

1589, July 6. The Court.—The Council desire to know the present state of the loan. *Signed.*

Sir George Chaworth to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1589, July 6. Wyverton.—I have agreed with Mr. Hunt to sell him the lands in Woolscrop for 400*l.*, but he stands out to have "cornes, coales, venison and some benevolence to his wiffe." *Signed.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners and the rest of the Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1589, July 8. Sheffield.—I have determined to view 200 of the footmen at Belper Chapel on the 9th of August, and the other 200 at Chesterfield on the Monday following; and at the same places and times the other 600 private persons, provided with such armour, weapons, and furniture as they are charged to find.

John Moore to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1589, July 14. York.—I have asked both Mr. Turner and Mr. Crosland and also Sir George Savill and Lady Mary his wife to move you concerning the little farm at Skiplom which I hold of you.

John Manners, Sir Anthony Thorold, and Francis Beaumont to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1589, July 15.—We have received a commission out of the Court of Wards with a schedule annexed. We propose to meet at Belvoir next Wednesday to execute the same and we request that the keys of the evidence house, which you and Sir George Chaworth have in your possession, may be got ready for us. *Three signatures.*

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] to the Countess of Bedford.

1589, July 26. Winkburne.—I understand from Mr. Roger Manners of the Queen's gracious disposition towards my daughter Bridget for receiving her into her service. I did not expect the favour because it pleased the Queen so lately to receive Lady Elizabeth Vere. But as it is the Queen's pleasure I hope she will behave herself as shall be

pleasing. I send 200*l.* towards furnishing her for the place, which is all I can afford now. I hope those that are wise will remember the estate of a fatherless maid and that you will give her your advice as to what is most needful for her, because I myself am altogether inexperienced in the fashions of the Court. *Copy.*

Sir Peter Legh to John Manners.

1589, July 26. Lyme.—I have been obliged to rebuild the gallery of my house which was destroyed by fire, and as I understand you have a good store of ash timber I should be glad to purchase some of it. *Signed.*

The Earl of Rutland to his mother [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland.

1589, Aug. 5.—"I am to entreate your Ladyshipp to provide me some newe shi[rts] for I have verie fewe, and those I have be so litle that I cannot get them off and on."

Lord Burghley to John Manners, Sir Anthony Thorold, Francis Beaumont and Thomas Broxholme.

1589, Aug. 9. The Court at Nonsuch.—Concerning the evidences relating to Cleving Field, Frodsham, and the demesnes, parsonage and park of Newark which are to be given to the Countess Isabel; and certain other evidences which are to be demanded from the Countess Elizabeth. *Signed. Signet.*

Lord Burghley to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1589, Aug. 10. The Court.—I do not think you will object to pay one moiety of the expenses of the late commission, as Lady Isabel is content to do on her part on behalf of her daughter and my son her husband. *Signed and corrected.*

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] to Lord Burghley.

1589, Aug. 14.—Stating reasons why she should not give up the evidences demanded of her by the Commissioners. *Copy.*

Lord Burghley to the Earl of Rutland, at Cambridge.

1589, Aug. 18. The Court at Oatlands.—"By your letter of the 13 of this month, I perceave your Lordship hath forborn to mak answer to my Lady your mother, upon hir desyre to have you to come into the country, until you understood my lykyng therin. For answer therto, I fynd my self muche beholdyng to you that your Lordship doth therin expect my mynd. And for the matter, I do very well allow that your Lordship shuld repayre to my Lady, and other your Lordship's frendes in the country, wishing that both your tutor and some bookes might accompany you thyther, so as besyde your other honorable passtymes, your lerning do not deminish. which differeth from all other worldly pleasures; for lerning will increass if it be cherished, and cannot be lost but by negligence, and besyde that, lerning will serve you in all ages, in all places and fortunes. But I must add to you that this lerning wherof I wryte, must be governed allweiss with the knolledg and feare of God, for otherwise it will prove but for a vanyty, and leade you to folly. My Lord, take my wrytyng to proceede of very Christian love

that I beare you, and of a desyre that I have to procure you to be an ornament hereafter to your country when I shall be in my grave."

JOHN JEGON to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1589, Aug. 20.—We propose to set forth on Monday next: My Lord has promised to see the Bishop of Lincoln on his way to you. The Bishop seems to affect and love him, wherefore we mean either to dine with him on Monday or to lie there that night and next day to Uffington. For attendance, I think our own will serve, only you can send a groom with a trunk horse furnished, as you have our trunk saddle. Upon message sent before, some two or three gentlemen might meet us between Uffington and Belvoir. There is a gentleman with 40*l.* a year, living within three miles of Cambridge, who would like to serve my Lord. He would put him to no charge and would be ready to ride and go with him. My lord would like to entertain him and I think it would be convenient. It may be that the gentleman will go with us the best part of the way, and we shall have other company enough to Uffington. *Signed.*

[JOHN MANNERS, SIR ANTHONY THOROLD, FRANCIS BEAUMONT and THOMAS BROXHOLME to LORD BURGHLEY.]

1589, Aug. 21. Winkburne.—We have given to the Countess Isabel all the evidences in the evidence house at Belvoir relating to the demesne and parsonage of Newark, but we found there no writings relating to the Castle of Newark or to Cleving Field or Frodsham. We have therefore repaired to-day to the Countess Elizabeth and required her to deliver to us all the evidences in her possession relating to the lands of the Earl Edward; but she answers that she has in her possession no evidences relating to the lands of the Earl Edward except such as concern herself and her children, of which she hopes that you will allow her to have the custody. *Copy.*

ROGER MANNERS to his niece, LADY BRIDGET MANNERS, of her Majesty's Privy Chamber.

1589, Aug. 29. Uffington. — "Understanding of her excellent Magestie's great and spetiall favor towardes you in accepting of you to her service, and that of her Majestie's privie chamber, I must nedes let you know that it is to the exceding great comfort of all your frendes, that wisshe your behavior to be soch as may be to her Magestie's best lyking. Wherunto, for that in nature I am bound to love and honor you, I am bold to give you thes advices. Fyrst and above all thinges, that you forgett not to use daly prayers to the almightie God to endue you with his grace; then that you applie yourself hollye to the service of her Magestie with all meeknes, love and obediens; wherein you must be dyligent, secret and faythfull. To your elders and superiors, of reverent behavior; to your equalles and fellow-servantes syvill and courteys; to your inferiors you must show all favor and gentlenes. Generally that you be no medeler in the causes of others. That you use moch sylens, for that becometh maydes, specially of your calling. That your speach and indevors ever tend to the good of all and to the hurt of none. Thus in breve Madam have you thes rules, which, if you have grace to follow you shall fynd the benefitt, and your frendes shall reioyse of your well doyng."

Postscript.—"Commend me to my beloved cosen Mrs. Mary Ratcliff."

Second Postscript by her brother the Earl of Rutland.—My uncle has given you good advice and we will pray that you may perform it.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[-in-law], John Manners.

1589, Sept. 17. Sheffield.—I shall expect you here on Friday week to act as judge between me and Rowland Eyre. I trust you will not be aggrieved if I handle Rowland Eyre as his deeds deserve. *Signed. Signet.*

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] to Lady Talbot.

1589, Sept. 23. Belvoir.—I thank you for your care and friendship shown to my daughter Bridget, both before and since her coming to court. *Copy.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1589, Sept. 27. The Court, at Richmond.—The Queen has cause to suspect that an attempt will shortly be made upon her realm of Ireland by the King of Spain. She therefore desires that 100 men from the county of Derby and 100 men from the county of Stafford be mustered and kept in readiness for service upon eight days' warning. *Copy.*

The forced Loan in Derbyshire.

1589, September [?].—A list of persons who have paid their contributions.

Appletry.—Thomas Knyveton of Mercaston, Arthur Porter of Howne, William Colledge of Steede, John Dethick of Bredsall, William Blackwall of Allton, John Merry of Barton, Richard Dale of Osmaston, Thomas Gresley of Drakelowe, John Francis of Formarks, Henry Kendall of Smethesby, Humphrey Dethick of Newall, John Harper of Swarkeston, Thomas Lee of Egginton.

Morleston.—William Bassett of Langley, John Cley of Wakebridge, Michael Willoughby of Rysley, Mistress Edmundson of Sawley, widow, John Bullock of Darley.

Wirksworth.—Henry Wigley of Middleton, Robert Fitzherbert of Tyssington, Sir Thomas Cockayne, Thomas Gell of Hopton.

High Peake.—Leonard Shallcrosse of Shallcrosse, Henry Bagshawe of Ridge, Rowland Eyre of Harsop, Roger Columbell of Darley, Thomas Eyre of Highlowe, Thomas Moseley of Eyam.

Repton.—James Abney of Willesley, Walter Horton of Catton, Robert Benbridge of Calke.

Derby Town.—Mistress Fielding, Edward Smythe, William Botham, Richard Fletcher.

Scarsdale.—Godfrey Foljambe of Walton, James Lynacre of Lynacre, John Parker of Lees, John Gyll of Norton, John Rodes of Staley, Christopher Sclater of Barlbrough, William Cavendish of Hardwick, Robert Sylwell of Staley, Richard Kyrkland of Normanton, Mistress Fretchville of Staley, George Revell of Normanton, John Longe of Howne.

John Zouche of Codnor remains in London and has not paid, also Lady Bradburne, who refuses on the score that she has conveyed her land to her sons-in-law, Mr. Ferrers and Mr. Cotton. Also Mr. William

Cavendish of Hardwick, Henry Sacheverell of Morley, Francis Leek of Sutton, Robert Spencer of Glapwell, and another have not paid.

Two copies slightly varying and in different hands, one of them corrected by John Manners.

Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland to the Lord Treasurer.

1589, Oct. 3. Belvoir.—I have willingly obeyed your last letter and have contributed to the charge of the commissioners appointed for the search and severing of the evidences at Belvoir. I have also made over the corn, demesne, and parsonage of Newark to the Countess Isabel, which she has entered into possession of, and now enjoys, with the parsonage of Frodsham, directly against the meaning of her husband's will. I am sending you also a list of the debts, funeral expences, and legacies of the two late Earls, so that you may see how heavily my son is burdened. *Copy.*

Sir Francis Walsyngham to John Manners, Collector for the loan in Derbyshire.

1589, Oct. 3. The Court at Richmond.—The four gentlemen whose names are last in your schedule may be spared. The money must be got from Lady Bradburne, Mr. Zouche, and Mr. William Cavendish; but if the last of these cannot or will not be found, a privy seal must be directed to some other fit person. *Signed.*

Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland to Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor.

1589, Oct. 6. Belvoir.—To recommend to his hearing the suits pending in the Court of Chancery between the Countess Isabel and herself. *Copy.*

Sir George Chaworth to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1589, Nov. 7. Wyverton.—My cousin George Chaworth tells me that he hears that a warrant has been made to the Lord Treasurer for the sale of any of the Queen's lands to the value of 5,000*l.*, provided only that they are not part of the ancient possessions of the crown. The estate to be granted is fee simple not fee farm. Manors and lands exceeding 40*l.* rent are to be sold at forty years' purchase, and to be held by knight service; lands under 40*l.* rent are to be granted in socage. Lands of attainted persons are to pass at 30 years' purchase. Tithes, parsonages, mills, houses in market towns not having above five acres of land belonging to them, tenth rents or other rents, and reversions upon estates tail, are to pass at twenty years' purchase. He wished me to put you in mind of the passing of Oswelbeck soke and Mansfield Woodhouse and Sutton Manors. If you have the money and wish to buy them he thinks that they had better be dealt for and purchased in the name of some friend. My cousin also heard that the Earl of Shrewsbury would deal for Mansfield if the warrant would allow it. *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

1589, Nov. 17. Wyverton.—To advise her to take immediate possession of certain property on behalf of the young Earl, the Countess of Bedford being believed to be dead.

The Same to the Same.

1589, Nov. 18. Wyverton.—There is a farm at Fraiby in Leicestershire which is in your disposition if the Countess of Bedford be dead. If you do not want it for yourself, I should be glad if you would reserve it for me. *Signed.*

Mary Harding to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1589, Nov. 18. The Court at Somerset House.—I am "very glad that my settled resolucyon to stay with my Lady Bridgett is so acceptable to your honor's good mynd, hopinge that my so determyned purpose shall not be chainged without it be more longe of my Lady Bridgett than of me, although the place will be gretly chargeable to her, and some thinge more painfuller than any wold judge. And so will it be to me alsoe, for that the late watchinges and sittinges up are tedious; yet, God be thanked, she liketh very well and is very heltheful. And truly, good Madam, I will doe my best endevor to be both dutifull and carefull, and your honor shall here from me of all thinges nedefull, as tyme shall serve. And for her stoupinge it is very little or none at all, and if I discerne it I will be redy to put her in mynde to forebeare the same, as it pleaseth you to command. And for money against Christmas, I think it will come in good tyme, because I suppose she shall receave dyvers New Yere's giftes, and so she must reward the bringers therof as the maner and order is. And I assure your Ladyship that she is very well thought of, as well of her Magestie, as also especially of the Lady Dorothee Stafford, who she fyndethe more like a mother than a strainger; and so doth she of Mistress Rattliffe also; and grete kyndnes is shewed her also by the Lady Talbott and dyvers others, but surely well liked of all, and endevorethe herself to be thankfull and to follow the cortely order in all pointes." *Signed. Signet.*

Sir George Chaworth to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1589, Dec. 2. Wyverton.—To make an appointment. *Signed.*

Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland to her cousin, Mary Ratcliff, of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber, at Court.

1589, Dec. 8. Winkburne.—"Were it not that I am maid happye onelie by Her Majestie's most gracious favour, I know not wherein I should take any comfourte, seing myselfe and that house—wherof I am now the mother—so pursued and shaken. Unto Her Majestie am I therefore most highlie bounden, acqnowledginge Her Highnes the very fountaine from whence onelie cometh all my good. And in all dewty I do accordinglie committ myself and myne wholie to Her Majestie's proteccon, most humblie beseching that Her Majestie will vouchsaife to shaddoe and defend us under her most princelie wings, and then we shall be saife. I am greatlie desirous to understand of Her Majestie's health and for that purpose onelie do I send unto you, earnestlie intreating you to present my most humble dewty, as from her who desireth not to lyve but to do Her Majestie's service, and never wisheth more happines than the contynewance of Her Highnes favor." *Copy.*

Sir George Chaworth to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1589, Dec. 10. Annesley.—"Yf I durste, gladlie I woulde blame you, for sending me over such Skarborowe (Scarborough *i.e.* scanty) warnynge, as hardle can be dispatched by a poste horse. Hereinclosed is retorned the exstract your Ladyship sente accordinge to your pleasure. And I woulde be right gladde to hoare of the commissions for takinge of my answers as well touchinge Countes Isabell as the other for the Ladye Rosse and Mr. Cysell, for that as yt seemed by my cosen George nowe at his retorne, Mr. Skrevin had not provided for that of my Lady Rosse; and this yeare being sce fatall that manie greate persons goe to the Fleet and Gatehouse, which I think woulde be noe remedy for to cure my rewme which latelie hathe soe trobled me that if your Ladyship hadde sente for me I must have craved pardon, and soe ame lyke to continewe awhile, beinge in the mercye both of a phisicon and chiurgion. Maye yt therefore lyke your Ladyship to gyve notice to Mr. Skrevin to remember the same." *Signed.*

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.]

1589, Dec. 29. A list of New Years Gifts.—For the Queen, in gold, 10*l.* For the Lord Chancellor, 20*l.* For the Lord Treasurer, 30*l.* For Mr. Secretary, 20*l.* For the two Chief Justices, 20*l.* Lady Talbot, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Lady Stafford, 12*l.* Mrs. Ratcliff, 15*l.* Mrs. Scudamore, 12*l.* Mr. Attorney and Mr. Surveyor of the Court of Wards, 12*l.* Lady Chaworth, a pair of bracelets, 10*l.* Total, 174*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl Marshall of England, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Derby and Stafford.

1589 [-90], Jan. 2. The Court at Richmond.—General directions for putting in readiness the forces of those shires before the 1st of March in consequence of the preparations of the King of Spain. The Captains and officers not to be absent from their shires. The number of men appointed for service in Ireland to be doubled and to be kept in readiness to go to the port of Chester at short warning. *Twelve signatures.* (See *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, same date.)

Sir George Chaworth to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1589 [-90], Jan. 3. Annesley.—On business. *Signed.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to [the Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire].

1589 [-90], Jan. 11. Handsworth. — Concerning the proportion payable by the County of Derby towards the Queen's household. *Signed.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[-in-law], John Manners.

1589 [-90], Jan. 12.—Concerning the musters. *Signed.*

Sir George Chaworth to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1589 [-90], Jan. 25. Annesley.—Asking for a loan of 200*l.* and a litter to enable him to go to London, in order to consult the college of physicians. *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

1589 [-90], Jan. 27. Annesley.—Mr. Baker bled me yesterday and has applied other treatment today so that the pain is partly assuaged. *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

1589 [-90], Feb. 22. "Pie Corner, from my sister Carre's house."—I have conferred with Mr. Roger Manners to leave the little office of the Stewardship of Retford to the young Earl. As you do not know any of the corporation I advise you to send the enclosed letter to Gregory Wadson with a letter of your own requesting David Wadson the bailiff and William his brother, the Steward of Retford, to come to you secretly and with speed. You can then move them in the matter and say that I recommended them to you as the men whom I had ever found my faithful friends. After their answer to my letter you might deliver the Lord Treasurer's and Mr. Roger Manners' and my other letter, which are directed to the whole Corporation and will, I hope, be successful. You will do well to accept them at your own table with some kind curtesies which you know best how to deliver, for they are the men who can and must strike the chief stroke. My last request to you is for your favour towards my kinsman in the stewardship of Mansfield; for which, dying or living I shall account it a special favour done to myself. *Signed.*

Sir George Chaworth to David Wadson, bailiff, and William Wadson, steward of Retford.

1589 [-90], Feb. 22. London.—To inform them of his dangerous though not hopeless condition, and advising them in the event of his own death to choose the young Earl of Rutland as High Steward of Retford. *Copy.*

Sir George Chaworth to the Bailiffs and their Brethren of the Corporation of Retford.

1589 [-90], Feb. 22.—On the same subject as the preceding letter. *Copy.*

Sir Francis Walsyngham to John Manners.

1589 [-90], Feb. 25. The Court at Greenwich.—Desires him to settle a quarrel between Mrs. Woodcoke and her son. *Signed. Signet.*

Roger Manners to his brother, John Manners.

[1590,] March 3. Uffington.—Your son George is here. I thank you for his good company. He is a better galloper than ever you were, and that I am fittest to teach him. God keep him from falling, for that is all my fear. You need not mistrust his forwardness.

The Lords of the Council to the Deputy Lieutenants of Derbyshire.

1589 [-90], March 9. The Court at Greenwich.—We send you a list of the principal recusants in the County of whose circumstances we desire to be informed, and we also desire to hear the names of any other recusants not set down in the list and not bound to appear before us, and of their circumstances. Order is also to be taken for discovering any recusants there may be of the inferior sort and for arming other good subjects with their furniture. *Ten signatures.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother[-in-law], John Manners.

1589 [-90], March 11. Handsworth.—The soldiers for Ireland are to be levied in Scarsdale as well as in the rest of the County of Derby. I have told the bearer my mind concerning their conductors to Chester. *Signed.*

[John Manners to Lord Talbot.]

1589 [-90], March 16. Haddon.—Proposing a reconciliation between him and his father the Earl of Shrewsbury, who was willing to receive him kindly. *Copy.*

Roger Manners to his brother, John Manners, at Haddon.

[1590,] March 16. Uffington.—To-day I go to Barrowby, my Lady Mary's house, to-morrow to my Lord of Rutland to Newark. On Wednesday I am appointed to wait on Lord Shrewsbury at Worsop Lodge, and then I intend to go to Barton. I should like to know your pleasure concerning your son George, whom I should like to take to Newark to pay his duty to my Lord of Rutland and to see his sister, whether to take him on to Lord Shrewsbury's, or to send him back here under my brother Thomas's rule to await my return to Nottinghamshire.

George Manners to his father, John Manners.

1589 [-90], March 24. The Spital in Newark.—I came to Uffington on Saturday and came with my uncle to Orson on Monday, and there meeting with Lord Talbot, who with my uncle was to take up a matter between Mr. Kerchiner and Mr. More, came here on Tuesday, from whence we shall go to Handsworth to the Earl of Shrewsbury. I spoke to John Roe for your fish and some fowl, which will be sent to Derby against the size time. How Mr. Secretary liked your ale none of them know, for it had not been drawn at my uncle's coming from London; he sent your physic for the gout to Sir Charles Morrison, but he cannot tell how it was liked, besides your letter was opened before my uncle looked in it.

John Jegon to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1590, March 31. We have received your provision for mending my Lord's diet, very good and safely brought unto us. May it please you to send word concerning his Lordship's coming down. We shall need three horses for his men and one for the sumpter. We shall need no men to attend.

ROGER MANNERS to his brother, JOHN MANNERS.

[1590 ?] April 5. Uffington.—I hear from London that the Earl of Bedford is not out of peril. I am glad your son George is well returned to Cambridge, but gladder would I have been to have had his good company here. If you intend to go to London the week after Easter week, I will gladly accompany you. If you will please to take this in your way, no man in all England is so well welcome.

B. COUNTESS OF BEDFORD to her brother[-in-law], JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1590, April 10. Woburn.—I have received your letter and the medicine. I am sorry to have troubled you to send twice as I have received it and your former letter, from my son Morrison. I am sorry my cousin Chaworth found no better remedy by his journey to London, but I trust my brother Thomas is recovered and come home in health and safety. *Signed. Signet.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his brother[-in-law], JOHN MANNERS.

1590, April 24. Sheffield Lodge.—I doubt not that you have already taken order for provision of powder according to the Council's last letter, so that one half of the half last may be provided by the town of Derby and the other half by Chesterfield and Ashborne. I understand that the provision money is not yet paid, whereat I am much moved, because nothing is done therein which I desire or direct. I pray that where the fault lies you will cause amends to be made at the sessions, otherwise I shall cease to labour further in that way for the country's benefit. *Signed.*

LORD BURGHLEY to JOHN MANNERS.

1590, June 8.—"I most hartely thank you for your courtesy and payns taken at Newark to supply my place, for assistance as a Godfather to christen your young coosyn the Lady Ross's sonne. And in that you have named hym William, therby I may affirm he is the youngest William Cecill and I the eldest. God bless him to follow my purposes, but not my paynes nor daungers." *Signet.*

JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to DR. ROBINSON, DR. BARFOOTE, and MR. GARTH, residentiaries of the Cathedral Church of LINCOLN.

1590, June 29. Lambeth. — *Copy. Printed in Strype's "Life of Whitgift."*

The EARL OF RUTLAND to his mother [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1590, July 27. Queen's College.—"I will never countenance Bruer against your likinge, neither do I think my tutor would for a hundreth poundes. I never harde him commend him for anything but for entertaininge well of gentlemen to my chamber, which came to speake with me, which I have harde him say is a want that greives him; therefore, if your Ladyship send a hansome fellowe to serve the purpose I thinke it will please all well. I trust that you shall hear nothing but that I followe my booke well."

Lord Burghley to the Earl of Rutland.

1590, Aug. 12. The Court at Oatlands.—"I lyke very well yf yow do chang your place and follow your tutor wher he shall be a master, havyng befor bene in a place to be commander. I am also very well content that whan my Lady your mother shall desyre to have you at Beavoyr this huntyng tyme, that you do repayre thyther, not dowtyng but you will, whan you ar weary of huntyng, recontynew some exercise of huntyng in your book."

Sir Anthony Thorold and Francis Beaumont to John Manners and Thomas Broxholme.

1590, Aug. 21.—There is a commission directed out of the Court of Wards to yourselves and us for the delivery of certain evidences, remaining in the evidence house at Belvoir to Mr. William Cecil and Lady Roos. We have appointed to be at Belvoir on the 13th of September for the execution of the commission and we beg you to meet us there. And we desire you, Mr. John Manners, to have all the keys for the opening of any door or chest in the evidence house, which are in your possession, ready at that time. *Copy.*

The Lords of the Council to a Lord Lieutenant.

1590, Aug. 31. The Court at Oking.—The King of Spain has been making great preparations all this year in building new ships on the North coast of Spain and in the Indies which are ready now to be brought into Spain, and he has also ordered victuals, munition and habiliments for a great navy and army, so that there is cause to expect that he will make some great attempt against England, and Ireland also, this next spring or summer; wherefore the Queen commands that there should, before winter, be general musters of the horsemen and footmen heretofore appointed to be furnished and put into bands. We therefore require you to cause the musters to be made of all the forces within your commission and to see that all defects in captains, officers, soldiers, horse armour, weapons and all other things be remedied, so that next spring nothing may be found wanting. If your musters are perfected before the middle of October we request you to send us a perfect list with as many particulars as possible, which the Queen may see before the end of October, as she is very anxious to know what forces she can count upon to withstand her enemies. *Copy.*

John Manners, Sir Anthony Thorold, Francis Beaumont and Thomas Broxholme to the Lord [Treasurer].

1590, Sept. 16. Belvoir.—Concerning certain deeds, of the ownership of which they are doubtful and which they have accordingly placed in a chamber in the castle and given the key to Mr. William Cecil. *Copy.*

Grace Fortescue to her father, John Manners, at Haddon.

[1590 ?] Sept. 21. Salden.—"Mr. Fortescue has been at Court with his father, whom he finds to be nothing so willing in deed, as it pleased him to make show of in words, to have me up to London, and therefore we are determined by good's leave to set down our rest at Sallden as our best cours wher I am very desirous to have my cousin

Allen (Eleanor daughter of Sir Thomas Manners ?) so soon as shall please her." *Signed.*

——— to —— Kirkeby.

1590, Oct. 1. Winkburne.—On the Countess of Rutland's business. *Copy.*

Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland to Sir Anthony Thorold and Francis Beaumont, serjeant-at-law.

1590 [October ?]. Winkburne.—Requesting them not to execute the commission which she hears has come to them out of the Court of Wards to make a new search in the evidence house at Belvoir, but to be content to carry out the former commission which was executed in September last, and to deliver to Mr. Cecil the evidences which they severed out of the evidence house at their last visit to Belvoir, and to send up the other things, which were then removed, to the Court of Wards. This ought to content Mr. Cecil, who could not wish to act unkindly to a house with which he is now so nearly related. *Copy.*

John Manners to his "brother" [John] Fortescue.

1590, Nov. 16. Elston.—I send you 500*l.* in full payment of my daughter's marriage money. God send them long together and that we may see their offspring to both our comfort. I should be loath to be a troublesome beggar for them, because they have found you a most natural kind parent, but if it would please you to bestow on my son a hundred pounds of this payment to clear him of debt, I doubt not but that then he will be a good husband and live in an orderly way on the pension you have assigned to him. I have not troubled you at present concerning the assurance of my daughter's jointure as I may have occasion to come up to town. I pray you not to forget my loving commendations to Mrs. Fortescue.

Roger Manners to John Manners.

[1590,] November. The Savoy.—I marvel that the new Earl of Shrewsbury does not send for you. I think he has need of the advice of his best friends. I hope the brothers will agree and that my lord will be well advised.

Roger Manners to John Manners.

1590, Dec. 2. The Savoy.—"The Erl of Shrewsbere wrote to me this other day that his brethren and he were agreed touching my lord his faythers will, and that his fayther left not moch more mony then woll pay his funeralls; complayned moch of his present want. So now you see the old proverbe is fulfilled, no dedd man rych."

Postscript.—"My lord writes me to be at the funeralls but I dare not venter a wynter jorney. It woll be sone after Christmas."

John Jegon to [Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland].

1590, Dec. 8. Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.—Our young Lord is very well in health and very well set on work, cheerfully following what he takes in hand, and proves thereby the best of his time and companions. I am desirous to know how you will dispose of him this Christmas, the rather because he is out of apparel and must

be provided with more. If, as I hear, he is like to be a mourner he must have some black suits among the rest. Further we want some bedding. We have but one bed besides his lordship's, and we have now four daily waiters to lodge. The hangings which you sent for his drawing chamber are rich and fair but too short by a yard in depth. If it were to your liking, I wish we could have other sent. The trouble would not be great if your Ladyship sends bedding. The depth of the chamber is 3 yards and a quarter, the compass about the chamber is 15 yards. His other rooms are well furnished with stuff, and his men about him with sufficient "prestence."

Francis Fortescue to his father-in-law, John Manners, at Elston.

1590, Dec. 10. Salden.—I know that the welfare of my wife is your greatest comfort. "She is greate and daylie looketh for a blessed howre." We are beholden to you for my cousin Allein because otherwise she would have been destitute of any of her acquaintance. Mrs. Carter, according as the Countess of Rutland wrote, has been with us a fortnight, so that my fear is the less, the woman being to be trusted for her carefulness. Touching the 100*l.* it was unlooked for by me and I got no part of it. I will not ask for it yet but wait with patience. "It is not my father that holdeth his hand soe hard, but my mother, whoe can give good words but no partinge from money, as I doubt not you shall hereafter better perceave."

Sir Anthony Thorold and Francis Beaumont to [John Manners and Thomas Broxholme].

1590, Dec. 13.—Appointing the 8th of January for a meeting at Belvoir in order to execute the commission issued out of the Court of Wards dated the 28th of November last, and requesting them to bring with them any keys they may have of the evidence house or of any chests or trunks containing evidences. *Copy.*

Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury to his cousin [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1590, Dec. 19. Sheffield Lodge.—It were needless to acquaint you with the loss of my noble and dear father. It rests now for me to perform the last shew of my duty towards him by an honourable funeral. I have by my enclosed letters, requested the company of your son as one who is specially wanted by the Lord Treasurer to be one of the honourable mourners. The day appointed for the funeral is the 13th of January next here at Sheffield. I will shortly send the "blacks" for his Lordship and servants to Winkburne. *Signed.*

Roger Manners to his brother, John Manners, at Elston.

1590, Dec. 21. The Savoy.—"I have received from the great Erl sins he cam to his Erldom 3 severall letters of kyndnes towards me, and greatly lamenting his owne povertie. At the last I was fayn playnly to write unto him that althow I beleved it yet the world wold not beleve me if I should report it. O Brother, what is this world or who shold man account of worldly welth. You know that the late Erl of Shrewsberie was accounted for cattell, corne, woll, leade, yorne, landes, revenew and of redy mony the greatest and only rych subject of England. Yet now he is ded he was so poure as no executor will take

opon him to performe his will, and the Erl that now is, the pourest that ever was of that name. And althow the executors have resygned to him, yet is the matter so dangerus as I think the old contes must take a letter of administration. You see what the world is. He is goon. His goodes now can doe him no good, I pray God they doe him no harme. And noe frend of his for enything I can percevo doe thank him for owght the have. His frendes, servantes and followars and thos he accounted most of, ar lyke to be persecuted for his sake. God be mersefull unto us and deliver all our men frendes out of the danger of the furnyce."

Postscript:—"Complayn not of povertie, for the world woll no more beleve you then the doe the Erl, yet I lyke well your being at Elston."

George Manners to his father, John Manners, at Elston.

1590, Dec. 21. Salden.—"My sister never looked better, she is verye bigge and looketh for a happy howre which God send her. And to Mrs. Carter her mydwyfe's judgement and my cosen Allen's, she is in all respects as well as a woman in her case can be, having a husband that sheweth as greate a care of her welfare as becommeth him to have." I propose to set out on my journey to London tomorrow; I think my uncle will take my coming in good sort. It will be the 29th of this month before I can come to Elston.

Postscript:—"My brother and sister both of them arre verye desirous to have the hynd to be backed at Ayleston, referringe it to your pleasure to keepe therof what you please for yourselfes, and the sonner it comes the better welcome."

Richard Whalley and A. Forrest to Isabel, Countess of Rutland, at Newark.

1590, Dec. 26. Screiton.—We have received a commission out of the Court of Chancery in the matters between you and Elizabeth Countess of Rutland to examine as witnesses George Boothe and Jane his wife, Christian Molyneux, Margaret Gardyner, and John Wilkinson, and we mean to execute such commission at Southwell on the 8th of January. We beg you therefore to let your solicitors attend us there, and to send up these witnesses for examination. *Signed.*

Answer annexed from the Countess Isabel, stating that she had no power over any of the persons above named, except Wilkinson, and that he was in Yorkshire, and therefore they must send him a warrant themselves.

Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor, to the Countess of Rutland.

1590 [-1], Jan. 2. The Court at Richmond.—Thanking her for a present. *Signed.*

The Lords of the Council to John Manners, Collector to Her Majesty of the Loan in Derbyshire.

1590 [-1], Jan. 9. The Court at Richmond.—Order appointing him to be collector of the forced loan in the County of Derby, and directing him to pay into the Exchequer all moneys which he might receive in respect of the loan within one month of the receipt of the same, so that the Queen might not be kept out of the use of the money

for five, six, or seven months or more, as she has been by the undutifulness of some of her collectors. A note in writing of the number of the privy seals sent to him to be transmitted to Thomas Kery, Clerk of the Privy Seal. *Seven signatures. Signet.*

THOMAS FAIREBARNE the elder to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1590 [-1], Jan. 12. Bottesford.—On business.

EVERARD DIGBY to [JOHN MANNERS].

1590 [-1], Jan. 30.—Since my coming from London I have determined many times to come to see you, but since Christmas my uncle has been very ill, and I fear we shall not long have him in this world. I purpose that my first journey shall be to visit Elston.

LORD BURGHLEY to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1590 [-1], Feb. 2. The Court of Wards.—Requiring her before the end of the term to send her solicitor or counsel to take a copy of a bill exhibited against her in that Court by William Cecil on behalf of his son William, Lord Roos. *Signed.*

ROGER MANNERS to his brother, JOHN MANNERS.

1590 [-1], Feb. 10. The Savoy.—"I fear your over travaill, and you fere my ydelnes, and I think we both offend in that sort, mend you the on and by God's grace I will mend the other. But I have so longue bin evell and therfore kept in, as I dout moch my comyng to Uffington till the weyther be warmer, but opon Monday by Gode's grace I mynd to remove my logyng. I have borrowed my lord the Erl of Worseter's howse that was Mr. Sacford's at Sainct Johnes, wher her is a fayre garden, good ayre and ner the fyldes. Ther I mynd to trye how the ayre and weyther and I can agree and so to doe therafter. I fear Leverett my servant and I was cosoned in the benefice, but we dyd the best we cold for your chaplayn. For your office now I know your mynd I woll acordingly be indifferent and say nothing. The old Contes and the new Erl must nedes agree, ther ar so good medyators; and the Erl must pay more for pease then woll gett your son George a good wiffe, yet I speke but by conjecture for I am not of that consell. I pray God graunt the Erl grace to serve and obey hir, for the world is moch with hir. For your son George my Lord Tresuror is plesed to accept of him, you shall know more by my letter by your servant James Sleygh."

The SAME to the SAME.

1590 [-1], Feb. 11. The Savoy.—"I perceve as well by your letters as by your servant, your ernest desyre and resolution to have your son George placed in my Lord Tresurors service, and according James Sleigh delivered your letter to my Lord Tresuror, I then not being very well. His Lordship accepted of him as he can tell you. Syns I wayted of my Lord myself and talked with his Lordship therof at large. His Lordship asked me what you ment to place him in his service, for he was old and could doe him small good. I said the honor and good will that you bare to his Lordship, and that if he applied

himself, to his Lordship's lyking you wold be his better faythe and lyke the better of him. He sayd he should be welcome to him, and that the best he could doe for him was to geve him good consell. Som other speach we had which I omit because I wold not make you to prowd. You may send him when you woll, and furnishe him at the fyrst and after let him shifft of his pencion in God's name."

THOMAS FAIREBARNE the elder to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1590 [-1], Feb. 14. Bottesford.—On business.

JOHN REVELL to his cousin, THOMAS FAIREBARNE the elder.

1590 [-1], Feb. 15. Croxton.—On business.

ROBERT MARBECK to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1590 [-1], Feb. 22.—Asking for the payment of an annuity which had been granted to him by the Earl Edward, in consideration of his services, first as instructor and reader, and afterwards as "entertained" physician.

The EARL OF RUTLAND to his mother [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1590 [-1], Feb. 23.—I am "verie sorie that my brother Frauncis his jorney hither was letted by reason of the weather and very glad my brother George his ague is gone, but most of all sorie that my swate sister hath caught the ague for which my Lady Wharton and my cosens are verie sorie as well as myselfe."

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY, EDWARD SAVILE, and SIR GEORGE SAVILE to their uncle and friend, JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1590 [-1], Feb. 27.—The claim made by John Savile of Howley, son of Sir Robert Savile, to the lands of Edward Savile, is to be settled by arbitration. Mr. John Savile has chosen Sir John Monson, Mr. Philip Tyrwhitt and a lawyer yet to be named, while we on the other side have chosen you, Sir Charles Cavendish and Mr Waterhouse of York. The day appointed is Monday the 29th of March, and we all, including Mary, your niece and my sister, and little George her son, entreat you to be at Doncaster on that day. *Three signatures.*

LORD BURGHLEY to SAMUEL BEVERCOTES, Feodary of the County of Nottingham.

1590 [-1], March 1. At his house in the Strand.—Order to make a survey of the manors and lands in the County of Nottingham, formerly belonging to Edward, Earl of Rutland. *Copy.*

LORD BURGHLEY to THOMAS MORGAN, Feodary of the County of Northampton.

1590 [-1], March 1. At his house in the Strand.—A similar order for a survey of the manors and lands in the County of Northampton, formerly belonging to Earl Edward. *Copy.*

Lord Burghley to [Elizabeth,] Countess of Rutland.

1590 [-1], March 4. The Court.—Order has been given to the Feodaries of the Counties of Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Bedford, Bucks, London, York, Essex, and Northumberland, to survey all the lands both in possession and reversion of Edward, Earl of Rutland, in those counties. *Signed.*

Lord Burghley to Isabel, Countess of Rutland.

1590 [-1], March 4. The Court.—To the same effect as the preceding letter. *Copy.*

Thomas Fairebarne the elder to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1590 [-1], March 19. Bottesford.—On business.

Samuel Bevercotes to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1590 [-1], March 23. Nottingham.—Concerning the survey of the lands of the Earl Edward, in the county of Nottingham.

Sir George Savile to John Manners, at Haddon.

1591, March 25. Sheffield Lodge.—Sending a "breviate" of the matters in dispute between Mr. John Savile and Mr. Edward Savile. *Signed.*

Francis Morgan to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1591, March 26. Kingsthorpe by Northampton.—Concerning the survey of Earl Edward's lands in the Counties of Northampton and Rutland.

Thomas Lambard to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1591, March 30. Pinchbeck.—On private affairs.

Richard Whalley to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1591, April 2. Screiton.—At the Assizes Mr. Sheriff and Mr. Gervase Lascelles, one of Mr. Lascelles's sons, undertook that Mr. Brian Lascelles should stand to any order which Sir Thomas Stanhope should set down betwixt you and him as well as betwixt you and Mr. Thornhagh, if it might please you that this matter should be heard at the same time.

Lord Burghley to [Elizabeth,] Countess of Rutland.

1591, April 3. At his house at Westminster.—On behalf of his servant Humfrey Wheeler. *Signed.*

Edward Savage and Richard Brereton to the Lord Chancellor.

1591, April 14. Chester.—By virtue of the commission sent to us and to Sir Richard Molyneux and John Kilshawe out of the Court of

Chancery for the examination of witnesses, in a cause depending between Isabel, Countess of Rutland and Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, we all met at the Pentise, in the City of Chester, on the 13th of April last, which was the appointed place, and stayed there all day, but no person came before us to be examined, although Thomas Gest offered, on behalf of the Lady Elizabeth, to depose on oath that he had served Thomas Holcroft and Lady Fitton wife to Sir Edward Fitton, with a prescript to appear before the commissioners on that day, and had offered them their charges. *Signed.*

Sir Thomas Stanhope and Margaret, Lady Stanhope to [Elizabeth,] Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1591, April 25. Shelford.—To request the company of the Earl of Rutland "to grace his poore contrewomans mariadge" at Whitsuntide. *Anne Stanhope married John Holles, afterwards Earl of Clare, in May* 1591. *Signed.*

F. Charlton to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1591, April 27. Apley.—To inform her that on the evening of the day on which Sir Richard Molyneux, John Kilshawe, Edward Savage, and Richard Brereton held their sitting to execute the commission out of the Court of Chancery, Mr. Holcroft came to Chester, but refused to attend for examination.

John Fortescue to his "brother," John Manners, at Haddon.

1591, April 27. The Wardrobe.—Although I always thought the number of privy seals for the loan to be excessive, yet I must press you to examine into the ability of those parties who excuse themselves, and to take advice with the Earl of Shrewsbury, and to inform me of your opinion in the matter. I thank God for my daughter's health, and hope that "as she hath gyven us comfort of fruit, so God will blesse her with a sonne." I hope to see her at the Wardrobe the next term, where we shall gladly have your company.

Thomas Kery to John Manners, Collector of the loan in Derbyshire.

1591, April 28. London.—In the case of any persons who are really poor, you may receive certificates from the Justices or other honest neighbours of their inability to lend, and in that case you may relieve them from the obligation of doing so. Such certificates are to be sent up to the Council. You are requested also to send up the names of any persons who are rich and have not as yet been called upon for a loan. *Signed. Signet.*

Thomas Wynne to [Elizabeth,] Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1591, April 28. Helmsley.—On business. *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

1591, April 30. Helmsley.—On business. *Signed.*

LORD BURGHLEY to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1591, May 1. Westminster.—Thanking her for her kindness to his servant Humphrey Wheeler. *Signed.*

GERVASE JHONSON to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1591, May 7. Southwark.—Requesting a payment on account for two tombs nearly completed. *Signed.*

HUMPHREY WHEELER to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1591, May 18. Cecil House.—I should have waited on you myself to thank you for your kindness but the Queen being at present at Theobald's, my presence was necessary there. I enclose a letter from Lady Bridget. *Signed.*

NEWS from FRANCE.

[1591, May].—"Since our arival heare God hath hetherto blessed us with very good and prosperous succes, for besides that the aryvall made the enemy abandon Brihake (Saint Brieuc ?), it caused Fontenell to yeelde up the castle of Langward so as we went ymediatelie to Gingan (Guingamp) before which towne we sett downe the 13 of this moneth approching earlie in the morning with twoe troopes drawen out of all our companes, of 300 in a troope, one of the which was comaunded by my cosen Richard Wingfeild who brought them to the suburbs of the town called De Noster Dame, which, having a gate before them he notwithstanding entred and lodged his men in the houses nearest to the towne. That night all our army as well French as the reste of our Inglishe came in and quartred themselves about the towne. Within v daies, but with very great labour of our soldiers, we entrenched ourselves very neare the counterscarfe of the towne and round about it, which don, we planted our battery and uppon the 19 began to play upon the flankers of the curten we entended to batter and afterwards did batter, which continued that daie and the next daie till 3 of the clocke in the afternoone when by the impatient heate of the Frenchmen the assaulte was hastened, though indeede our generall would have beaten the breach much more. The first assayling thereof was graunted to be don by 200 men out of every company of Sir Harry Norris his regiment who woon it from a selected troope out of our generall's regiment by drafte at dice. That companie that had the assault was commaunded by Capten Hearne, Capten Jacson, Capten Catesbye and Sir Henry Norris his Lievetenant of his companie. Capten Hearne in the assault was thrust through the throte at the pushe of the pike whereof he died presentlie and Capten Catesby shott very dangerouslie in the arme. There were some 30 of the best and forward of the companie hurt and 12 slaine but the assalt I assure you was performed much to the reputation of our nation, but had no better succes than all first and second assalts comonlie have; the second was given by the Baron of Mullocke a fyne French gentleman but he was inforced likewise to give it over. The services were appointed for the third but it was then more convenient to forbeare for that night then to make anie more attempts, and in the next morning to beate anewe againe with our cannon and to proceed with our mine which was then in two nights of being brought under the wall. But the next morninge, I, havinge in comaundement to treate with Monsure Bastine, Marshall of the Campe in what sorte we shoulde proceede that daie I found

him in a trench of the Baron of Mullock attendinge the comminge of a principall man within the towne who had in the dawninge of the daie demaunded to speake with him, which indeed was to require a parle which was graunted. There were sent owt of the towne 4 companies with commission to compound for soldiers, gentlemen of the countrie and citizens, but they demaunded so proudlie and we offered them so base profers as the whole daie was spent therein, but in the end conclusion was that 4 in the greatest place should departe with theire armes and 2 horses apeece and all the soldiers one horsebacke with one horse apeace, the foot companies with their swordes and calivers without matche, the gentlemen of the countrie should paie 18000 crownes and the inhabitantes 25000 crownes. That all Inglishe, French, and Spaniardes should be delivered to the Prince; the prisoners of the Kinges side deteyned by them should be redelivered, and they should departe by the next daie at noone, levinge all their ensignes, cornets, trumpettes and droumes behinde them.

The next daie being Whitson Mondaie all these articles were performed and passed through our English garde of horse and foote.

What the reason was of theire abandoning the place in this manor doth not yet appeare, for the towne is the strongest next to Nantes and Donantes (Dinan) of any towne in Britanie, so as the greatest part of the countrie stoode most upon this towne which was strong and plentifully furnished of all thinges. We have not yet lost above 40 men in all our troope of Inglish but we have about 60 hurte whereof some 12 or 14 dangerously. I thincke we shall rise from hence within this 2 daies toward Morlace but it is thought the towne will compound before we come at it. And then into the Bishopricke of Cornivale except the newes that came yesterdaie prove true—that is that the Duke Mercurye (Mercœur) doe sett downe before Mongounter (Moncontour) which yf he doe, it is resolved that we shall intend him till he be ingaged with his cannon before that place, and then with our whole armye to assalt him there, which consist of 6000 foote and 700 horse.

Captaine Denis making a profer of a scallade one thother side of the towne during the tyme of the assalt was shott into the belly whereon he died within ij howres." *Copy. See State Papers, Foreign, France.* May 26, 1591.

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] to Sir Christopher Hatton.

1591, May. Winkburne.—To ask leave to deliver a new answer in a suit between Mr. William Cecil and herself and the Earl of Rutland. *Copy.*

The Earl of Rutland to his mother [Elizabeth,] Countess of Rutland.

1591, June 4. Bennett College.—Concerning his going into the country.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners, at Haddon.

1591, June 11. Worksop.—I have received letters from the Council informing me that privy seals for the loan have been sent to divers persons in the Counties of Derby and Nottingham who are unable to lend, namely to some that are dead, and there are mistakes in the names and dwelling places of others, and many that are not able to lend are

not yet certified. I am required by the Council to confer with you and beg you therefore to be here with me at Worksop on Monday or Tuesday next and to bring your books touching the town with such further information as you can gather. *Signed.*

George Chaworth to John Manners, at Haddon.

1591, June 14. Grays Inn.—I make bold to renew my suit to you for the places in Mansfield and in the Forest of Sherwood which John, Earl of Rutland bestowed upon me. Although you have the patent of the stewardship of Mansfield which was held by the late Sir Thomas Manners your brother, yet I understand that legally the appointment belongs to my Lord and Lady of Rutland as executors of the said late Earl.

The Earl of Rutland to his mother [Elizabeth,] Countess of Rutland.

1591, June 15.—I received the enclosed letter from my uncle Roger Manners just as I was going forth with my Lord of Bedford.

Enclosure from Roger Manners.—1591, June 13. The Savoy.—I am now in hopes of recovering from my long sickness and am going to court where I hope to finish my suit for you for the Forest of Sherwood and the Castle of Nottingham, to be in the custody of my brother John during your wardship. I beg to be remembered to Mr. Jegon and tell him that his pupil Charles Manners is pleased with the Bishop of Lincoln.

John Jegon to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1591, June 29. Corpus Christi College [Cambridge].—We have received the Lord Treasurer's consent for my Lord to take his recreation some part of this summer in the country, wherefore we wish to visit you when you shall appoint. Our Commencement is next Monday and Tuesday, after which I shall want a few days to dispose of our business, and then if Mr. Francis would come to Cambridge on Thursday or Friday of this week, we could start on the 12th or 13th of July. The cause of our stay some time after the commencement is because my Lord Southampton sent word that he would come and see my Lord. His mother the Countess of Southampton is staying with Sir John Cutts within five miles of Cambridge so we propose to go thither with the Earl and spend two days in that company.

Thomas Kery to John Manners, Collector of the loan in Derbyshire.

1591, July 9. London.—To acknowledge the receipt of 933*l.* on account of the loan. *Signed. Signet.*

John Fortescue to his "brother," John Manners.

1591, July 10. The Wardrobe.—Touching the privy seals, what more you can make up without prejudice of the parties, for her Majesty has forbidden oppression, you are to proceed with. *Signet.*

Thomas Wynne to [Elizabeth,] Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1591, July 10. Helmsley.—On business. *Signed. Enclosing a note of sheep and lambs.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners.

1591, July 31. Sheffield.—"Slepping tyme and I halffe aslepe." I hope I may see you and my uncle Roger here some time next week. I am sorry my Lord of Rutland has hurt his arm.

John Manners to his nephew, the Earl of Rutland.

1591, July 31. Haddon.—Mr. Screven has sent me the Queen's patent for the custody of Nottingham Castle and the Forest during your minority.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncles, John Manners and Roger Manners, at Haddon.

[1591, August ?] Sheffield Lodge.—I have sent by this bearer the commission of the subsidy for Derbyshire. I hope to see you both here some day this week. I am just ready to go a hunting with Sir John Byron's hounds, if the rain will permit.

Officers of the Forest of Sherwood.

[1591 ?]

Chief Justice of the Forest.—John Manners, esquire.

Verderers.—Lancelot Roleston, William Linley, Christopher Strelley, Nicholas Kindersley.

Bowbearer.—

Ranger.—William Leek.

"Reguarders."—William Poole, Adam Leek, Richard Whitmore, William Middleton, John Clarkson, Originall Bellemie, John Baines, John Chambers, Alexander Cooper, Thomas Rawson, Humphrey Snowden.

"Adjousters."—Mathew Chambers, Henry Walker.

Thorney Woods. Sir Francis Willoughby. His deputy, Richard Willoughby.

Underkeepers.—Henry Smaley, John Browne, — Webster.

Calverton office. Caterus. Underkeeper.—Randall Birche.

Farnefield.—Thomas Hutchinson.

Ansley.—Henry Chaworth. Underkeeper, Richard Fidler.

Newstead.—Sir John Byron. Underkeeper, Richard Poe.

Paplewicke.—Sir John Byron. Underkeeper, Ralph Worthington.

Blydworthe.—Sir John Byron. Underkeeper, Richard Poe.

Kirby-in-Sutton.—Henry Chaworth. Underkeeper, Richard Fidler.

Mansfield-in-Lyndhurst.—Thomas Markham. Underkeeper, William Walhead.

Mansfield Woodhouse.—Thomas Markham. Deputy, Roland Daune.

Billeyhey.—Thomas Markham. Underkeeper, John Hough.

Birkland.—Thomas Markham. Underkeeper, William Coe.

Clipston Shrogges, Comes Salop, and Roundwood et Osland, Comes Salop. Deputy, Plesington.

Beskwood Park.—Thomas Markham and three underkeepers.

Clipston.—Thomas Markham. Underkeeper, Paul Dawe.

Nottingham Park.—

Richard Bate, Surgeon, of Burton upon Trent.

1591, Sept. 23.—His examination before John Gregory, John Bromilaw, Robert Albye, Peter Clarke, Aldermen, Justices of the Peace. "He sayeth he knoweth Howys Hassylbye wydoeo very well for she hath cost him c mercs by reason she hath trubled hym. He also

sayeth hys wyffe ys the sayde Hasselbye's doughter. He also sayeth he hath a pacyent in the cuntrye whose name he wyll not declare, but she ys trubled with a flyxe, and he to provyde a remedye therof came to Roger Tylers housse at Nottingham, and there he desyred to understand of a cunnyng man that ould make a proporcyon or figure of a mayde with a garlande on her hedde and a flower in her hande; and there he harde of a paynter that culde make such thynges. Whereupon he sente Harry Watson for Mathewe the paynter and broughte hym thyther. And when thys examynate opened the matter to hym, the seyde Mathewe sayde—What wyll you doe with hyt? And he answered he wolde do no hurte with hyt, but doe you your offyce and I shall receyve hyt before Mr. Mayre. Thys examynate further sayeth he boughte the waxe of Mr. Albye and he delyvered the waxe to the seyde Mathewe with a boxe, and bade Mathewe make hym certyn cakes therewith of the lengthe and bredth of the same boxe with the pycture of a mayde as above he hath sayde, with her heare hyngyng syde aboute her shulders; and then he wulde give hym an olde angell yf he wulde make the same artificyally. Which thyng beyng done thys examynate sayeth he wulde have put therto the powder of a poungarnett (pomegranate ?) or of the shale therof, the powder of synamoun, the powder of redde saundres (sandal wood) and the powder of nutmeg, to give to hys sayde pacyent to stey the flux called *dissenteria*. He wulde have baken the same together with pyppyns, which hys sayde pacyent shalle eate, and he bespoke these thynges about Frydaye was se'nighte. And upon Frydaye laste he came to the sayde Mathewe's housse and there he saw a pycture in a boxe lyke a jolly water-mawkyn; and beyng asked by the cunstable yf he spake for that thynge and yf the boxe were hys, he answered he spake for no such thynge, and as he thynketh the box that he delivered was greter. He further sayeth he knoweth Harry Arthur dwellyng nere Laughton in the Moning verye well.

Harry Watson beyng examyned he sayeth he was by when the seyde Bate boughte the seyde boxe at Mr. Hurts the mercer and he payde for hyt iiij^{d}, which boxe and the waxe the seyde Bate boughte at Mr. Albye's he delyvered to the seyde paynter to make the figure of a woman of the length of the boxe, and he promyssed x^{d} (*sic*) for the doyng therof, but what the seyd Bate wulde do with hyt he knoweth not.

John Matthewe of Nottingham paynter examyned sayeth that the seyd Watson came to hym to wydo Greysbrooke's housse, and wylled hym to go to Roger Tylers which he dyd, and there the seyde Bate moved thys examynate [to make] the pycture of a maid with the seyde waxe, and he asked to what ende, for harme therof might insue. And he answered he ned not fare yt for he wulde receve the same before Mr. Mayre yf he wulde; which talke was aboute Thursdaye was se'nighte, and the same day he delyvered to thys examynate a boxe with the waxe, and promysed thys examynate for the makynge therof x^{s} yer (or ?) a Kynge Harrye Angell, and then he bad hym make the same pycture yf thys examynate wulde, to the lykenes of a woman; whereappon thys examynate made the seyde pycture, and the nexte daye after, the seyde Bate came to thys examynates housse for the seyde pycture. Uppon syghte wherof Bate lyked well of the same, and sayde hyt was well and artifyciallye done and that he wulde send Watson for the same within a weke after, and that he shulde have a Kynge Harrye angell for hytt.

"Samuell Hassylbye of Little Markeham examyned, sayeth that the seyde Bate hath caused a pycture of waxe to be made to the forme and lykenes of Howys Hassylbye wydoe the examynate's mother to the yntente to consume her and make her [waste] awaye, and so to contynue

that lyke practyse agaynste thys examynate, wherbye theyre livynge mighte cume to the seyde Bate and to hys wyffe, which thyngs the wyffe of the seyd Bate hath confessed to thys examynate her brother, wherbye he and hys mother mighte beware and helpe themselves." *Copy.*

JOHN JEGON to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1591, Sept. 29.—On business.

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his uncle, JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1591, Sept. 29. Sheffield Lodge.—Concerning the supplies for the Queen, in Derbyshire. *Signed.*

ROGER MANNERS to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1591, Sept. 30. Uffington.—"They say it is a thankles office to tell youth of ther faultes, yet is it the office of ther best frendes. If therfore your Ladyship woll admonishe my Lord of Rutland and thos aboute him to have care of his maners that his behavior be sevill, and to fation his speach and intertaynment according to the person and his calling, it were a wonderfull comfort to his frendes, and wyn his lordship great good opinion of the world. I have alredy said enuffe therin."

JOHN MANNERS to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1591, Oct. 4. Elston.—I am going to London soon, and will pay you the hundred pounds which I owe you either there or here as you please.

B. COUNTESS OF BEDFORD to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1591, Oct. 5. Nottingham.—The dwelling house at Surfleet and the chancel of the church are greatly fallen into decay. I beg therefore that you will see to the matter. *Signed.*

JOHN CONYERS to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1591, Oct. 9. London.—On business.

FRANCIS FORTESCUE to his father-in-law, JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1591, Oct. 18. Salden.—An invitation to stop at Salden on his way to London. *Signed.*

JOHN CROSLAND to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1591, Oct. 19. Helmsley.—On business.

ROGER MANNERS to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1591, Oct. 20. The Savoy.—The Lord Chancellor is well inclined towards you, though he is earnestly pressed to the contrary by great personages. Let me remind you of my last speech concerning my Lord your son's education in all civility and good entertainment, a thing most necessary to a young nobleman. It is to be learned now or never. I mean in his young days.

The EARL OF RUTLAND to his mother [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1591, Oct. 21. Corpus Christi College.—"I geve your Ladyship humble thankes for your honorable direction in your letters for my good. I do aseure your Ladyship that the cariage of myselfe both towardes God and my booke, my comelinesse in diet and gesture, shall be such as your Ladyship shall hear and like well of. For my arme I fear no daunger."

THOMAS SYMCOCKS to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1591, Oct. 21. The Middle Temple.—On business.

THEODOSIA, LADY MANNERS to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1591, Oct. 23. Her house in the Strand.—You were already aware of the cross which God laid upon me by Mr. Manners's death, who was the relief of me and mine, and now to increase my grief and charge my Lady Rutland has sent home my daughter Mary. I am not able to keep house but am obliged to board, whereby I am constrained to spread my children abroad in order not to pester one house with them all. I am a suitor therefore to you now to receive my daughter into your service. I will furnish her at her coming and allow her 10*l.* yearly.

Postscript by Roger Manners.—You will do a very charitable thing if you grant this suit "and therin lyke my old wiffe the Lady Wharton." *Signet.*

WILLIAM WEBB, Lord Mayor of London, JOHN, BISHOP OF LONDON and SIR ROWLAND HAYWARD to the ALDERMEN OF THE WARD OF FARRINGDON WITHOUT.

1591, Dec. 2. "Yeald Hall of the Citie."—Directions to search for and keep a list of all persons suspected to have come across the seas in the quality and vocation of Jesuits, seminary priests, fugitives, although disguised to hide their qualities or vocation of Jesuits, or that are instruments sent by the Pope or any of the English seminaries or colleges; and also to keep a list of all popish recusants and suspected papists who labour to corrupt her Majesty's subjects in matters of religion. *Copy.*

THOMAS WYNNE to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1591, Dec. 13. Helmsley.—On private affairs. *Signed.*

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] to Lady [Talbot ?].

1591, Dec. 20. Winkburne.—I am glad to hear of your good health, and thank you for your kind letter. I am much comforted by the good hope and opinion you have conceived of my daughter Bridget's well doing, and shall ever think myself beholden for your care over her. *Copy.*

Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland to her uncle, John Manners, in London.

1591, Dec. 20. Winkburne.—Thanking him for his kindness to her and her son in the disputes between them and Mr. William Cecil. *Signed.*

Vol. XII.

The Queen to Lord Burghley, Lord Howard of Effingham, and Lord Hunsdon.

1591 [-2], Jan. 1.—Commission to execute the office of Earl Marshall, vacant since the death of George, Earl of Shrewsbury. *Copy.*

Thomas Wynne to [Elizabeth,] Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1591 [-2], March 2. Helmsley.—On business.

Henry Worrall to [Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland].

1591 [-2], March 21. Wisall (Wissawe ?]—On business.

William Hyldyard to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1592, April 5.—On business.

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] to the Lord Treasurer.

1592, April 7. Winkburne.—In answer to your letter concerning the rent to be had out of the living of the heir male, to make up the thirds due to the Queen in right of the late Lady Roos' wardship, and my further gratuity towards her education, I hereby confirm my previous letter, and do willingly conform myself to your wisdom. The reasons which withhold me from making any particular offer are, the suits against me in the Chancery for 200*l.* yearly claimed for her maintenance till her age of 18 years, and the suits made against me in the Court of Wards by Mr. Cecil on behalf of his son Lord Roos, claiming certain lands conveyed by Earl Edward's will to the heir male. I cannot make any certain offer till these suits are ended. *Copy.*

THOMAS WYNNE to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1592, April 24. Helmsley.—On business. *Signed.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his uncle, JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1592, May 8. At Lady Gresham's house, Bishopsgate Street.—The bearer Edmond Woodruffe of Hope in the county of Derby complains to me of hard proceedings against him by your servant Rowland Eyre, who vexes him with multiplicated suits. I entreat you to cause Eyre to desist from his persecutions, and to see that the matters be heard and ended by certain gentlemen who are to be chosen indifferently, yourself if possible to be one of the number. *Signed.*

THOMAS SCREVEN to THOMAS JEGON, at Winkburne.

1592, May 11. London.—By the carrier of York you will receive a trunk for my Lady, and therein a gilt basin and ewer, forty badges, whereof ten are for gentlemen, ten for grooms, and twenty for yeomen. Also two livery cloaks, one for Francis Strelley, the other for Jobson, as my lady directed. Therewith also a latin book, and all the singing books you wrote for, save the duos, which cannot be gotten, for my Lady Elizabeth.

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his uncle, JOHN MANNERS.

[1592 ?] May 13. Bishopsgate Street.—I must become an earnest mediator unto you, on behalf of your son George, who, upon some private conceits, which he will disclose unto you but keep from all others, had meant to have gone into the Low Countries, and from thence to have made earnest means for your licence to have travelled further; which, if he could have obtained, it would have fitted best his humour; otherwise he would have returned back again when he had seen this summer's service there. But although this was the uttermost of his purpose, yet he is doubtful of your displeasure to have proceeded so far in that determination without your privity, and has therefore prayed me to move you to be qualified towards him, who dare undertake that the thoughts of his heart shall be far from giving you hereafter any voluntary cause of offence. Therefore for this that is past, I hope you will tread it under foot, and not lessen any part of your former fatherly love and affection unto him.

THOMAS SYMCOCKS to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1592, June 1. The Middle Temple.—On business.

THOMAS WYNNE to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1592, June 13. Helmsley.—On business.

E. STANHOPE to JOHN MANNERS.

1592, June 20. Shelford.—Concerning the repairing of Nottingham Castle, and the supplies of wood necessary for the same.

Richard Collishaw to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1592, June 23. Belvoir.—On business. *Signed.*

The Lords of the Council to John Manners, Collector to the Queen for the Loan in Derbyshire.

1592, June 30. The Court at Greenwich.—Understanding that you have paid 930*l.* to the Queen for the loan in Derbyshire, and that there are divers persons who have not paid the sums required of them by their privy seals, and that you have no certificate of their inability to lend, nor knowledge of any discharge from hence of the same; we therefore require you to fix a certain day to all those who have had privy seals and are not yet discharged, to make their payment, or else to deliver to you a good certificate of their inability or other reasonable cause why they do not pay. And in case any of them shall refuse this order, then you shall "take bande" of them to answer their contempt before us on a certain day, before which day you shall signify to us the manner of their ill-behaviour and your opinion of their ability or inability to lend. *Ten signatures.*

Mary Harding to [Elizabeth,] Countess of Rutland.

[1592, June ?] The Court at Greenwich.—I have hard of another motion, which is my Lord of Northumberland. Ther was earnest sute maide by my Lord Treaserer for my Lady Vear, but my Lady Veare hath answered her grandfather that she can not fancye him, and it is thought by dyvers that the matther weare very easy to be had for my Lady. It must be procured by your honour's meanes or some by your honour's procurement, for your honour doth know that such great matters must have meanes. Yf it happen, I hope your honour shall have great comfort, yf not, it can be noe dishonour unto her Ladyship, for ther must eyther ofers be mayd, or else I fear me her Ladyship shall stay to longe in this place. But she is in very great favoure with Her Majestie and is employed with the nearest service about her; for she carves at all tymes and is no way at commaundement but by her Majestie. All the rest of the ladyes and others doth like very well of her disposition. So I trust in God your Ladyship shall have much comfort, for she groweth every day better to be like of."

Postscript.—"I durst not make Mr. Roger Manners acquainted in thes matters because I thinke him so slowe." *Signed.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners, at Haddon.

1592, July 10. Sawley.—I have appointed you a Commissioner with Mr. Columbell and Mr. Stephenson in the matters between Mr. Henry Sacheverell and the miners of Wirksworth. *Signed.*

Postscript.—In two or three days I mean to go to Shiffnal and then to Worsop.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury and the rest of the Commissioners for Enquiry of Jesuits and Seminaries in Derbyshire.

1592, July 23. The Court at Greenwich.—In the year 1585, certain Commissioners were appointed to receive from the recusants in that

county their armour and weapons, and to keep the same safely until the recusants should shew conformity to Her Majesty's laws, which was done. Since that time other recusants have been discovered in the county, many of whom are thought to have armour. It is thought well in these doubtful times that you should inform yourselves from the Commissioners, whose names are noted in the margin, of what was done with this armour, and to give notice to the Commissioners who have been lately appointed of the proceedings of the former Commissioners, and to require them to send you the names of all parties being persons of quality who have been found recusants since 1585; and thereupon we require you to cause the armour and weapons of all such recusants to be inquired for and to advise the owners of the expediency of giving their armour to be kept in the hands of persons serviceable to command the said armour, save such weapons as may serve for the defence of their houses, such armour to remain in your custody or in the custody of the gentlemen that had the former charge or such other gentlemen who are well affected as you shall appoint, because the enemy doth make great brag over the assistance of such as are backward in religion. Such armour to be delivered back to the owners when they shall conform themselves. We beg you to certify to us what was done by the former Commissioners, as also what you shall do by virtue of these letters.

Commissioners [of 1585] for disarming the recusants. John Manners, Sir John Zouche, Sir Thomas Cockayne, Sir Thomas Stanhope, Sir Godfrey Foljambe.

Recusants that are disarmed: Nicholas Langford, esq., Foljambe of Cronfield, esq., Edward Bentley, esq. *Signet. Nine signatures.*

Also a copy of the same document.

Mary Harding to [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland.

[1592,] July 24. The Court at Grecnwich.—"Umblely beseching your honor not to be ofended withe me for that I write noe oftner to your honour. Thee caues is that I cannot write myselfe and I am lonthe to make any bodye aquianted withe my leaters. For thee matter which I wrote to your honor in thee leaste leatcr touching the gentleman, it is gone backe and not long of him, for her Ladieshipe never had no great likinge, considering his astate, and hathe geven him his answere wheare too to truste. But my ladie douthe continue in hir Majestie good liking styll and all the reste thanks be to God, and doth ceap hir healthe very well and never loked better in all her lyfe thankes be to God. Mr. Manners doethe youes (use) my Ladie most civile in speeches, and before he went downe into the contre he asked her what she wanted, but he bestoed not the worthe of a pare of gloves [on] hir nevcr since hir firste coming to the courte, but a chane."

Ralph Hansbie to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1592, July 30. South Burton.—Asking for the payment of a debt, the money being required upon the marriage of his children.

Thomas Wynne to [Elizabeth,] Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

1592, Aug. 7. Helmsley.—I have received your note by Lady Adeline. *Signed.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury and the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and John Manners, Sir Thomas Cockayne, and the rest of the Commissioners for enquiry of Recusants and Seminaries.

1592, Aug. 13. The Court at Bisham. (*See Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.*) *Six signatures.*

Also a copy of the same document.

John Fortescue to his "brother," John Manners, at Haddon.

1592, Aug. 27. Hendon.—I thank you for your good venison. "I remayne at my power house at Hendon nor can I further eloyne myself from London although the plague wekely encreaseth greatly, and my business and service dayly requireth conference with cytoyans." *Signed.*

The Lords of the Council to John Manners, William Knyveton of Mercaston, and Robert Eyre.

1592, Sept. 3. The Court at Cirencester (Cycester).—Order to settle a dispute between Mr. Thomas Fitzherbert and Richard Hurt of Nottingham. *Four signatures.*

Also a copy of the same document.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners, at Haddon.

1592, Sept. 12. Worksop.—I do not think it will be needful for the Commissioners to hold another meeting concerning the disarming of the recusants. If you will write a letter to their Lordships and will send it to me when you and the other Commissioners have signed it, I will join with you in setting my hand to it. *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

1592, Sept. 27. Worksop.—To suggest an alteration in the letter from the Commissioners to the Council, with regard to Mr. Langford of Langford, a recusant, who on being summoned before them had shewed a discharge from the late Lord Chancellor. *Signed and added to.*

The Same to the Same.

1592, Sept. 29. Worksop.—I return you the letter to the Council which I have signed. My cousin, John Talbot, of Grafton, informs me that he will be here on the 13th of October to treat of the matters in dispute between my brother H[enry] Talbot and me, which are referred to you and Mr. Parkyns of Nottingham for him and Sir Charles Cavendish and John Talbot for me. *Signed.*

[The Commissioners of Enquiry for Jesuits and Seminaries in Derbyshire to the Lords of the Council.

1592, Oct. 2. Derby.—Upon receipt of your letters we conferred together, but do not find any persons of quality dwelling amongst us to be recusants that were unknown unto us in the year 1585, or that have any arms in their houses. For we have not of late years discovered any new recusants of ability and account. The principal men who were

then committed for recusants, most of them are either dead or removed out of the shire. For Sir Thomas Fitzherbert and his brother John are dead; Mr. Edward Bentley and Mr. Fenton do not inhabit amongst us; Sir Thomas Gerrard comes to the church; and Mr. Foljambe of Cronfield is dead, but came at all times to the church. *Copy.*

RALPH LOCKO, Alderman of Grantham, to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1592, Oct. 9. Grantham.—Giving an account of a tavern brawl between her servant, George Pyght, and Lord Willoughby's man, and a man of Mrs. Pylkenton's.

LADY ADELINE NEVILL to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1592, Oct. 17. Crosby Grange.—There is a great want of a house here, and I am repairing the old one as fast as I can. *Signed.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY, JOHN MANNERS, SIR HUMPHREY FERRERS, High Sheriff of Derbyshire, JOHN ZOUCHE and THOMAS GRESLEY.

1592, Oct. 20. Hampton Court.—All the Justices for the county of Derby shall personally, before the 20th of November, or within fifteen days after the receipt of this letter, take the oath which is usual for Justices of the Peace and the oath for her Majesty's supremacy. Moreover, if any of the Justices of the Peace do not repair to their church, or if their wives, living in the same house with them, do not do so, or if their sons and heirs, being above the age of 16 years and living in the same house or county with their father, do not do so, then such Justices of the Peace shall be removed from the Commission. *Six signatures. Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date and place.—A copy of the preceding letter.

In the fold are two letters from the Earl of Shrewsbury, one to John Manners and another uncle, from Sheffield, the other to John Manners alone, dated Worksop, August 18, 1591. *Both of them relate to the subsidies.*

The BAILIFFS AND BURGESSES of the TOWN OF EAST RETFORD to ROGER MANNERS.

1592, Oct. 31. Retford.—Not long before the death of our good friend Sir George Chaworth you asked us to choose Roger, Earl of Rutland, to be our High Steward, assuring us that during his minority you and his other friends would look after our interests, both public and private. Whereupon we performed your request. Mr. Symcocks, our steward, has commenced an action against Mr. Watson, the steward or clerk of our Courts; we beg you therefore to write to Mr. Symcocks, and require him to desist from his proceedings until you or some persons to be appointed by you, shall hear the matter in dispute. If you appoint other persons, we should like them to be Peter Roos and John Thornhagh. *Copy. Original signed by Edward Helleby and William Baldan, bailiffs, and six others.*

JOHN MORE, of York, to [ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

1592, October.—Stating the grounds of his claim against her and her late husband. *Signed.*

[ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND] to SIR JOHN PUCKERING, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

1592, October. Belvoir Castle.—Asking for his support and assistance in the suits pending between herself and her son, and the Countess Isabel, and in the suit pending between them and Mr. William Cecil. *Copy.*

THOMAS COLWELL to his wife, BARBARA COLWELL, at Ruston.

1592, Nov. 8. The Fleet.—"I have receyved by the caryer iij cheses and Dyck's shirts. He is well and in healthe come hither and now at the terme at Hatforthe. Our other sonne, whome I hope shortly to provide for by my letters sent the last weeke, hoped to have receyved his hose and the cloth for his breches and his spurres, which he most hartely prayeth you to send by the caryer hyther to mee. Austyne also is in healthe and all our frends here. Though desolate being alone, I beseech God with his comfort to healp. When the terme is doune I will send Dyck to you. In the meane season, ever I pray the good wyfe pluck up thy heart in God and set up thy rest with assured hope in his mercye; and as much as thow mayst, resigne up thy will frankly unto his, who no doubt would never have sent us all these crosses but that his pleasure is we should take them up wyllingly and followe him. Hard it is for fleshe and blood soe to doe, but that, that seemeth impossyble by nature, is most easye by grace achieved, which God graunt us all by his infynite mercye, whereunto I commend us and all our children, to whome I send God's blessing and myne, with most harty comendacons to all our freends. I am still borne in hand this terme to have my liberty. God's holy will be doune."

JOHN CONYERS to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne or Belvoir.

1592, Nov. 10. South Lambeth.—I dare not as yet go to London on account of the sickness. *Signed.*

ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1592, Nov. 11.—Declaration by Peter Palmer, John Wotton, Thomas Warde, and Abraham Warde of the payment in their presence of the sum of 300*l.* at the house of Edward Palmer, citizen and mercer of London, by the appointment of Mr. Auditor Conyers and by the hand of Henry Stanford, the son of John Stanford of Leicester, to the use of Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

SIR THOMAS HENEAGE to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1592, Nov. 20. The Court.—"The exceedinge good, modest and honorable behavior and carriage of my Lady Bridgett your daughter, with her carefull and dilligent attendance of Her Majestie ys so contentynge to her Highness and so commendable in this place where she lyves—where vyces will hardly receive vysards and vertues will most

shyne—as Her Majestie acknowledgeth she hath cawse to thanck you for her, and you may take comforte of so vertuouse a daughter, of whose beynge heere and attendance her Majestie hath bidden mee to tell your Ladyship, that you shall have no cause to repent. Besydes I must shewe your Ladyship that as other of their abundance, so you of your wante have sent her such tokens as are wourth both best acceptacion and thanckes. The rest, touching the token of Her Majestie's remembrance, which—consyderynge from whence yt comes—deserves never to be forgotten, I referre to the deliverye of this bearer." *Signed.*

JOHN CROSLAND to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1592, Nov. 24. Helmsley.—On business.

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his uncle, JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1592, Nov. 24. Barley.—Complaints have been made to me of the misdemeanour of Robert Wastenholme, of Cartledge, who wears your cloth, for divers breaches of the peace and for shooting at the red deer in these my woods, and other misbehaviour towards the game hereabouts, and not long since for entering into a quarrel with others hereabouts, wherein one other, calling himself Robin Hood and this fellow Little John, there had like to have been murder committed by them. I have bound him over to keep the peace for threatening my servant Sir Edmund Harrop. *Signed and added to.*

WILLIAM STOCKDALE to [ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND].

1592, Nov. 25. Greenhamerton.—On business.

JOHN MANNERS to LAURENCE ALLSOP, Bailiff of the Hundred of Scarsdale.

1592, Dec. 11. Haddon.—Direction to levy the sum of 4*l.* 10*s.* in the hundred of Scarsdale for the relief of the prisoners at Derby, and to pay the same to Thomas Ball of Derby.

ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND to SIR THOMAS HENEAGE, Vice-Chamberlain.

1592, Dec. 13. Belvoir Castle.—"I am well pleased to heare of my daughters good behavior and cariage of herself as that her Majestie of her most princely grace vouchsafeth so well to deme of it and her, for to me nothing can be more deere and precious." *Copy.*

The SAME to the SAME.

[1592, December ?]—The gracious opinion which the Queen has formed of my daughter's service, is no doubt far beyond what she is able to deserve; yet since she has, out of her princely acceptance, been pleased to comfort me with such happy tidings and to commit the report thereof to so honourable a friend, I cannot tell in what terms to express my joy and thankfulness. And though in my state of body, I am weak and cannot have the joy of Her Majesty's presence, yet she not only rejoices my mind with the comfort of her gracious liking of my daughter and by taking in good part my poor remembrance of my

duty, but of her royal disposition has been pleased to bestow on me a favour, which while I live I will esteem above all I have, and when God calls me, I will leave it to my best beloved child for a remembrance of her Majesty's grace and favour. I humbly crave of her Majesty that she will take under her protection my poor son, who is like to be driven to take sanctuary there. *Copy.*

ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND to her uncle, JOHN MANNERS, of Haddon.

1592, Dec. 20. Belvoir Castle.—My son Roger at Cambridge and myself and all my little ones here are well. I am glad to hear of your health and of your proposal to come into Leicestershire. *Signed.*

ARTHUR HALL to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1592, Dec. 30. Bawrberg (Bambrough ?).—Concerning a piece of land, part of the Great Rise, near Somerby.

RICHARD MOREYHAGH to [ELIZABETH ?] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1592 [-3], Jan. 2.—Asking to be indemnified against a bond which he had entered into when Sir John Byron was sheriff, for the appearance of the Countess' servant Ridley. *Signed.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his uncle, JOHN MANNERS, of Haddon.

1592 [-3], Jan. 5. Sheffield.—As you have undertaken for the good behaviour of your servant Robert Wastenholme as well towards my game at Barley as towards Sir Edmund Harrop and my other servants there, I will cancel his recognisances and remit his appearance at the sessions. "I shall thanke you if you doe otherwyse dispose this peece then to him, for if he have it or any other I am perswaded he hath no powre to forebeare but to use it otherwise then he ought."

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY and JOHN MANNERS, SIR HUMPHREY FERRERS, JOHN ZOUCHE, and the other Commissioners of Enquiry for Jesuits and Seminaries.

1592 [-3], Jan. 8. Hampton Court.—Order to certify the quantities and kinds of armour and weapons which they have taken from recusants, and also to certify the names of the parties to whom every part appertains, and with whom it is bestowed, and what care is taken of it. *Copy.*

THOMAS SYMCOCKS to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1592 [-3], Jan. 11. Orston.—I understand that Mr. Pierpoint has sent two of his men to Orston, and procured the consent of most of the freeholders in the county hereabouts to give their voices as he shall appoint for choosing knights of this next Parliament for the county of Notts, in the same way as others have done in other parts of the shire for Lord Shrewsbury. His lordship will nominate Sir Charles Cavendish and Mr. Robert Markham for that purpose. I also hear that the two writs which were recently served upon Sir Thomas Stanhope were at his Lordship's suit. One upon the law "for scandalizing of noblemen," the other by reason of his Lordship's late purchase of Mr. Fletcher's land at Stoke Bardolph, near Sir Thomas Stanhope's weirs.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners, at Haddon.

1592 [-3], Jan. 16. Sheffield.—Enclosing the letter of the 8th instant from the Privy Council. *Signed.*

Thomas Wynne to [Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland].

1592 [-3], Jan. 29. Helmsley.—On business. *Signed.*

Thomas Colwell.

1593, Feb. 4.—"The life death and buriall of Thomas Colwell prisoner in the Fleete London who died their imprisoned for the Catholic Religion *anno* 1593, 4 *die Februarii*, being Sonday about eleven of the clock in the forenone.

29 December 1607. *In Dei nomine Amen.*—Thomas Colwell borne at Feversham in Kent uppon the Friday, and as I take it about the 10th or 11th of December in the yeare of our Lord 1531, descending both by his father's side and mother's side of auncient houses in Kent, viz. his father at Feversham in Kent who alwayes detested heresies, which then began to springe, and his mother of the house of the Maysters in Sandwich, both which houses were then indowed with great possessions. Whose father's name was Richard Colwell having had a wife before by whome he had divers sonnes and daughters, after whose death about Anno Domini 1530 he took to wife Anne Maisters nere the age of xv yeres, being himselfe about the age of 40, who died after that he had lived with the said Anne his wife 6 yeares, having had by her twoo sonns, wherof one died an infant and 1 daughter named Barbara who died at the Abbies of St. James by North[amp]ton about 14 yeares of age, of the plague, but in vertuous maner leading her life, and so departed. And coming to the said Abbie by this chaunce the said wife of Richard Colwell being a widow at xxi yeres of age and richly left, one Nicholas Giffard brother to Sir George Giffard of Middle Cledon in Bukinghamshier mareing with her, and after purchasing the said Abbie of St. James, by whome shee had many sonns and daughters whom her said husband left in yong and tender yeres to be brought up by the said Anne their mother who brought them up Catholikely as she alwayes lived and vertuously died herself after she had lived a widow nere fortie yeres. Yet after, her said sonnes and daughters of the line of the Giffards mareing to their own wills, forsaking her motherly admonitions and her pitifull teares often shed for them in wishing them to beware of heresie, making small account of their first education, were supped up in the fluddes of schisme and heresie.

Now to retorne to the said Thomas Colwell, his said father in lawe, Mr. Nicholas Giffard, finding him apt to learning, sent him to skoole to my Lord Mountegues at Boughton by Geddington in Northamptonsheir, where he profited so well that by viii yeares of age he was able to make an oration to the Lord Crumwell in Latin, and to answer him in any the grammer rules touching the same. From thence he went to Oxford and became Fellowe of All Soules Colledge, and from thence to the Temple, where he studied the common lawes of this land untill such time as all that lived Catholickes were expulsed the house. From thence he came sometimes to Sur George Giffard's, who loved him dearly for his brother's sake that maried his mother, insomuch that he with his mother's consent matched him with his neece Barbara Sexten, who was the Lady Giffard's sister daughter, descended of Catholike parents both by the father and mother's side and brought up in the house

of the said Sir George Giffard withe his daughters, and instructed in the Latin tongue by one Mrs. Jone Dene a nunne of Sion who in Queen Marie's time went to Sion againe, whoe going with her husband the said Colwell to visitt the nunne, the Lady Katherine Palmer then Abbisse of the nunnery giving her a paier of beads and her blessing withall to them both beseching God to send them many children and saved soules or none at all. By which said Barbara the said Thomas Colwell had xi sonns and daughters as after shall be further declared. Then the said Sir George Giffard died and made him one of his executors who after that he had given up his accompt to the overseers of the said Sir George's will for his true and faithfull dealing obteyned of the heyre to give him an annuitie of iiij^{l} during his life. Then one Mrs. Sterley one of the gentlewomen of Queene Marie's most honorable privie chamber who had served the said Queene and good Queene Katherine her mother the space of xxx yeare and more, taking a great confidence in him by meanes of the great trust that she knowe the said Sir George had put him in, as also for the faithfull and ernest suite that he made unto her, being then one of the Queene's women, touching the heyre of the said Sir George for his wardship which she obteyned and freely gave him, then, she being a widow made him the steward of her land and delyvered him the whole oversight and gude of her house and the said Barbara his wife to stand as mistresse for the entertainment of any strangers that came, and so tooke her place for that she herself being a sickly woman most commonly kept her chamber. This Mrs. Strelley was so grave and so welbeloved a woman among the Privie Councell in Queene Marie's time that they would commonly call her mother to her deing day. Her possessions being by the Queene's gifte for her true and faithfull service nere ij^{m} markes by yeare, who made him one of her executors giving him an anuitie of x^{l} by yere during his life which he so enjoyed. Also she gave him a lease in reversion of a small monastery called Churley for 30 yeares lying v miles north from Leicester which was j^{c} by year better then the rent, and to keep a house for vij yeares after her death in the Monastery of Ulvescroft with the other executors in as great hospitalitie as shee did in her lifetime, at which 7 yeares end his lease in reversion should take place. Now the divell setting in foote with one of the executors who counterfeited civill sanctitie in her lifetime whose name was Richard Parkins, whom she entertayned in her service and after became one of her executors, being preferred unto her by Mr. Mountsexens dwelling not farr from Peterborow, who had brought him up a boy and yet remayned a protestant, as also one other of the executors who being an old man and her neere kinsman named William Newarck, being a man of no religion and suffring the said Parkins to do what he wold. And for that the said Parkins might not take the spoyle of the woods and other things contrary to the meaning of her will, compact himself with Henry Erle of Huntington who favored him greatly for his protestannicall (*sic*) religion, they two joyning togyther sought meanes with the help of some others that were witnesses to her will, which the said Parkins in the absence of the said Colwell a little before her death had new altered in many poynts to overthrow the estate of the said Colwell touching his lease in Churley, and the said Erle by meanes of the said Parkins drove him the country for that he was a Catholike. And also he living in that house amongst them in daunger of his life as shall appeare by this action. He falling out with the said Parkins in some rough words for the spoyle that he used with little consideration, and the other replying upon him for religion: Well, sayd Colwell, the

end of us both shall make the tryall of our dealings. With that the said Parkins stroke at him with a great bell candlestick of brasse and cutt his head most grevously that the blood came down most abundantly and but for his wife who seing the blowe come, stept somewhat betwene to save her husband, and the stroke strooke of her hatt which somewhatt eased the blowe or els he had bin presently slaine. Then the said Parkins seing him in daunger of life for that the blood could not be stopt came to his chamber and cried him mercy beseeching them to forgive him. His wife who loved him dearly, for they loved the one the other from the tyme she was seaven yeres of age and at 17 maried her —he being xij yeres elder than she—said, ye have sought his blood long and now you have it, but if any lance will helpe I will reveng it. Well, quoth the Erle of Huntington's man who was present and cam up with him said, if the worst cum my Lord the Erle can gett his pardon. Yet had the said Colwell a full estate as good as the said Parkins and Newark, for that a right vertuous man called Dr. Vavasor a Phisisson who died at Hull in Yorkshier in prison their for the Catholike religion who was also another executor and by meanes of his phisicke could not follow the executorship himselfe but resigned his estate wholy into the hands of the said Colwell, who as you have heard after that he and his wife had kept house not full five yeres of the said seavin by meanes of the aforesaid parties, was glad to depart from thence as also to sell his estate in Charley for a small valewe in comparison to that it had bin worth if the other 2 executors had faithfully dealt with him. As his said mistress would oft say to the wife of the said Colwell, Ah Barbara, Barbara, 7 yeares after I am dead thou wilt say God have mercy on thy old mistress soule; meaning then she should enjoye the said greate lease of Charley. Unto whom also in her sickness she would declare with oft repetitions many things of the hard usage of King Henry 8 towardes his wifes as also of the number of them and of the putting away of his good wife Queen Kathrine and her daughter the Lady Mary, how hardly he delt towards her, putting her to the keeping of Queen Ann Bullen women, that she durst not eat of any meale they brought her for doubt of poysoning, but where she had seen them cutt their would shee have cutt; and likewise for drinking when shee seene them drink she would have drunk of the same; and whereas the sayd Lady Mary's grace, for so was she then called and the Lady Elizabeth —Ann Bullen's daughter—was called Lady Princesse, and when divers messingers passed from the King sometimes by faier meanes and sometimes by threatning to make her to confesse and yeeld herselfe to be illegitimate, she would answere thus—What mind is my father in, who having matched with my mother coming of so worthy a stock as she dothe and having lived with him so many yeares that he would now have me to confesse her to have lived with him so many yeares in adultery and myself to be an abominable bastard—no I will never do it whilst I live. But if it will please my father to make me landresse to the yong lady that is borne, meaning the Lady Elizabeth, I will be ready to fulfill his desier. Thus the good Lady Mary's grace lived a long time in disgrace of the King her father in hard imprisonment and danger of her life, tull at the lenght Ann Bullen being dead and the King maried againe unto Queene Jane King Edward's mother by whose meanes she came again in favour with the King—as thus—Upon a time as the King and the Queene were togither she being great with child with King Edward the King said unto her—Why darling how happeneth it you are no merier. She wisely answered, now it hath pleased your grace to make me your wife there are none but my inferiors to

make mery withall, your grace excepted, unlesse it would please you that wee might enjoye the company of the Lady Marie's grace at the Court, I could be mery with her. We will have her here darling if shee will will make the merry. So presently the King commanded all her women to be put to her againe and all in rich array with his daughter the Lady Mary in most gorgeous apparel to come the next day unto the Court all apparelled at the King's charge. The King and the Queen standing in the Chamber of presence by the fier, this worthy lady entered with all her traine. So soon as she came within the chamber doore she made lowe cursey unto him, in the midst of the chamber she did so againe and when she came to him she made them both lowe cursey and falling on her knees asked his blessing, who after he had given her his blessing took her up by the hand and kist her and the Queen also, both bidding her welcome. Then the King turning him to the Lords their in presence said—"Some of you weare desirous that I should have put this jewell to death," "That had been great pittie," quoth the Queene "to have lost your chefest jewell of England." "Nay, Edward, Edward," quoth he, and clapt his hand on the Queen's belly. Then upon theis words, this good lady knowing her father's crueltie, that when before time he flattered most, mischief was like to ensue, her coler going and coming, at last in a swoone fell downe amongst them. With that the King, being greatly perplexed what for the fear of his daughter and the frighting of his wife that was then great with child, sought all meanes possible to recover her and being come to herself bid her be a good comfort, for nothing should goe against her and after perfect recovery took her by the hand and walked up and down with her. Then commaundment was that she should be called Lady Princes, and the other Lady Elizabeth. "Why governor," quoth the Lady Elizabeth, being but a child, "how happs it yesterday Lady Princess and to-day but Lady Elsabeth?" Here was a haughtie stomack betimes. Now to declare another most lamentable story of the deluding of this good Lady Mary being a Queene and maried to the Most Catholike King Philip King of Spaine &c., how Mrs. Clarentius and divers others as parasites about her assured her to be with child, insomuch as the Queene was fullye so perswaded herself being right desirous therof if God had bin so pleased that it might have bin a comfort to all Catholike posteritie, as she declared by her oration in the Yeld Hall att London at the rising of Wiat, which was soe worthy a speech made by her there touching the cause of her mariage and why, that it made them that were there, thought of contrary religion, to relent into teares, and hardly could she suffer any that would not say as she said, touching her being with child. And upon a time this good honorable woman of hers Mrs. Frideswide Strelley with whom she was fallen out of conceipt for that she wold not yeld to her desier in saying she was with child, the Queene bid her take a towel that laye theire by and warme it at the fier and laye it uppon my belly: she kneeling downe did soe. "How now," quoth the Queene, "feele you not the child stirr." "And it shall like your Grace," said Mrs. Streley, "my fortune is not so good,"—Knowing that in time truth wold shewe selfe, and as the old proverbe is, it may well be blamed but it can never be shamed.—"No," said the Queene, "it is not so much at your commandment." With that she departed and came not to the Court untill the Queene sent for her as thus. After that the nurse and rockers and cradle and all such things were provided for the Queen's delivery that her time should be nigh as it was supposed, and those parasites had had all the spoyle of such thinges amongst them

and no such matter in the end but as Mrs. Strelley her woman wold say, a timpany of wind through sorrow that she had suffered all her lifetime, there rumbling up and downe was the supposed child. Then when the uttermost time was come and the Queene thus deluded she sent for Sterley her woman again to whom she said Ah, Strelley, Strelley, I see they be all but flatterers and none trewe to me but thou. And then was she more in favour than ever she was before.

Now to retorne againe to the matter after these long discourses as worthy of memory. The said Thomas Colwell having for the Catholike cause departed from these his earthly treasures, might then say with St. Paul *Scio abundare, scio et penuriam pati*, and having no howse to goe to but sudjorning sometimes with one friend and sometimes with another, at the lenght by God his permission, though he had forsaken the offers of divers personages being impropriate and thinges of good revenewes, for that it went against his conscience to dwell in them, he lighted upon an hermitage called Bestowe and dedicated to St. Austin the monk and Apostle of England having bin in times past a great pilgrimage to St. Austin and by report of old men there by, many repairinge thither were cured of divers diseases both lame, blind &c. To which place he brought his wife and having small commoditie belonging to it but living upon the peny and having there a great charge of children wherof viij were borne in that house. And his wife never having her helth from the time she came to it, for within short space after her coming she fell into a consumption that she kept her bed for the space of 3 yeares for the most part which was never recovered to her deing day. Yet having at all times great resort of vertuouse and learned priests repayring thither to the comfort of their soules and bodies, amongst which I cannot forget the speech of Mr. Mumford Scott a right virtuous prest and marter who upon some occasion about some xx yeares since saed, gett ye forth of this house as fast as ye can for I never knewe any lay folkes that dwelt in these religious houses but their ends were ether heresie or beggery, of which the last he accompted the best. And Dr. Vavasor aforesaid being a great learned man and a phisitian wold call religious houses the castells of Christ curse for lay folkes to dwell in as it semethe it hath hapned to the brothers and sisters of the said Colwell by the mothers side felling into heresie and schisme although brought up Catholikely in the said Abbie of Saint James by Northamton wher they were all born as aforesaid, whose mother Anne Giffard in her widowhed, had their such trobles of mind that her said sonne Thomas Colwell vowed that for her delyvery he would fast the Wednesdays with one meale untill such time as God sent peace in his church, and she herself did the like, as also the Fridays and Satterdays with one meale a day, wherupon thanks be to God she was delyvered from those most grevous temptations and trobles most horrible to be rehersed. And furthermore about some 28 yeares since the said Colwell upon a vowe he had made went a pilgrimage to Canterbury to visitt the holy places their and taking his eldest sonne with him being about 15 yeares of age who went with him into the walls of the desolved Abbie he remayning in a secret place among the walls, and what he did their his sonne knoweth not for he bid him to se to the place where he cam first in to watch if nobody cam, and after that he showed his sonne the great church in Canterbury where he inquired of St. Thomas of Canterburies shrine but the keeper of the church could not let them see it. What the occasion was that he went his sonne knoweth not except it were for that he thought he had offended God and St. Augustine in dwelling in the ermitage dedicated

to St. Augustine bycause he stayed in the ruins of the Abbie dedicated to St. Augustine. Now to come to the beginning of the said Colwell's imprisonment, one Henry Norwich layed title to the said hermitage as concealed land to the use of the Queene and thinking himself most sure after his entry made, and after his suit of triall ended, hoped according to custom to have a lease for 21 of Queen Elizabeth and so to fell all the great wood about it to his owne use. Now the said Colwell wished his landlord Mr. Simon Norwich to buye it as concealed land, and so to have it passe, was entred into the grat booke of all the concealed lands which the Lord Chauncelor Hatton, then Mr. Vice Chamberlin had within the realm of England. And so the said Henry Norwich utterly fustrate of his purpose, being at that time one of the most troblesomst men in Northamtonshier. Yet to see the sequell hereof the fees of the Court above at London being not discharged of the suite that the said Henry Norwich had made, entred an intrusion against the said Thomas Colwell being then tenant therin, and the writt coming downe he was by the Under Shrefe arrested at Brampton House the mantion place of the said Simon Norwich and there entred c^l^ bond for his appearance at London the first day of Michelmas terme following. And as he was going to London his trobles began after this maner. Their meates him by the way some 8 miles from London a parson, his wife, and his wife's brother saluting him thus—for that he rid all in black—"God speede Mr. Parson," "Neyther parson nor vicar," said he. They then as it semed tooke him to be some puritane as themselves were, asked him what contry he came from, "from Northamptonsheir," quoth he. "What nues there?" said they. "Mary," quoth he. "I heare great troble towards among the Puritanes about Martinests (Martinist) bookes." Then they perceyving him not to be a puritane entred into him to know what religion he was of, saying that everyone was to professe his faith to him that asked him reason. Then upon further occasion of speech he answered them "*cepit Jesus facere et docere.*" They rehersing his words againe made *e* as short in the second conjugation *docĕre* as as it was in the third conjugation *facĕre*. Thus having in effect ended their communication, they outwent him to London ward, he suspecting nothing, and as he entered into Acton some six miles from London, their they gott the constable ready and arested him for a seminary preist, where they kept him with watch and ward that night and searched him and found his breviary about him. Then they thought themselves of most sure ground that he was a preist indede, and so he was brought the next day with holberds and bells to London where his said accusers mett him with his capcase and his breviary at the Consistory in Poules Church where Docter Abre mett him at the stares foote saying—"I am glad to see you well, how doo you"—not marking that he was a prisoner. "Evin as you see," quoth he. "I am arrested and broght hether for a semynary priest and you know I am none." "That's true," quoth he, and so departed. Then they had him upp into the Consistory wher was sott the Bisshop of London, Doctor Stanhop, Sir Owen Hopton and others. And having his capcase that was taken from him there present full of wrytings that Sir Thomas Tressame being then in the country—about some liberty graunted—had delyvered him touching businesses he shold dispatch for him at London, with his wearing linens and other things in the said capcase. Then they drawing out the wrytings— Sir Thomas Treesame wrytinge a very intricate Romane hand—said—this geare is Greeke to us. Then the said Colwell desired the said wrytings to be delivered to Mr. Bande a Counsellor of law and of Sir Thomas councell, that he might dispatch his matters for

him and so they did. Then the Lord Bishop shewing him his breviary asked him if that were his. Hee answered, "yee." "What call you it?" quoth he. "It is called a breviary that is to say a short repetition of the Scriptures as *Brevis* is the name of a writt" "No," quoth the Bishop, "it is *portesterum* an old prest's portase," "And "it shall like your honor," quoth he, "it is the same faith that St. "Austin broght in when he first converted this land." "St. Austin "the Frier," quoth he. "No and it shall please your honor he was "a monke." Then the Bishop took out a silver crosse, and asked him if that was his. He answered "yee." Then the Bishop blessing him with it said "*per signum crucis de inimicis nostris libera nos Deus* "*noster*," and put it againe in his pockett. Then they tendered him the oath of supremacie. "I never read," quoth he "in any lawe, eyther "canon, common or civill, that in a criminall cause an oth was to be "offred." Then they committed him to prison saying "Yoman of the "Clink take him to you." Then he desired the Bench that he might be committed to the Fleet, for that his friends would have more recourse that way then the other as they went to Westminster and that small other meanes he had to live but by his worshipful friendes and old acquaintance. So he was committed to the Fleete and kept prisoner in the porter's lodge, untill such time that he had put in sureties for his true imprisonment, and payment of his weekely charges. And the warder of the Fleete Joachim Newton told him that if he wold have any ease he must pay for it. So his charges the first weeke with his garnish and commons came to 3*l*. Then after he had bin there awhyle, Mr. Daye the Lord Chancellor Hatton's gentleman gott of the Warden—declaring unto him his poor estate, and of his sickly wife and great charge of children that he had in the country—that he might be at his owne commons, which the said Warden graunted him. Neverthelesse he payd for his chamber only in which he died xiiij*l*. by yere being but a shed to the wall and having a little chimney in it to make him a fier which was at his owne charge besides his bedding and all such other necessaries at his owne cost. Thus remayning all that winter prisoner in the Fleete. And at the spring Sir Edward Watson and his sonne Sir Charles Norman [Norwich] lately knighted, having great occasion to use him about earnest businesse, procured his libertie under suerties untill Simon and Jude following, at which time his lease of the hermitage being ended he brought his said sickly wife in a cotch, for that she was not able to ride on horse through her great weaknes, with his children some 4 of them, the oldest not above a dosen years old, his other children being before at his new house at Ruston and a tenement of Sir Thomas Tressames whom when he had brought thether departed to London the next day to prison againe. "This is a sorrowfull "welcome to Rushton," said she. "Nay," quoth he, "I rather take it "for a farewell from the hermitage." And so kissing her, giving his children his blessing departed, as he was bound by suerties to yeeld himself againe prisoner to the Fleete where he remayned at great charge and expenses, cleane comfortless from his loving wife who being a very weak and sickly woman could not come to him without daunger of her life but onlye comforting himself in the goodnesse of the cause of his imprisonment in professing the Catholike religion in which cause he wold often comfort his wife by his loving letters when she had by her letters declared her poore and lamentable state in the country as by ——.

Now by meanes of the closeness of the aier, lack of bodily exercise in walkinge, weakness, age and great stopping of his lights, overthrew the

estate of his bodyly health that at the last falling sick and so weaker and weaker at the lenght departed this life upon Sonday the fourth of February 1593 but I hope not unprovided for his soule, for having bin prisoner in all three years and an halfe he had recourse unto the chambers of such and at such times as it was probable that he had comfort of the blessed sacrementes and for the use of his dayly service upon his breviary, and keeping all fasting dayes he never missed to the hower of his death. And when his sonne that was present with him at his death said not past a day before "Oh father what shall wee doe " when that all wee have in the country will not be able to satisfie and " pay such debts as be owing?" "My goods be liable therunto," said he, "so farr as they will goe and the rest I must committ unto God and the mercy of my creditors." And at another time his sonne being sad as aforesaid about such like speeches, he comforted him saying, "*Expecta dominum, viriliter age, comfortetur cor tuum et habebis ad "dominum.*" And not past 3 howers before his death was Mr. Ros Carrich [Roscarrock] a very honest Catholike gentleman came unto him and giving him good and comfortable admonytions, he answering him to such matters he spake of, said further, "You must beare with me, sir, for " I thanke God of his mercy my wind is so short that every sillable " maketh a sentence." After whose departure from him he kneled at his prayers upon his breviary against a table, and having ended his prayers laid himselfe crasse his beds feete seeming to take some little rest leaning upon his hand and elbow of his left arme as he used before time to doe, and so departed this life. And then the Warden's officers locked presently up the doore seysing upon all hee had in his chamber for the debt of charges he ought to their maister as his bed and all belonging therto, his apparell, his bookes of lawe and divinitie and all other things in his chamber, and when it drewe towards night buried him at St. Brids being the Parish of the Fleete."

Thomas Screven and Thomas Symcocks to [Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland].

1592 [-3], Feb. 12. London.—We have arranged with Mr. Henry Leek and Mr. Hamerton for the purchase of Denman's lands in Warsop for you. *Signed by Symcocks.*

John Fortescue to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland.

1592 [-3], Feb. 14. The Wardrobe.—To request the loan of such of the books and court rolls of the manor of Mansfield as relate to the Queen's mills at Mansfield, for the purpose of proving the Queen's title and the custom of the inhabitants to grind at those mills.

Lord Burghley to Robert Braham, Feodary of the County of Leicester.

1592 [-3], Feb. 20. His house near the Savoy.—Order to continue the survey of the lands belonging to the Earl Edward, which had been interrupted by the Countess Elizabeth. *Copy.*

John Kystell and Philip Kystell to [Elizabeth,] Countess of Rutland and the Earl of Rutland.

1592 [-3], March 7. Hareby.—We send you a fat ox, twenty wethers, and a young gelding, part of the best of our uncle's cattle. As you have

put in a caveat against the proving of the will, we request your warrant in writing to satisfy the Court, so that we may proceed in our action.

ROBERT BRAHAM to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1592 [-3], March 15. Barrow-on-Soar.—Enclosing a copy of the letter from Lord Burghley of the 20th of February last.

ROGER MANNERS to his nephew [the EARL OF RUTLAND].

1592 [-3], March 17. The Savoy.—I perceive by your letter that your sister's man is a true deliverer of a message. If you employ your time well in these your young days it will be best for yourself hereafter.

[ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND] to LORD BURGHLEY, Lord Treasurer.

1592 [-3], March. Belvoir Castle.—Concerning a claim upon her son's lands for part of the thirds due to the Queen during the wardship of Lady Roos, deceased. *Copy.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his uncle, JOHN MANNERS.

1593, April 11. "At my house in Brod Strete which I have lately bought of my Lord Compton."—"The ending of the Parliament yesterday your servant can tell you, wher Mr. Cook the speker for the nether house, and the Lord Keeper performed theyr severall speches very sufficiently, and her Majestie with her owne mouthe concluded with a pryncly and eloquent speche, wherein she joyned, with the provident care she had to have all thynges mete and in redines in all soddayenes to withstand her potent enemyes, a protestacon of freenes from any feare of theyr grettnes or attempts whatsoever, and so she wysshed if we all sholde perswade the people in those cuntreys, wher we severally dwell, to be of the same mynd. And many other poynts her oration contayned worthy of great prayse and memory, which I hope my cosen George Manners will at more large open unto you."

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to JOHN MANNERS, of Haddon.

1593, April 13. The Court at St. James.—We request you to send up to us, William Bradshawe of Duffeld, and Henry Doddy of Horsley. We should have given this direction to the High Sheriff, but we understand that he is not in the country. *Eight signatures. Signet.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his uncle, JOHN MANNERS.

1593, May 25. Westminster.—To-day the cause of the weir at Shelford has been heard before the Lords at the Council board. The two Chief Judges pronounced immediately that the weir is unlawful and a common nuisance, but that the manner of cutting the trenches on my ground is also unlawful. A letter has been written to the Sheriff of the County to say that Sir Thomas Stanhope may re-erect the weir so long as he does it peaceably. I think he will not be in a hurry to do so considering the peremptory opinion of the Judge, that the weir is unlawful. I am sorry to hear that your daughter has been so ill.

The Lords of the Council to the Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1593, June 8. The Court at Nonsuch.—Directions for the distribution of the benevolence granted by the late Parliament amongst those who had been hurt and maimed in the service of the Queen and realm. *Nine signatures. Signet.*

The receipt of the letter is acknowledged by John Harper, Ralph Sacheverell, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, James Abney, John Francis, Francis Cockayne, John Manners, Francis Leek and William Cavendish.

George Cobham.

1593, June 25.—The testimony of George Cobham one of the Queen's messengers, how he was used at Sawley at Mrs. Williamson's house, about the apprehension of John Knott, whom he had a warrant to apprehend and bring before the Council. *Signed by W. Waad.*

The Lords of the Council to John Manners, Sir Francis Willoughby, and Godfrey Foljambe.

1593, July 2. The Court at Oatlands.—Direction to proceed to Sawley, and to enquire into the misbehaviour of Mrs. Williamson and others, towards the messenger sent from the Council to apprehend the ringleaders of the riot committed in plucking down Sir Thomas Stanhope's weir at Shelford. Also to send up Mrs. Williamson and others to the Council to answer their contempt. *Seven signatures. Signet. Signed by W. Waad.*

The Lords of the Council to the Commissioners of the Subsidy in Derbyshire.

1593, July 8. The Court at Oatlands.—The late Parliament granted to the Queen three subsidies and six fifteens and tenths, to be paid in four years, to be applied to the charge of maintaining our forces in the Low Countries, Normandy, and Brittany. We recommend you to have a dutiful care of the matter, and as the collections of the first and second subsidies are double in comparison of the collections of former times, you must be careful in your choice of collectors, that they are men of sufficient living and behaviour. No one can be a justice of the peace unless he have lands of the annual value of 20*l.*, so it is expected that no justice will be assessed under that rate, lest he should incur the disgrace of being removed from the Commission. You who are the Commissioners should shew a good example to others in your assessment of yourselves. *Nine signatures. Signet. Also a copy of the above document.*

Sir Francis Willoughby to John Manners, at Haddon.

1593, July 15. Wollaton.—Enclosing a copy of the letter of the Council of the 2nd instant and of the warrants summoning the persons concerned, and suggesting the 23rd instant at Risley, on account of its proximity to Sawley, as the time and place of the meeting. *Draft of answer from John Manners on the back. Signed.*

Sir Francis Willoughby to the Constables, Thirdborowes, and other Officers in Derbyshire.

1593, July 15. Wollaton.—Warrant to bring up (at a time and place left in blank) the following persons, namely, Edward Ryder of Long Eaton, William Coomyn, clerk, Edward Thorpe, carpenter, Thomas Swynsedale, William Lunne, Thomas Keywood, and Thomas Chambers. *Signed. Enclosed in the preceding letter.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners.

1593, July 16. Sheffield Lodge.—I conceive that the meaning of the letter from the Council is that Mrs. Williamson should be sent up only if she be found in fault, for it would be hard that any one should be sent for on such a companion's information as I know that pursuivant to be. He is a lewd fellow and was once before my father, one of three who, having a commission to search for a seminary, came to a widow's house near to Hope, and, under colour of searching for a priest, took away all the money and jewels she had. *Signet.*

Lord Burghley to the "Old" Countess of Shrewsbury.

1593, Aug. 9. The Court at Windsor.—I thank you for acquainting me with the marriage of your grandchild, Mistress Pierpoint with Mr. George Manners, whom his father commended to my service, although I would have preferred to use him as my friend. The young gentleman to my knowledge is to be loved and liked for his good conditions, and I persuade myself that you will take comfort of this match, so that betwixt his father and you the two young folk may be provided for to live without want, "and so I wishe to your Ladyship to take more comfort by stirring abroade to visit your frendes and children, and not to lyve so solitary as yt semeth you doe there in Chattesworthe amongst hills and rocks of stones." *Copy. Enclosed by William Cavendish to John Manners.*

The Commissioners of the Subsidy in Derbyshire to the Lords of the Council.

1593, Aug. 16. Chesterfield.—According to your directions we have assembled here, and fixed the rate of our own assessment as follows: John Manners, in land 40*l.* Francis Leek, in land 80*l.* William Cavendish, in land 30*l.* William Knyveton, in land 20*l.* John Harper, in land 40*l.* John Rodes, in land 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The rest of the Commissioners gave us reasons for their absence. *Copy.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners.

1593, Sept. 8. Sheffield Lodge.—Concerning the assessment of Mr. Fretcheville (Freteswell) of Staley for the subsidy, which ought not to be so heavy as his father's was. *Signed.*

Lord Burghley to John Manners.

1593, Sept. 10. The Court at Windsor Castle.—Requesting him, as Lieutenant of the Forest of Sherwood, to settle a dispute concerning certain lands between the townships of Carberton and Norton Cuckney. *Petition enclosed. Signed.*

WILLIAM DIGBY to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1593, Oct. 18. Welby. — Concerning a greyhound which he has lost.

The Inhabitants of SALTBY to the COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1593, Nov. 4.—An appeal for assistance to remove Ellis George from their townhouse. *Copy.*

Original signed by John Nicholson, Thomas Watson, William Lord, Henry More, Thomas Spicke, Robert Kem, Richard Ward, George Challand, William Poll, Thomas Leake, William Workman, George Kitchen.

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the SHERIFF and JUSTICES OF THE PEACE in DERBYSHIRE.

1593, Nov. 10. The Court at Windsor Castle.—Direction to make enquiry concerning a band of men, said to be tenants and servants of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who have thrown down part of a park called Horsley belonging to Sir Thomas Stanhope, and to punish the offenders. *Copy.*

[ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND] to her cousin, MARY RATCLIFF.

1593, November. Belvoir Castle.—I am grieved to see how unable I am to perform the services which I owe to the Queen, but I trust she will allow the same to be supplied by my poor daughter, who must satisfy for both. Being desirous of making some testimony of my readiness in her service, I am bold to send a slender token by this bearer, which I pray you to present from me in all humbleness. *Copy.*

The COMPOSITION in DERBYSHIRE.

1593, Dec. 18.—Agreement between Sir Francis Knollys, Treasurer of the Queen's house, and Sir James Croft, Controller and the rest of the Officers of the Green Cloth, and Robert Millward, to compound for the delivery of 40 oxen and 200 sheep for the expenses of the Queen's house. *Copy.*

[ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND] to her cousin [MARY RATCLIFF].

1593, Dec. 20.—Thanking her for her kindness to her son and daughter. *Copy.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY, Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1593, Dec. 31. Hampton Court.—Order to inquire what gentlemen in the county have any sons, kinsmen, or other persons whose education is committed to their charge, out of the realm, who have been sent out under colour to learn the languages, or for any other respects, not being employed in the Queen's service or trade of merchandise as apprentices or factors to known merchants; and to send up to the Council a catalogue of the names of the fathers and parents, or of their tutors and patrons, and also of the sons and other parties so sent over or maintained, and in what parts they are, and how long they have been absent. If any of the fathers, parents, or other friends be recusants or

evil affected, or but feignedly reformed, bonds are to be taken for their appearance before the Council by a fixed day, and their homes are to be searched for Jesuits, seminary priests, and other suspected persons, who, if found, are to be apprehended and put in prison. Their closets, desks, and coffers are also to be searched for books, letters, and writings which may contain matter against the state or the established religion, which are to be seized and sent up to the Council. *Copy certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

Sir John Puckering and Lord Burghley to Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland, third Dowager.

[1593, December ?]—The first payment due from you of the subsidy, according to the grant made to the Queen by the Parliament which began at Westminster on the 19th of February, in the 35th year of her Majesty's reign, amounts to 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, at the rate of four shillings in the pound. Thomas Morrison is appointed collector of the money, and will receive the same at his house in Aldersgate Street. *Signed. Signet.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, Mr. Foljambe of Walton, John Harper, William Knyveton of Mercaston, and John Coke, John James, and Mr. Porter, Bachelors of Divinity.

1593 [-4], Jan. 9. Handsworth.—I have received a letter from the Council, a copy of which I enclose, and I have chosen you for the performance of the same. *Signed.*

John Manners, Godfrey Foljambe, William Knyveton, John Coke, and John James to the Bailiffs of the Hundred of High Peak.

1593 [-4], Jan. 19.—We order you to summon before us at Tyddeswall, on the 25th of this month, the parsons, vicars, curates, and churchwardens resident within the Hundred of High Peak, and also Roger Columbell of Darley, Leonard Shalcrosse of Shalcrosse, Nicholas Browne of the Marshe, George Bowdon of Bowdon, John Pott of Stancliff, and William Radcliffe of Mellar. *Signed.*

Sir Francis Walsyngham to ————.

1593 [-4], March 11. London.—The Queen has heard that it has been reported to you that she has conceived a sinister opinion of your faithful and loyal disposition to her service. She prays you to be persuaded that she continues her favourable opinion of your long and dutiful service. "And as she hath above her signing wrytten, loving and affectionate, so rather to accepte the same as an assured testimonye of her gracious princelie dysposition towards you." *Copy.*

B. Countess of Bedford to [Elizabeth ?] Countess of Rutland.

1594, May 14. My house in Holborn.—The mansion house of the late Commandery of Egle, in the county of Lincoln, is fallen into decay. The reparations ought to have been done by Earl Edward and his executors, by virtue of bonds entered into with my late Lord of Bedford and myself. As the lease to Earl Edward ends at Lady Day next, I

beg you to have a care for these reparations. I hear the glass is taken out of the windows, the ceilings are fallen, and the woods spoiled and wasted. *Signed. Signet.*

HUMPHREY WHEELER to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1594, May 23. Newark.—I have written this letter, as I cannot have access to you on account of your illness.

[JOHN MANNERS] to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY, Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1594, June 15. Haddon.—A complaint has been made against me to Lord Darcy by Mr. Pipes and James Gosling for a disorder committed by me in making a forcible entry into a farm at Whitwell. For fear that the same information should be made to you, I have thought good to inform you that I have done nothing except by good advice in lawful and peaceable manner. *Copy.*

JOHN MANNERS to LORD [BURGHLEY].

1594, June 16. Haddon.—I beg at your hands that there may be some stay in the cutting of timber in Sherwood Forest. I received a warrant from you to deliver to the Countess of Rutland 200 loads of brushwood and timber for 800 piles for work about Newark mills. I beg to inform you that there is no brushwood in the forest, and I have given her Ladyship's workmen 150 trees, though they demanded 300. *Signed and corrected.*

LORD BURGHLEY to JOHN MANNERS.

1594, June 19. The Court at Theobalds.—I understand that you have refused to allow the workmen of Isabel, Countess of Rutland to take [from Sherwood Forest] the timber and brushwood necessary for making piles and repairing the waterworks at the Newark mills, notwithstanding my warrant to the Surveyor-General of Woods beyond the Trent. I now require you to allow the surveyor and woodward to fell as much timber and as many cartloads of brushwood as shall be necessary for the works. *Signed. Signet.*

ROGER MANNERS to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, and the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Winkburne.

1594, June 19. The Savoy.—"Am very glad to understand of the conclusion you have made with the executors of Mr. Tyrwhitt for the wardship and marryage of the yonguc gentleman. I pray God the successe may be to all your comfortes as I trust it woll. But wheras by your honors said letter I am requyred to give my ayde and advice, for the spedy comyng of my Lady Brygett to your honour, I am willing to shew my forwardnes therin to my uttermost abillite, and therupon have bethowght me of dyvers courses and conferred with som of my frends of most distretion and yet can not conseve of a better course then that was ons taken by your ladyship, so as my Lady Brygett be willing and woll doe her best indevor to perfurme the same; only that your ladyship doe in your said letters opont a certen day that your horses with such companie as you opoynt shall be there to attend her ladiship, wherof I wold willingly be on but that for my health I must kepe my tyme opoynted to goe to Buckestones. I have also as your

honor willed me acquainted the Lord Tresuror with the matter. His Lordship liketh and alloweth therof, so as your ladyship in my opinion shall not doe amisse to make his lordship acquaynted with the rest and to requyre his furtherans to obtayn leve of her Majestie for my lady your dawter's comyng unto your honor."

Mary Harding to [Elizabeth,] Countess of Rutland, at Winkburne.

[1594,] July 5. The Court at Greenwich.—"I besiche your ladyshipe will give me leave to put your honor in mynde of a mach for my Lady which your ladyship might procure. It woulde be better then eny she is lyke to get heare. My Lord Wharton. I have asked her ladyship how she coulde lyke of it. She haith toulde me that she thought she shoulde leve a more happier lyfe with him then with the greatest lorde heare. The worste is his childrin, but I thinke my lady so kynde a natur that she woulde ever love them and imagine them her owne. If it pleased God to blesse herselfe with any, she woulde not doute but he that sent them, woulde provide for them. Truly if your honor coulde bringe it to passe, my lady woulde thinke herselfe very happye. I thinke if your Ladyshipe aske Mr. Manners his advice, he will speake stryghte of my Lorde of Bedforthe or my Lorde of Southampton, which is excedinge unlikly. If they were in her choyse, she saithe she woulde chouse my Lord Wharton befor them, for they be so yonge and fantastycall and woulde be so caryed awaye, that if any thing shoulde come to your ladyshipe but good, being her only stay, she doutith ther carridge of themselves, seinge som expearyence of the lyke in this place. Therefore I thought good to aquant your Ladyship with my Ladye's mynde as neare as I cane, and woulde wishe it if it might so stand with your honores pleasure; for if your Ladyship did know how weary my lady wer of the courte, and what littel gayne there is gotten in this tyme, Her Magestie's favorabell countenance ekcepted, which my lady haithe, your honor would willingly be contentid with a meaner fortun to helpe her from hence. If your honor woulde aske Mr. Manners his advise he woulde have the moste conynge to gett her away. I think the nearest waye wer to fayne the messelles so she might have leve for a mounthe to se your Ladyship, to ayre her. And when she wer once withe youre honor, you myght seue to gett the Quene's favor. It woulde be easily granted when she wer so far from her."

[Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland] to her cousin, Mrs. Mary Ratcliffe.

1594, July 18. Belvoir Castle.—I much long to see my daughter Bridget after five years absence, especially owing to my danger through sickness and weakness of body. I entreat you therefore to ask the Queen to allow my daughter to visit me. *Copy.*

The Lords of the Council to the Commissioners of the Subsidy in Derbyshire.

1594, July 20. The Court at Greenwich.—Order that all the Commissioners shall meet together in one place for the purpose of rating themselves. Such rates to be set down in writing and signed, so that the Council may know who were present. *Seven signatures.*

THOMAS SCREVEN to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1594, Aug. 20. London.—"Upon the retorne of the Lord Chamberlaine and Mr. Vice-Chamberlain to the Court, the one on Saturday, the other on Sunday, I delivered your Ladyships letters to them both, for I founde it needeful to use them both, least any one of them havinge not ben entreated on your Ladyships behalf might the soner upon ynclynation to her Majesties conceipte, have aggravated your Ladyships contempt—as her Majestie takes it—which needed not. They bothe have promised ther honorable furtherance for your Ladyship, and accordingly have informed her Majestie how far you cleare yourself from all acquaintance with this late marriage, but her Majestie neither by the sight of your Ladyships letter, nor by all the reasons they can use, wilbe perswaded to beleave that your honor could be ygnorante of it. Her Majesty groundeth this her conceipte upon the opinion her Highness hath long had of your Ladyships wisdom and of my Lady Brigets obedience to you, concludinge therupon that a matter of such waight could not be don without your Ladyships acquaintance, the same beinge no lesse than the mariage of your owne daughter, in your owne house, and by your owne chaplain, nor that my Lady Briget would have adventured so great a breache of duetye, as to have don this her last and greatest acte without your honours acquaintance and consent first had therto. Therfore her Majestie will not yet be satisfied on your Ladyship's behalf and for ought I can discerne by Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, time and submission must satisfy, yet not without the mediation of good frendes, who hitherto can onely prevaill in stayeinge a further proceedinge. Thus much I receaved when I attended for her Majesties pleasure and withall a letter from the Lord Chamberlain to your Ladyship, and her pleasure for sending up of Mr. Tyrwhit, for which purpose his Lordship hath also written to him, commanding me to send it to your honour, both which you shall now receave enclosed.

The gentleman is lik to be ymprisoned, and my Lady Briget must also be comytted, onely her Majestie vowchsafeth this grace that she shall not be sent to a prison but comytted forthwith to custody of som lady, but wher is not yet resolved.

What more may follow, God knoweth, for her Majestie is highly offended, and principally against your Ladyship, as I have formerly written, without whom, she assureth herself this wold never have ben don, and letteth not to say, that your Ladyship was bold to do it, beleaving that neither your honour nor my Lord your son, did, or should ever neede her Majestie. What scope this will give to your Ladyships adversaries to work on, I humbly leave to your honorable consideration."

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE SUBSIDY in DERBYSHIRE to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1594, Aug. 29. Belper Chapel.—According to your letter of the 20th of July last, we have assembled here, and have set down the rate of our own assessments in obedience to your directions.

Johh Manners, in land 40*l.* Sir Humphrey Ferrers, in land *l.* Francis Leek, in land *l.* Godfrey Foljambe, in land *l.* William Cavendish, in land 30*l.* William Bassett, in land *l.* John Stanhope, in land 20*l.* John Harper, in land *l.* John Rhodes, in land 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* William Knyveton of Bradley, in land *l.* William Knyveton of Mercaston, in land *l.* *Copy.*

On the same sheet is a copy of a letter from John Manners to Sir Humphrey Ferrers, William Harper, and William Knyveton of Mercaston, to say that as they have neither come nor sent, he supposes they did not receive his letter appointing the meeting, and he begs them to set down their assessment with their own hands.

THOMAS WYNNE and ROBERT KYLVART to [ELIZABETH] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1594, Sept. 1. Rievaulx.—On business. *Signed.*

THOMAS WYNNE, WILLIAM SOWERBY, and EDWARD SYDE to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1594, Sept. 2. Helmsley.—On business. *Signed.*

LORD HUNSDON to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1594, Sept. 9. The Court at Greenwich.—"I am sorrie that you shewe yourselfe so carelesse or so negligent in obayinge of her Majesty's commandment sent to you by me for your sending up of your daughter my Ladie Bridgett, which lettar I knowe was delivered to you, wherof yet ther is had no answer, nor she sent up for anie thing I canne heare of; wherewith Her Majesty is not a littell offended and thinks herselfe undutifullie handled at your hands. And therefore hath commanded me once agayne to comand your Ladyship in her name to send her upp presentlie to my Ladie of Bedford according to her first commandment; as also whie you have forborne to do yt heitherto. And so not dowting you will have a better consyderacon of your dutie herein then hiethertoe you have had, least her Majesty do look further into that mariadge then yet she hath done." *Signed.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his uncle, JOHN MANNERS, and SIR JOHN BYRON.

1594, Sept. 10. Sheffield.—Concerning the dispute between the inhabitants of Carberton and Norton Cuckney. *Signed. Signet.*

MARGARET, LADY STANLEY to her brother[-in-law], JOHN MANNERS.

1594, Sept. 16. Tonge.—I spoke to you before of a lease my father made of a tenement at Harleston to Harry Vernon and Dorothy his wife and George their son for three lives, by virtue of which they lived and died in that tenement. Now comes Maud Vernon, and claims it by virtue of a prior lease granted to her father and mother and her, by my father. She can shew no lease, but tries to prove it by witnesses. As these witnesses fail, they vaunt that Lady Vernon "will knocke yt deade, and that in her ys all there truste." It would be very bad if my lady should do so, as she cannot justify Maud Vernon's title, without touching my father's credit. I beg to be commended to my nephew George and his wife. *Signed.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to JOHN MANNERS, WILLIAM BASSETT, FRANCIS LEEK, JOHN HARPER, and JOHN RODES.

1594, September.—Order to enquire into an outrage committed by the servants of Thomas Pearsall, who broke into the house of Philip Ablett and others, tenants of the lands late of Francis Rowlston, Esq. *Eight signatures.*

JOHN NICHOLSON to [ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND ?].

1594, Oct. 9.—On business.

THOMAS SCREVEN to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1594, Oct. 16. London.—"The Countes of Bedford came to London yesternyght and with her my lady Brigitt, who telleth me she hath now written to your ladyship by this bearer, and I hope well to your Honor's satisfieing. Mr. Tyrwhit amendeth well and greatly desireth libertie. Therein Mr. Roger Manners hath sued to the Lord Chamberlain here at London and he promiseth to move Her Majesty for him at his going to the Court." I must put you in mind of the present which you are wont to give to the Queen on the day of her reigning, as it is high time to provide it if you mean it to be done."

JOHN HOLLES to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1594, Nov. 6.—If my sister has done any acceptable service to you I have my desire, but as I hear of some "brabling disquiettnesses betwixt her and other her felloes" I fear she is rather troublesome.

WILLIAM SAMSON to [ELIZABETH] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1594, Nov. 14. Muston.—A petition.

LORD HUNSDON to [ELIZABETH,] the young COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1594, Nov. 27. The Court at Somerset House.—"Whereas it hath pleased her Majesty by the mediation of fryndes and partle in respect of his late sycknes, to set your son in lawe Mr. Terwitt, at libertie, so hath she now graciously consydered of your daughter my Lady Bridgett, and hath likewise sett her at libertie, and withall commanded me to lett your Ladyship knowe that she doth not impute the fawlte so much to the young cople as to your Ladyship; for thowgh my Lady Brigett hath taken the fawlte upon herself to excuse your fawlte, yet her Majesty is well assured that my Lady Brigett would never have maried without your consent, and speciall commandment, so as she thinks your Ladyship more fawltworthie then they. But now having sett them both at liberty, ther rests but for your Ladyship to send for your daughter as you sent her to my Ladie Bedforde's by her commandment, whoe is now heere in this towne redie to deliver her, whensoever your Ladyship sends for her, and the sooner the better, for my Lady of Bedford hath byn long burthened with her; and her husband would come downe with her."

ROGER MANNERS to his brother, JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1594, Nov. 29. The Savoy.—I have signed and sealed the deed of the Chantry of Dowbridge to your son Roger. I am also to inform you that the gift of the vicarage of Buney and Granby is in you as an appurtenance to the parsonage. The Queen is pleased to give Lord Rutland leave to travel, whereof he is glad. I hope it may turn to his good.

LORD BURGHLEY to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND.

1594, December.—The Queen has consented to allow the Earl of Rutland to travel, but she requires that choice should be made of some discreet, honest man to accompany him. In conversation with the young

Earl I found that he was quite ignorant of his estate, and as my own knowledge thereof is not much better, I beg that before his departure you will acquaint him fully therewith, and will also let me understand the same. *Signed. Signet.*

In the fold is a letter from M. M. to her (?) sister agreeing to lend her the house at Ivy Bridge, but reserving rooms for the writer and her daughter Bess, who hope to come up in the Spring to consult doctors.

PHILIP, LORD WHARTON to [ELIZABETH,] COUNTESS OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1594, Dec. 10. Wharton.—Thanking her for her kindness to his daughter.

ROGER MANNERS to his brother, JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1594, Dec. 30. The Savoy.—I thank you for the six pastics of a fat hind. "I am this Christmas become a courtier or a Londoner for som spetiall cause of a frend of yours and myne, which causeth me to excuse myself to my nephew Capell I perceve by my Lord of Rutland's letter that the Contes deleth strangely, and for all her promises woll come to noe account nor make him nor any of his frends eny wais acquaynted with her delinges. I pray God this brede no falling out in the end. For the fault I fynd with my Lady Brygett she hath often byn told of it, but all is in vayn. Now Sir, I desyer to know of the matter betwixt the great Erle and his brother Edward and whyther he be giltie or not. Thus the case standeth; he is charged by on Wodd whoe hath bin this meny yeres my ladi's alkmist and in inward favor with her ladiship. He sayth and swereth that Mr. Talbott is giltie, and for proffe therof sheweth a patent made to him by Mr. Talbott of a pention of on hundred ponds yerely during his liffe to do that execrable act. Mr. Talbott doth as confidently deny and forswire the same and sayth that Wodd is a false knave and hath conterfaicted his hand and seall, and therupon hath put his byll aganst him in the Starr chamber, serve[d] prosses opon him and taking sureties that he shall not depart the realme but answere the lawe. Now Sir the Erl doth follow this cause agenst his brother as ernestly as possible he may, and affirmeth that he thinketh him to be giltie and is offended with all thos that say the contrarie, spetially with myself, and used som displesing words to me, but I after my wonted maner delt playnely with his lordship and told him that I could not beleve that my syster could bryng forth such a child so myschevous and unnatural and that I thought that he was greatly wronged and therfore wold defend him what I myght, and so God willing I woll do, and dout not but he woll openly in the Starr Chambyr prove himself an honest man and that the knave shall be punished to the discredit of his maynteyners. For in trueth I think him no more giltie then I am in practysyng your death, whos liffe I wisshe as myne owne."

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the BISHOP OF COVENTRY and LICHFIELD, JOHN MANNERS, SIR HUMPHREY FERRERS, the DEAN OF LICHFIELD, GODFREY FOLJAMBE, JOHN FRANCIS, and others.

1594, Dec. 31. The Court at Greenwich.—To request diligence in the matter of the commission concerning the hospital lands, and the provision thereout for soldiers who had been wounded in their country's service. *Copy.*

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

1594. Precept to the petty constables in the county of ——— to make a collection for the sufferers by the fire of the 14th of May last in the town of Stratford-on-Avon. *Copy.*

DERBYSHIRE.

1594 [-5], Jan. 21.—A list of persons impanelled in the various hundreds "about corne matters."

JOHN MANNERS and ROBERT EYRE to JOHN RODES, High Sheriff of Derbyshire.

1594 [-5], Feb. 12. Bakewell.—Concerning the scarcity of corn in Derbyshire. *Copy.*

JOHN HARPER and RALPH SACHEVERELL to the HIGH SHERIFF [of DERBYSHIRE].

1594 [-5], Feb. 19.—Concerning the corn matters. *Copy.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY, Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1594 [-5], March 7. The Court at Whitehall.—Order to have in readiness one hundred men for the Queen's service in Ireland. *Copy certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

LORD BURGHLEY to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

1594 [-5], March 7.—Warrant to allow six "dead paies" in every hundred men in the Queen's service in Ireland, so that the number to go be abated to ninety-four. *Copy certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The QUEEN to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY, Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1594 [-5], March 8. The Palace at Westminster.—Order to muster 100 men in Derbyshire for service in Ireland. *Copy certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to JOHN MANNERS, SIR HUMPHREY FERRERS, and JOHN HARPER.

1594 [-5], March 9. Broad Street, in London.—Order, in pursuance of the letters from the Council and the Queen, to muster 94 men in Derbyshire for service in Ireland. *Signed. Signet.*

The EARL OF ESSEX to JOHN MANNERS, SIR HUMPHREY FERRERS, and JOHN HARPER.

1594 [-5], March 12. The Court.—Recommending Captain Merriman, who has been appointed for service in Ireland, to their good offices. *Signed. Signet.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1594 [-5], March 12. The Court at Whitehall.—Direction to hand over the 94 men levied in Derbyshire for service in Ireland, to Captain Nicholas Merriman, who has been chosen to lead them as their captain. *Copy certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, and John Harper.

1594 [-5], March 14. Broad Street, in London.—Announcing the coming of Captain Merriman with his lieutenant Patrick Fleming and his ensign bearer Henry Pullen, who wish to be present at the view of the men intended for service in Ireland. *Signed. Signet.*

The Lords of the Council to the Deputy Lieutenants, Sheriffs, and Justices of the Peace of the Counties where Levies are made for Ireland.

1594 [-5], March 16. The Court at Whitehall.—Directions to purchase from Mr. William Grosvenor such arms as may be required for the fitting out of the troops to be levied and sent into Ireland. *Copy.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, and John Harper.

1594 [-5], March 16. Broad Street.—To recommend Mr. William Grosvenor, his friend, and a follower of the Earl of Essex, to supply any arms required for the troops to be sent into Ireland, to be delivered at Chester or Liverpool. *Signed. Signet.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners and Sir Humphrey Ferrers.

1595, March 25. Broad Street.—Warrant to do all that is needful for the musters in the county of Derby. *Signed. Signet.*

Nicholas Merriman to John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, and John Harper.

1595, April 9. Chester.—Commending the armour supplied by Mr. Grosvenor. *Copy.*

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from John Manners and the others to the Lords of the Council, dated the 23rd April, to announce that they have delivered 94 men to Captain Merriman, and that their arms were furnished by Mr. William Grosvenor of Bellport.

Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

[1595,] April 9. The Savoy.—I am glad you take so good a course, and are careful of your estate. I am sorry you find your estate no better, but I think that if you peruse all my lady's letters and papers you will find some light to know what is become of the rest. I cannot believe that there is not more money concealed. Touching my lady's funeral, the Queen and the Lord Treasurer think that, considering your estate, you should not exceed the note you have set down, but rather lessen it. I love and honour you much, but I do not see that my services

can do you much good. I have little experience in these matters, and my brother, John Manners, is well experimented, and can give you good advice if you earnestly require him to do so. In truth, I am old and lazy, and cannot make so long a journey to go and return before the term which I must do, or else a near kinsman of yours and mine will go to wrack; which God forbid, for his cause is honest.

HOSTE GRANGE.

1595, May 17.—A view of Hoste Grange, in the occupation of Jeffrey Harper, part of the fittings of which he bought from James Colley on entering.

SIR JOHN PUCKERING, Lord Keeper, to JOHN MANNERS and ROGER COLUMBELL.

1595, May 17. York House.—Request to settle a dispute between Henry Wigfall and one Gill. *Signed.*

HENRY WIGFALL.

Petition to Sir John Puckering by Henry Wigfall, for his assistance against the malicious suits of William Gill, George Gill, and Edward Gill in the King's Bench, concerning the metes and bounds of the Queen's manor of Eckington, in Derbyshire. *Copy.*

The QUEEN to the SHERIFF AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE in DERBYSHIRE.

1595, June 14. The manor of Greenwich.—Order to levy such number of horsemen for Ireland as the Council shall direct, and to send up the names of those who contribute to the charge and those who refuse to do so. *Copy.*

On the same sheet is a draft list of the persons and districts to be rated for the above charge.

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the SHERIFF AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE in DERBYSHIRE.

1595, June 14. The Court at Greenwich.—Order to levy three horsemen for the service in Ireland. *Copy.*

DERBYSHIRE.

1595, June 24.—A list of persons in the hundreds of Appletry, Wirksworth, and the Peak, and the town of Derby (with the value of their lands and the sums of money to be levied upon them to meet the charge for the three horsemen ?).

—— to the BAILIFF OF THE HUNDRED OF THE HIGH PEAK.

1595, June 24.—Order to collect the following sums towards furnishing the three horsemen:—

John Manners, 53 shillings and 4 pence.
Roger Columbell, 13 shillings and 4 pence.
George Sutton, 13 shillings and 4 pence.
Robert Eyre, 10 shillings.
William Jessop, 10 shillings.
Thomas Bagshaw, 6 shillings.
Rowland Eyre, 6 shillings.
Leonard Shallcrosse, 6 shillings.

DERBYSHIRE.

1595, June 28.—Charge towards furnishing three horsemen in Ireland:—Mrs. Cockayne of Harthill, 10 shillings. Francis Gilbert of Yolgrave, Arthur Mowre of Stanley, Charles Agard, George Boden, William Brerton of Hirdloe, George Jackson of Ashbourn, six shillings and eightpence each. Francis Cooke of Trusley, ten shillings.

[The BISHOP OF COVENTRY AND LITCHFIELD, JOHN MANNERS, SIR HUMPHREY FERRERS, the DEAN OF LITCHFIELD, GODFREY FOLJAMBE, JOHN FRANCIS, and others], to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1595, July 28. Belper.—Sending an account of the money collected for the relief of wounded soldiers, and of the distribution. *Draft of the letter corrected by John Manners.*

The SUBSIDY in DERBYSHIRE.

1595, Sept. 8.—A note of the division of the gentlemen amongst the hundreds for taxing the subsidy.

High Peak.—John Manners, Francis Leek, William Cavendish and William Knyveton of Mercaston, at Chesterfield, on the 23rd of September.

High Peak.—John Manners, Francis Leek, William Cavendish, and William Knyveton, at Bakewell on the 24th of September.

Appletry.—William Bassett, John Stanhope, William Knyveton of Mercaston, William Knyveton of Bradley, at Brailsford on the 25th of September.

Wirksworth.—Sir Humphrey Ferrers, William Knyveton of Bradley, William Knyveton of Mercaston, Henry Sacheverell, William Bassett, on the [23rd] of September, at Kirkireton.

Repton.—Sir Humphrey Ferrers, William Bassett, Henry Sacheverell, at Repton the 23rd of September.

Morleston.—William Bassett, Henry Sacheverell, John Stanhope, at Derby, the 18th of September.

ROGER MANNERS to his brother, JOHN MANNERS.

[1595,] Dec. 29. The Savoy.—Tomorrow I go to the Court, and tarry there all Christmas, and immediately after Twelfth Day go to Enfield for a week, where I wish for your company. Your man delivered your venison to Mrs. Fortescue, and the other four pasties, with my consent, to my Lord Anderson, for I know he is your good friend. Sir John Byron sent me four pies of a dainty roe, but your fat hind will be very welcome when it comes. "The French Kyng holdeth his seege still before Lafeyre (La Fère). They say that the Duke Mercarye (Mercœur), that hold the most part of Brytayn, offreth to treat with the King, and then he woll have all France in obediens. Hir Majestie yet reserveth all her offices in hir owne handes, and meny sue and hope to spede, but her Hyghnes kepeth her resolution in her owne brest. Touching your great Erl and Contes, I know not what to say to them. The malin me above all mesure, and yet I pray for ther well doyng. I here the Contes fyndeth herself greatly agreved and threateneth revenge and spetiall to purge herself of som scandall, which I pray God she may doe to her honor, althow som think she may doe more wisely to let it rest as it doth. My lord's men are delivered, but bond to appear the next terme. Thus in hast, for that Sir Thomas Cecill calleth me to chesse."

Sir John Puckering to John Manners, Custos Rotulorum of Derbyshire.

1595 [-6], Jan. 14. The Court.—To request to be supplied with a certificate of the number of hundreds in the county of Derby, and in which hundred each of the justices of the county dwell. *Signed. Signet.*

Richard Morey to ——.

1595 [-6], Jan. 22. Nottingham.—The charges for Rydley, the pynder in Nottingham gaol; viz., nine shillings for the first week, and for the last week a groat a meal and one penny a night for his bed.

Robert Sytwell to John Manners.

[1595-6], Jan. 26. Staveley.—Concerning a dispute with Mr. Kynder.

On the same sheet is a copy of a letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, dated January 29, 1595 [-6], *concerning the provision for the Queen's household.*

The Lords of the Council to the Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1595 [-6], Feb. 8. The Court at Richmond.—To complain of the quality and condition of the cattle delivered in the last two years for the provision of the Queen's household. *Four signatures. Signet.*

Receipt acknowledged by John Francis, William Knyveton, and Francis Fitzherbert.

The Lords of the Council to the Justices of the Peace of the Counties of Lancaster, Chester, and Derby.

1595 [-6], Feb. 13. The Court at Richmond.—Direction to levy a rate for the repair of Wealey Bridge. *Copy.*

Lord Burghley to John Manners, Sir John Byron, and the other Officers of Sherwood Forest.

1595 [-6], Feb. 15. His house in the Strand.—Directions for cutting timber in Lyndhursthaye, in Sherwood Forest. *Signed. Signet.*

Also a copy of the above.

[Thomas Arundel] to Lord ——.

[1595-6, February ?]—As your lordship did not appear the other day to have heard of *Comes Imperii*, I will explain it in this letter. I affirm that my creation of *Comes Imperii* is as ample as any that the empire or emperor can make. I had in my possession a writing, signed by the secretary and herald, stating the privileges and immunities which I am to enjoy, but as I have lost that paper I have set down here some of the principal points. I am to have my voice and place in the Imperial Diets, as other free Earls have. I may buy my state or states in the Empire, and have absolute authority both civil and criminal over my subjects. I may impress soldiers. The states are all mutually bound to defend each other both in the empire and elsewhere, the Queen's prerogative alone excepted. If I should be accused of any criminal act in Hamburg, Nuremberg, or (*the rest is illegible*). These are the principal points, and it would be easy to prove them by sending to Prague, but I think Sir Horatio Pallavicini, or Sir Robert Sydney, or Mr. Dyer could

speak to the truth thereof. It is only by the *Denominatio Imperii* that the imperial privileges, freedoms, and immunities are obtained; other Earls have other denominations such as *Palatinus Rheni*, etc., but such places have no power to give the liberties of a free Earl unless he be first Comtes Imperii. The king of France though he have Metz and Verdun, has no privileges in the Empire. You asked me what example I could produce, and I said Count Mannsfeldt, who, being imperial, got himself made Spanish, and, being Spanish, got himself made again Prince of the Empire. Another instance is the Count of Piombino, who, though Italian, was yet no subject of the Empire, but was created Prince of that Empire. For other instances, the Duke of Albany in Scotland was created in France, an Englishman was created an [Earl] of Somerset by Pope Innocentius, and another was made Earl of Winchester by a French king. The Civil Law allows such a right, and the Law of Nations approves it. The Canon Law constantly affirms the principle, and there is no statute to the contrary in our Common Law. *Et quia tacet consentire videtur.* The Law of Arms seems to say that a subject, having leave to serve in foreign wars, may receive honours. The Laws of Honour say that an Emperor who may make a King may make an Earl. As for the rules of reason and policy I will be silent, but I will say this, that I could do far more for my country if I had these privileges.

The Queen gave me leave to serve in Hungary for two years, and gave me instructions at my departure which I may not repeat, except to say that a wiser man than I would not have thought her the Emperor's enemy. From Prague I went to the camp *in linea recta.* I say *in linea recta*, because men's malice has reported that I went round by Rome, which is 30 days from Prague, which is only 15 days from here. I arrived at the camp at the very instant of the only battle between the Turks and us, and immediately put myself in the very front of the army, where, by reason of my plumes of feathers and my armour and furniture, all full of gold and silver, I was a mark for all men's eyes. I so conducted myself that day that Count Mannsfeldt told the Emperor that an Englishman of good appearance was the first man of mark who charged the enemy, and the Archduke and other officers recommended me in their letters to the Emperor. When the camp began to break I returned to Prague, where, by reason of these letters and the report of Don Virginio Oizino and other Italians, I met with great applause. The Emperor rewarded all the adventurers according to their deserts. To Don Virginio he gave sables, crystal glasses and plate, to some, massy chains, and I was thought worthy of the honour he gave me. The Emperor gave me messages to the Queen, which seemed of such importance that I could not allow myself to consider my own case, but commenced my dangerous homeward voyage in an unseasonable period of the year. When we were sailing near Aldborough in Suffolk a mighty wind broke our ship on the shore, and, though my life was saved, I lost all I possessed through my zealous desire to serve one, of whose bright beamed eyes one favourable look or smiling acceptance, were a large requital to all passed perils. Now that I am in durance, contrary to my expectation, I beg you to lend your consideration a little, and that her Majesty will bend her eagle-sighted judgment to foresee what slanders may arise if my request is disallowed.—(*See Historical Manuscripts Commission Report XI., Appendix VII. p.* 251.)

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners, William Cavendish, Henry Sacheverell, William Knyveton, Francis Fitzherbert, and John Francis.

1595 [-6], March 7. Broad Street, in London.—Concerning the provision for the Queen's household. *Signed.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1595 [-6], March 21. The Court at Richmond.—Directions for having the trained bands in the County of Derby mustered, trained, and instructed. *Copy verified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The Earl of Essex to John Manners and his cousin, Sir Humphrey Ferrers.

1595 [-6], March 22.—Recommending Captain Richard Curry, who has been chosen a captain for the Queen's service. *Signed. Signet.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1595 [-6], March 24. The Court at Richmond.—Directions to assist Sir Thomas Gerrard in his levy of voluntary soldiers in the county of Derby. *Seven signatures. Signet.*

John Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1596, April 3. Uffington.—I have received your letter from Heidelberg, dated the 8th of February. I was at your audit at Belvoir before Christmas, and I have been their again lately with my brother. My Lady Bridget is great with child. He is a good husband, and she a passing good wife.

Sir John Byron to John Manners.

1596, April 24. Newstead.—Concerning the felling of trees [in Sherwood Forest]. *Signed.*

Sir Henry Cock to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1596, May.—Concerning the musters in Hertfordshire. *Copy.*

Roger Manners to his brother, John Manners, at Haddon.

1596, June 7. Enfield.—On business concerning certain infants and who appear likely to receive ill treatment [at the hands of the Earl of Shrewsbury ?].

Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Keeper, to William Cavendish, Sheriff of Derbyshire, and John Manners.

1596, June 23. The Rolls.—Requesting them to settle a dispute as to certain lands alleged to be wrongfully detained from Katherine Stevenson. *Signed.*

Sir Edmund Anderson to John Manners, at Haddon.

1596, July 25. Derby.—Requesting him to see to the repairs of Wealey [Whaley] Bridge, lying between the counties of Derby and Chester. *Signed.*

Corn.

1596, July 31. The Court at Greenwich.—A Proclamation ordering the Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace throughout the realm to take measures for meeting the present dearth of corn. *Copy.*

The Lords of the Council to the High Sheriff and Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1596, Aug. 3. The Court at Greenwich.—Direction to regulate the supply and price of all sorts of grain in the markets throughout the country during the present scarcity. *Copy.*

The Queen to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1596, Aug. 27. The Manor of Greenwich.—Direction to levy 50 footmen in Derbyshire for service in Ireland. *Copy certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1596, Sept. 10. The Court at Greenwich.—Further directions as to the levy of 47 footmen in Derbyshire which are to be banded with a like number of men from Staffordshire under the captaincy of Sir Edward Bowes. *Copy certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners, and Sir Humphrey Ferrers.

1596, Sept 14. Canterbury. — Enclosing the letters from the Queen and the Council concerning the levy of 50 footmen for Ireland. *Signed.*

Postscript.—These letters were brought to me on my way to the sea-side as I am going into France.

The Same to the Same.

1596, Sept. 18. From Her Majesty's ship *Antelope*, about 20 miles from Dover.—To recommend Sir Edward Bowes, the Captain of the new levy for Ireland, to their care. *Signed. Signet.*

Anne, Countess of Warwick to her uncle, Roger Manners, at Uffington.

1596, Sept. 25. The Court.—I have received a letter from Venice, by which I understand that my Lord of Rutland, after his great sickness and frequent relapses, is so well that he is coming away, and means to spend some time in France. *Signed. Signet.*

The Earl of Essex to the Deputy Lieutenants of Derbyshire.

1596, Sept. 30. The Court.—A letter of thanks for their care in the choice and setting forth of the men levied in that county "for the late expedicon of Spaine." *Signed. Signet.*

Sir Edmund Anderson and Mr. Justice Clench to the Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1596, Oct. 29. Serjeant's Inn.—To remind them of their duties in regard to the regulation of the supply and price of corn at their markets, and for the suppression of unnecessary alehouses. *Copy.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1596, Nov. 6. The Court at Richmond.—Direction for a view to be taken forthwith of the horse and footmen in the county, and for making a provision of powder, match, and bullets. None of the principal gentlemen of the county are to go away, but to reside in their own houses, and to furnish themselves and their servants with weapons. The arms of all recusants are to be taken from them, and put into the hands of others who can be better trusted. The authors of any false reports, set about for the purpose of troubling people's minds, are to be sent to prison. *Copy certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners, and Sir Humphrey Ferrers.

1596, Nov. 8. Broad Street.—Enclosing the preceding letter from the Council. *Signed.*

Derbyshire.

1596, Nov. 25.—A list of persons and places in the county of Derby, relating, apparently, to the regulation of the supply of corn.

Derbyshire.

1596, November.—The particulars of the rates of powder, match, and bullets, to be kept in store in the county of Derby, and the proportions in which the same are to be provided by the county and the towns of Derby and Chesterfield.

Nicholas Browne, George Bawdon, Robert Ollerenshaw, Ralph Mellor, and Ralph Ollerenshaw to John Manners, Justice of the Peace.

1596, Dec. 10.—Certificate of the good behaviour of John Lingarde, of Chapel-en-le-Frith, victualler, who wishes to have a licence to brew. *Signed.*

John Manners to Sir Edmund Anderson and Mr. Justice Clench.

1596, Dec. 12. Haddon.—An answer to their letter of the 29th of October last, concerning corn matters and the suppression of alehouses. *Copy.*

Roger Henlocke to John Manners.

1596, Dec. 17. Glossop.—On business.

Thomas (formerly Robert) Dowlton.

[1596, December ?] "My examynation and usage firste before the Mayre of Rye in the beginning of June 1595 and afterwards att Lambethe before the Bishopp of Canterbury and the rest of the Commissioners, and my answers to them as followes. The Mayre of Rye caused me to be searched soe they found xxxs. sewed in my dublet, which the Mayre tooke from me. Within twoe days the principall weomen of the towne did intreate for me to hym that he would sett me att libertie, but he would not in any wyse grante it, excepte I would goe to church, and then he sayde I should have my

mony agayne and he would give me some more to make me recompence for the twoe dayes he had kepte me in prisone. And then I said unto hym that if he had more right to it than I, much good may itt doe hym, for to their church I would not goe. Within three weaks after, the mayre riding upp to London caused to fotemen to bringe me after. Then was I broughte to Lambethe before the bishopp and the rest of the Commissioners, which, hearing that I was a boy of Wisbich, three or foure of them at once were very earnest att me why I would not goe to church; and I tould them I could not answere so many att once, and therefore I desired the Bishopp of Canterbury and the reste of the Commissioners to lett me goe backe againe and tomorrowe I would give them my answere in writinge, for I would not answere to anything by word of mouthe. Whereupon they sente me back to the Gatehouse from whence I was brought to see them againe the nexte daye, to whom then I delivered in writtinge this answere followinge which before my cominge from Wisbich I had learned by harte to have itt allwayes in readynes in any such tyme of need.

My answere why I will not goe to church.

First because I thincke itt not good and godly to goe to it. Secondly if you could prove itt good and godly to goe to itt, then you would and oughte to goe to Wisbech Castell and consult the priests ther, but if any few com oute ther they soe confounde them that they dare not com ther any more. Thirdly if itt were good and godly to goe to itt, I am sure the Catholicks in Wisbech Castell and in other prisones would not leaffe their lands and lye in prisone for flying from itt as they doe. Fourthly if I should goe to your church I should synne agaynst God and the peace and unitie of the whole Catholicke church, exclude myself from all holy sacraments and be in danger to dye in my synnes like a heathen. But althoughe I am but a pore ladd I am not so far to obey you, havinge a soule to save as well as any other Catholicke. Fifthly I heare say that England hath bene a Catholicke Christian country a thousand yeares afore this Queen's raigne and her fathers. If that were the ould high way to heaven then why should I forsake itt? I have no goods to leave. I pray you give me leave to save my soule. My soule doth hunger after my maker, God mad man, under the forme of bread, whome non but the priests can give me; whyle you doe keepe both them and me from the ould masse, I dare not goe toe your new communion.

This my answer was reade from man to man throughout the benche but in secret, onely to themselves, wheruppon I was presently sente away with a pursevant to Doctor Stanhope to be committed by hym, as I was, to Bridewell wher they kepte me eight monthes in the hemp house woorke, wher every dayes taske is to bunch five and twentye pounds of hempe or els to have no meat. And then I was chayned nyne weekes to a blocke and a month besides with it and five monthes without it in Little Ease and one of the turretts which is as bad, and fiyve weekes I went in the myll and ten dayes I stood with bothe my handes stretched above my heade againste the wall in the standinge stocks, wherof one daye, because I would not woorke on the Assumption of our Blessed Lady, they said I should faste as well as play, and would let me have no food at all. And last of all for my freedom and release from the hemp house woorke and such lyke, I hade twentye lashes of the whypp upon the trosse, since which tyme I have bene ever synce Ashe Wednesday, beinge the xxv of February, in commons with the catholike lay men, eighte of us together at the charge of ten grotes a man the weeke, with

very slender commons throughe the dearth ther of thinges, and oppressions withall upon us, but yett by God and good men other wayes so comforted that I would not have mysed my tyme ther spent for a great deale more miserye. And at laste God so wroughte that we tooke our leave of that place the third of November 1596."

Vol. XIII.

The PROVISION in DERBYSHIRE.

1596 [-7], Jan. 22.—An account of the average sums payable in the preceding three years in respect of the Queen's provision, and a list of the persons by whom the same was to be paid.

The QUEEN to WALTER HORTON, of Catton.

[1597,] Jan. 24. The Palace of Westminster.—Privy seal for a loan of 25*l.* for the defence of the country, for one year. The money to be paid to John Manners. *Signed by Thomas Kery.*

Endorsement by John Manners that the money is to be paid at Derby on the 15th of August next.

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to JOHN MANNERS.

1596 [-7], Feb. 3. The Court at Whitehall.—Order appointing him to be collector of the forced loan in Derbyshire. *Eight signatures.*

The OFFICERS OF THE GREEN CLOTH to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY, JOHN MANNERS, and SIR HUMPHREY FERRERS.

1596 [-7], Feb. 3. The Court at Whitehall.—We request you to collect all arrears of money due in respect of the composition for the Queen's household. If all the arrears be not paid up at once, security is to be taken for the appearance of the defaulters at the Queen's counting-house at Court. *Six signatures. Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date and place.—A copy of the above.

On the same sheet is a copy of a letter from the Earl of Shrewsbury, from Broad Street, to John Manners and Sir Humphrey Ferrers, enclosing the previous letter.

The QUEEN to SIR HUMPHREY FERRERS, of Walton.

[1597, February ?] The Palace of Westminster.—Privy seal for a loan of 50*l.* for the defence of the country for one year. The money to be paid to John Manners. *Signed by Thomas Kery.*

The Queen to Robert Rowland, of Ithersege (Hathersage ?).

[1597,] Feb. 10. The Palace at Westminster.—Privy seal for a loan of 20*l.* for the defence of the country for one year. The money to be paid to John Manners. *Signed by Thomas Kery.*

The Queen to John Stanhope, of Elvaston.

[1597,] Feb. 10. The Palace at Westminster.—Privy seal for a loan of 30*l.* for the defence of the country for one year. The money to be paid to John Manners. *Signed by Thomas Kery.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners, and his friend Sir Humphrey Ferrers.

1596 [-7], Feb. 19. Broad Street.—Enclosing the letter of the 3rd of February last from the officers of the Green Cloth. *Signed.*

Sir Humphrey Ferrers to John Manners.

1596 [-7], Feb. 28. Walton.—Enclosing the letter from the officers of the Green Cloth of the 3rd of February last. *Signed.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners.

1596 [-7], March 8. London.—I have received your letter and have seen your certificate to the Lords touching the loan. I will write to my bailiffs to deliver the privy seals. *Signed.*

The Queen to James Bullock, of Norton.

1596 [-7], March 20. The Palace of Westminster.—Privy seal for a loan of 20*l.* for one year for the defence of the country. The money to be paid to John Manners. *Signed by Thomas Kery.*

John Manners, William Davenport, Ralph Davenport, Thomas Leigh, Edward Warren, and W. Knyveton, Justices of Cheshire and Derbyshire, to Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Burghley, and Sir John Fortescue.

1597, April 1. Wealey Bridge.—Petition for leave to remove Wealey Bridge, over the river Goyt, to a more convenient situation.
Six signatures. Referred by Lord Burghley to the Justices of Assize.

The Same to the Same.

Same date and place.—A copy of the preceding letter.

E[lizabeth], Countess of Shrewsbury to her brother[-in-law], John Manners.

1597, April 2.—Asking him to assist Edward Slater in his suit against Lady Bowes, and wishing him a safe journey to London. *Signed.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1597, April 9. The Court at Whitehall.—Direction to provide 23 able men out of Derbyshire for service in Ireland. The men are to be

sent to the port of Chester with a conductor, who is to deliver them there into the charge of Captain Francis Croft, who is appointed to see them brought safely into Ireland. The coat and conduct money for them will be repaid to their conductor at Chester by a servant of Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer "at the warres." *Copy. Certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

FERDINANDO PULTON to ——.

1597, April 9. Desborough, in Northamptonshire.—On business.

FRANCIS LEEK to his cousin, JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1597, April 9. Sutton.—I have received from you the letter of the Lord Keeper (Sir Thomas Egerton), and would willingly have accompanied you in that service, but I am forced to go to London. *Signed.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to JOHN MANNERS and SIR HUMPHREY FERRERS.

1597, April 10. Broad Street, in London.—I send you copies of letters I have received from the Queen and the Council, ordering us to levy men for service in Ireland. The Queen's letter commands us to levy 26 men, and the Lords' letter is but for 23. *Signed.*

SIR EDMUND ANDERSON and J. CLENCH, Justices of Assize, to the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE in DERBYSHIRE.

1597, April 22. Serjeants' Inn.—Concerning the suppression of unnecessary alehouses. *Copy.*

DERBYSHIRE.

1597, April 27.—Certificate by Francis Croft that out of the 23 men sent out of Derbyshire to Chester, for service in Ireland, four ran away, and the arms of the remainder were so inferior that he could not accept them, and their conductor was obliged to supply the defaults at the armourers in Chester. *Signed.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to JOHN MANNERS and SIR HUMPHREY FERRERS.

1597, April 28. The Court at Whitehall.—Order to imprison certain of the soldiers levied in Derbyshire, for service in Ireland, who have run away with their arms, and returned home. *Copy.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to JOHN MANNERS and SIR HUMPHREY FERRERS.

1597, May 4. Broad Street.—Enclosing a copy of the preceding letter. *Copy.*

FRANCIS HOGTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND, in Paris.

1597, May 23. London.—I hope to come over to you in France this summer, and do not doubt but that you will return to England this winter.

John Jegon to the Earl of Rutland.

1597, May 23. Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.—"I make no dowbt but that this Tallivero—for so he callethe him selfe—will and can present my duetie to your Lordship in good congies and bad Englishe, yett I made choyse to doe it my selfe by writinge, notwithstandinge my late letters by Jhon Brewer, humbly prayenge your good acceptance thereof. The Lady Bridgitt, your Lordship's sister, is here with us in Cambridge, and her goodly boy. Herselfe verie weake and feeble affter her journey, yet I hope she shall doe verie well, for which we will not ceasse to praye. She telleth me that Mr. Tyrwhitt runneth farre in debte, that she hath yette no assurance of her joynter, and that whereas he promised your Lordship to allowe her 400*l.* per annum to her mayntenaunce, he doth allowe her but 200*l.* Wherewith, notwithstandinge, she is well contended, and they leve verie well and agre togeather most lovingly. I knowe her Ladyship dothe write unto yow by this bearer. Your Lordship is wished at home for your great suite in Yorkshire, but here is no doubte butt it will goe well with you, for all that doe you syrvice in your businesse do dispose themselfes verie well thereunto.

We feare your continuaunce in Fraunce may be verie daungerous by reason of fraude and uncertayne safetie there. I hope your Lordship adviseth well what to doe for your safetie. *Maxima sapientia sibi ipsi prospicere; nec omnino sapit qui sibi non sapit.*"

Sir Edmund Anderson and J. Clench, Justices of Assize, to the Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1597, June 15.—We have deferred the holding of the assizes till towards the latter part of this summer, as well in respect of the scarcity of corn as for other special reasons, and as we understand that there are many poor prisoners in gaol charged with small offences, we hereby require you, at the midsummer or some other sessions to be held shortly, to try and deliver some of the smaller offenders, which will be a great ease to the country.

The Earl of Rutland to his uncle, John Manners.

[1597,] June 19. Paris.—I am now resolved to go this voyage with the Earl of Essex, which, being ended, I mean shortly after to return homeward. It is my desire that my cousin Thornhagh should be placed in the stewardship of Mansfield.

Francis Needham to John Manners.

1597, July 19. Melbourn.—William Rivett has made me acquainted with a privy seal sent to him for the loan of 20*l.* I find his estate very small for so great a charge, as he has sustained great losses amongst his sheep. I have given this testimony for him, as I know that he means to apply to you for a certificate to be relieved from the loan. *Signed.*

Thomas Kery to John Manners, Collector of the loan in Derbyshire.

1597, July 20. London.—I am entreated by Mr. Thekeston to desire your favour for John Claye, at Wallbridge, to help him to be released from his privy seal for the sum of 25*l.* *Signed.*

William Blackwall to John Manners, at Haddon.

1597, July 25. Allton.—Requesting to be discharged from his privy seal. *Signed.*

Francis Hastings to his cousin, John Manners, at Haddon.

1597, July 29. Ashley.—You promised me to free my friend Mr. Robert Bainbridge from his privy seal. "I pray you, good cosin, kepe your oulde wonte, and doe me right."

[———Th]acker the elder to John Manners.

1597, Aug. 12.—Requesting to be discharged from his privy seal.

John Leng to John Manners.

1597, Aug. 13. Holmehall.—Requesting to be discharged from his privy seal.

F. Gilbert to John Manners, at Haddon.

1597, Aug. 14. Yolgrave.—Requesting to be discharged from his privy seal. *Signet.*

The Same to the Same.

Same date and place.—My man tells me of your goodness in offering to lend me 20*l.* rather than that I should not pay my privy seal. If you will perform your promise, I will give security for the repayment of the money. *Signet.*

Patrick Lowe to John Manners, at Derby.

1597, Aug. 14.—I have received a privy seal for a loan of 25*l.* I owe at the present time 1,500*l.*, for the greater part whereof I pay interest, so that I have been enforced to give up house and sojourn with my friends for these last years, and to set out my living so as to satisfy the continual and earnest calling of those unto whom I stand indebted. I am therefore utterly unable to lend the Queen any money at present.

Sir Humphrey Ferrers to John Manners.

1597, Aug. 15. Walton-upon-Trent.—Although I have lived in this country for fourteen or fifteen years, I never before was asked for any loan or subsidy money, or such like payments, in the county of Derby; I have always been accustomed to make such payments in the county of Warwick. I therefore return you the privy seal, and my man will shew you another privy seal which has come to me for Warwickshire. I hope you will take notice of it for my discharge here.

Henry Howden to John Manners.

1597, Aug. 15.—Requesting to be discharged from his privy seal for the loan of 20*l.*

William Barwell to John Manners.

1597, Aug. 15. Derby.—Requesting to be discharged from his privy seal.

RICHARD SALE to JOHN MANNERS, at D[erby].

1597, Aug. 15. Weston.—Requesting to be discharged from his privy seal for the loan of 30*l.* on the ground that all his "spirituall promotions" only amount to 24*l.* a-year, and that he was the only clergyman who advanced money at the last loan, which was not repaid for three years.

WALTER POWTRELL to JOHN MANNERS, Deputy Lieutenant of Derbyshire, at Derby.

1597, Aug. 15. West Hallam.—Requesting to be discharged from his privy seal for the loan of 25*l.* *Signed.*

JOHN HARPER to JOHN MANNERS, at Derby.

1597, Aug. 15. Swarkston.—I send the money which I am appointed to lend, with my privy seal to be signed by you. I also recommend to you the petition of my son, Lowe, who has sent down his estate and disability.

WILLIAM COLLIDGE to JOHN MANNERS, Collector of the loan in Derbyshire.

1597, Aug. 15.—Regretting his inability to lend the sum of 25*l.* for which he had received a privy seal. *Signed.*

The LOAN in DERBYSHIRE.

1597, Aug. 15. [A list of persons to whom privy seals had been sent ?]

Walter Powtrell	25*l.*	William White	20*l.*
Henry Sacheverell	20*l.*	Henry Merry	20*l.*
William Knyveton	20*l.*	John Bentley	20*l.*
Thomas Newton	20*l.*	John Bullock	50*l.*
Adam Wolley	30*l.*	Anthony Bate	20*l.*
Henry Troke	20*l.*	Mr. Walton	20*l.*
John Francis	25*l.*	The Town of Derby	70*l.*
John Harper	25*l.*		
Hugh Revell	30*l.*	Total	480*l.*
Robert Wollhouse	20*l.*		
Humphrey Dethick	25*l.*		

On the same sheet is a draft of a letter, in John Manners's hand, to Mr. Sale, in answer to his letter of August 15, *saying that he has no warrant to discharge any man from his privy seal.*

THOMAS KERY to JOHN MANNERS, Collector of the loan in Derbyshire.

1597, Aug. 16.—It has pleased Sir John Fortescue, of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to discharge Walter Horton of his privy seal for the loan of 25*l.* *Signed.*

FRANCIS HASTINGS to JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1597, Aug. 22. Ashley.—A further application for the discharge of Mr. Bainbridge from his privy seal.

ROBERT LARKE to JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1597, Aug. 22. Somershall.—Requesting to be discharged from his privy seal for the loan of 20*l.* *Signed.*

N. LONGFORD to JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1597, Aug. 24. Longford.—Requesting to be discharged from his privy seal for the loan of 20*l.*, as he cannot find anyone to lend him the money.

DERBYSHIRE.

The names of those who were committed and bound over by recognizances for the burglary and murder of Thomas Walkelate, done upon Friday, August the 26th, 1597.

Charles Botham, Robert Botham, Christopher Longsdale *alias* Hollingworth, Roger Hemlock, John Brottland, George Rowbotham, Anthony Stafford, Thomas Smythe, Henry Botham, Thomas Greene, Ralph Stafford.

Roger Walkelate was bound to prosecute.

Arthur Hollingworth, John Kynder, William Jackson, John Garlick, Edward Wagstaff, Nicholas Fieldsend, Bartholomew Higginbotham, Thomas Newton, John Goddard, Robert Heyward bound to appear.

Alice Garlick, Elizabeth Marshall, Alice Hadfield, Joan Routh, and Ellen Walkelate examined.

ROBERT COLLIER to JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1597, Sept. 1. Ongston.—Requesting to be discharged from his privy seal for the loan of 20*l.*

JOHN MANNERS to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1597, Sept. 1. Haddon.—I have received by way of loan in the county of Derby the sum of 815*l.*, which I send up by my servant, James Sleigh, to be paid into the Queen's exchequer, and I beg that I may have a discharge for the amount. There are sundry sums of money yet to be paid, but I have foreborne to receive them, and have made known the Queen's pleasure to defer payment till the end of October. I have had sundry certificates of many persons to whom privy seals were sent, of their inability to lend. I desire to know from you what is to be said to them when this later receipt is called for.

LORD BURGHLEY to JOHN MANNERS.

1597, Sept. 9. The Court at Theobalds.—I have received your letter and the list of names of those who have paid the sums of money required of them. With regard to those who desire to be excused on the ground of their disability, I beg you to inform yourself of the truth thereof, and to send me up their names and the causes of their disability.

Signed. Signet.

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to the OFFICERS OF THE GREEN CLOTH.

1597, Sept. 13. Worksop.—Enclosing a warrant for their signature for the appearance before John Manners and Sir Humphrey Ferrers of the persons who refuse to pay their share of the composition made in Derbyshire for the provision of the Queen's household.

Sir John Fortescue to his "brother," John Manners, at Haddon.

1597, Sept. 14. The Wardrobe.—Your servant has paid 800*l.* and more into the receipt, as you will perceive by the acquittance. Concerning those who are able but refuse to pay, if they make default on the day appointed for payment you are to advertise the Lords thereof, that order may be taken with them. Touching those who are unable to pay, if you send the certificate of their estates the Lords will have consideration. I am doubtful if I shall come to Salden this year.

"The Denmark ambassadour offreth his maisters travell to make peace between Her Majesty and Spayne. It seameth other princes ar associat in this request. He is very honorablely enterteyned and commissioners appoynted to dele with him, whereof I am one. The French King hath recovered Amyens, in which the Spanyard hath lost 2,000 of his best men, besides divers companyes defeated in attempting the relief of the place."

The Officers of the Green Cloth to John Manners and Sir Humphrey Ferrers.

1597, Sept. 18. The Court at Highgate.—We request you immediately upon receipt of this letter to call before you all such persons as have not paid their share of the composition in the county of Derby for the provision in the Queen's Household, whose names are annexed, and to bind them to make a personal appearance before us at the Green-cloth on the 20th of October next. *Signed. Signet.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners, at Haddon.

1597, Sept. 28. Worksop.—An appeal on behalf of Robert Collier, of Ongston, who is unable to perform the service (a loan of 20*l.*) demanded of him. *Signed. Signet.*

William Collidge to John Manners, of Haddon.

1597, Oct. 18. Stead.—Requesting to be discharged from his privy seal for the loan of 25*l.*

Isabel [Lady ?] Bowes to her cousin, John Manners, at Haddon.

1597, Oct. 20. Walton.—Requesting that John Watkinson may be discharged from his privy seal for the loan of 20*l.* *Signed.*

Richard Sale to John Manners, at Haddon.

1597, Oct. 21. Weston-upon-Trent.—Giving his reasons why he should be discharged from his privy seal for the loan of 25*l.* (reduced from 30*l.*) which had been demanded of him by a letter dated the 19th of October.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners.

1597, Nov. 28. London.—I thank you for the examinations concerning the burglary in Glossopdale. Touching Hemlock, I never thought to wish his escape if he be guilty. *Signed. Signet.*

Thomas Leek to John Manners, at Haddon.

1597, —— 22. Langton Arbor *alias* Leeke's Folly.—Concerning an incendiary fire in Beskwood Park.

THOMAS YEVELEY to [JOHN MANNERS].

1597, ———.—His reasons for being discharged from his privy seal for the loan of 20*l.*

BESKWOOD PARK.

1597 [-8], Feb. 8.—The examination of Alice Palmer, of Calverton, widow, taken before Peter Clarke, Mayor, and Richard Parkins, Recorder of Nottingham.

On Childermas day in the night, Roger Katherins broke a wall and pulled a pin out of her door, and with three or four more entered the house, and her son being in bed bound him, and further demanded of him what money he had in his purse. He said he had three pence, and then Roger Katherins left him and came to her, and bound her, lying in her bed, and held a dagger at her stomack, and asked her where her gold was. She answered that it was in that ark, whereupon Roger Katherins went to the ark and broke it open, and took out about 12*l.*, an old royal, and a gilded threepence. After that, he went to another ark and another coffer, and took out of them a piece of flaxen cloth, six pair of flaxen sheets, two pillow bears, about a dozen of kerchers and rayles, and a red petticoat. That being done he went away, leaving her bound in bed. And, further, John Katherins came to her on Monday, and said that if she prosecuted the law against him or his brother he would bite her nose "besides her face," and said further "I perceave thow goeste tomorrowe to blacke Markham, and tell him from mee that I sett not a t—d by him."

THOMAS MARKHAM to JOHN MANNERS, at Whitehall or elsewhere.

1597 [-8], Feb. 15. Beskwood Park.—I hear you are informed that I have dealt urgently against John Katherins. All that I did was at the pitiful complaint of the poor old woman, who was robbed of all she had gathered in her youth to relieve her age. I assure myself that you would have done no less.

JOHN MANNERS to THOMAS MARKHAM, at Beskwood.

1597 [-8], Feb. 17. Haddon.—I pray you keep the opinion that I have an honest and good estimation of you, and that in this case of Katherins you do but seek to have offenders punished. But I hear from Mr. Thomas Leek that Katherins, my keeper, did lie the night of the burglary at his lodge at Langton Arbor, and could not by any possibility have done it; and further that one Palmer was greatly suspected of being acquainted with the matter, as he is a bad fellow. I have written to Sir John Byron and Mr. Henry Chaworth, who are justices of the peace, to look further into the matter.

The OFFICERS OF THE GREEN CLOTH to JOHN MANNERS and the rest of the Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1598, April 14. The Court at Westminster.—Mr. Sergeant Lancaster, the master of the household, and the other officers of the Acatrie were at Creslowe on the tenth of this month, and remained there four days, to their great charge, expecting the delivery of your sheep according to your composition, but could not hear from you, which makes us marvel much that you have so little care therein. You know that we might forfeit two shillings and sixpence for each sheep, and

send down a purveyor, which would prove very grievous to the country, to be imposed generally upon every one through the negligence of some private persons. We do not wish, therefore, to take so strict a course against you on condition that the sheep are delivered at Creslowe on the 10th of May next, in good condition, and that the charges of the bearer of this letter be defrayed. *Four signatures.*

Receipt acknowledged by John Manners, John Rodes, W. Cavendish, John Bentley, H. Sacheverell, and John Francis.

JULIUS CÆSAR, Master of the Requests, to SIR (*sic*) JOHN MANNERS.

1598, April 17. The Court at Whitehall.—Enclosing the complaint of a poor woman against the Steward of the manor of Glossopdale. *Signed. Signet.*

The JUSTICES OF THE PEACE in DERBYSHIRE to LORD NORTH, SIR WILLIAM KNOLLYS, and the rest of the Officers of the Green Cloth.

1598, April 25. Derby.—Asking for an extension of time for the composition in the present year, in consequence of the barren state of the country. *Draft.*

The JUSTICES OF THE PEACE in DERBYSHIRE to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

1598, April 25. Derby.—We send you a letter, here inclosed, from Lord North and the other officers of the Green Cloth, concerning the provision, and our answer thereto. We beg that you will appoint some one to undertake to serve the provision in this shire who will accept a reasonable sum for the same, and to move Lord North and the other officers to give a longer time to levy the money in. Mr. Myllward will not deal any longer therein, and no one else will undertake it, and we have neither oxen nor sheep which would content the officers. If you could procure them to accept one hundred and sixty or one hundred and eighty pounds, which is quite as much as Nottinghamshire pays, the country would have great cause to pray for you. You know how unwilling people are to pay this charge, wherefore if you would procure us a warrant to distrain, or a commission to take oxen or sheep from such towns or persons as refuse to contribute, we will take order of ourselves to pay that sum of money before the end of Midsummer term. *Copy.*

The QUEEN to JOHN MANNERS, Collector of the loan in Derbyshire.

1598, May 1. The Palace of Westminster.—Informing him that owing to the preparations which have been requisite to be made against the enemies of the realm, both by sea and land, and as the first payment of the subsidy granted by the last Parliament will not be made till the 12th of February next, the repayment of the forced loan must be deferred for six months. *Sign Manual. Signet.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his uncle, JOHN MANNERS, High Sheriff of Derbyshire.

1598, May 7. Broad Street.—Concerning the election of a coroner. *Signed.*

The Officers of the Green Cloth to John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, and the rest of the Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1598, May 8. The Court at Greenwich.—We have given directions to the purveyor that if you do not take present order for the speedy delivery of good and serviceable cattle at Creslow for your county, and satisfy his expenses, then, by virtue of the Queen's commission, he is to take within your county as many oxen and sheep as are contained in his commission. If we do not find that the cattle are delivered with sufficient speed, we shall take advantage of the penalty contained in your composition. In accordance with your request we sent unto the Earl of Shrewsbury, who made an offer of 200*l.* for your county in lieu of cattle, which we find far short of your composition, and therefore are forced to take this course. *Five signatures. Signet.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, and the rest of the Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1598, May 16. Broad Street.—I acquainted Lord North and the rest of the officers with the particulars of your letter, and not only openly in the office, but privately with the chief of them, and I also conferred with some of the principal purveyors, and offered the sum of 200*l.* for this year, but it was not accepted. Whereupon a commission was directed to Walton, a purveyor, whom I take to be an honest and sufficient man, whereby he is authorised to take up in Derbyshire the double proportion that we were agreed for. It was to him that I made the offer of 200*l.* and 10*l.* from my own purse to have stayed his going down, but he protested that he would neither gain nor save by that offer. He has already gone into Yorkshire with a like commission, and has a third for Staffordshire. He will repair to you about the end of the month, at which time, if he can compound with you, he will be contented at as low a rate as he can, so as not to be a loser, or else he must execute his commission. In my opinion, if the county may be discharged this year for 220*l.*, it is the best, and hereafter for 200*l.*, for three or four years, it will not be amiss.

Signed. Receipt acknowledged by W. Knyveton, Francis Fitzherbert, John Francis, Thomas Gresley, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, John Stanhope, Henry Sacheverell, William Cavendish, and John Rodes.

John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, H. Sacheverell, and Francis Fitzherbert to the Officers of the Green Cloth.

1598, June 24. Wirksworth.—We have agreed with Mr. Walton to pay 220*l.* for this year in lieu of the composition, on the 20th of next month, and we have also satisfied him for his pains. We beg you not to impute any blame to us that the provision was not served according to the agreement, as we have been always ready to our best, but the country is very unwilling to pay this levy, and we are doubtful how to collect the money which we have ourselves undertaken to pay. We therefore desire to have some warrant of distraint, or commission to take cattle from those whom we find unwilling, or that some other good course may be taken to make them conformable to their assessment. *Copy or draft.*

The Lords of the Council to John Manners, Collector of the loan in Derbyshire.

1598, June 25. The Court.—We require you to fix a day to all who have privy seals which have not been discharged from hence to make their payments, and if any of them shall refuse you shall take "bond" of them to answer their contempt before us, and if any of them shall refuse to be bound, you shall certify their names, and the days appointed for their appearance, before which day you shall certify to us the manner of their ill-behaviour and contempt. We also require you to have a care that all privy seals which have been discharged be brought in to the clerk of the privy seal, so that no privy seal be left in any person's hands, lest hereafter they be "abased, to charge" her Majesty. You must admit no discharge of any privy seal except by warrant from hence. *Nine signatures. Signet.*

John Manners to the Gentlemen [of Derbyshire who advanced money to the Queen].

1598, June 26. Haddon.—I have received a letter from the Queen commanding me to intimate to you that she is compelled to defer the repayment of your loans for six months. *Copy.*

The Officers of the Green Cloth to John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, Francis Fitzherbert, and the rest of the Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1598, June 30. The Court at Greenwich.—For this time we will accept the course you have taken with Walton, wishing you not expect any favour if you fail to "serve" in your cattle at the days agreed upon. We cannot assist you by way of distress against any that are backward in this service, but if you will return us the names of any that refuse to pay, we will send for them by a marshal to answer their refusal before us at the Queen's counting house. *Copy.*

[John Manners] to —— Leek.

[1598, June.]—When I was at Wirksworth lately with Sir Humphry Ferrers, Mr. Sacheverell, and Mr. Fitzherbert, we agreed with the purveyor for the payment of 220*l.* into the counting house and 20*l.* to himself for the provision of the Queen's household. Mr. John Stanhope and Mr. Sacheverell have undertaken for Appletry and Morleston; Mr. Fitzherbert and Sir Humphrey Ferrers for Repton and Wirksworth; myself for the High Peak. I hope you will take some order for Scarsdale. *Copy.*

The Queen to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1598, July 18. The Palace of Greenwich.—Commission to levy one hundred men in Derbyshire for service in Ireland.
Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1598, July 19. The Court at Greenwich.—Directions for levying one hundred men in Derbyshire for service in Ireland, in pursuance of

the Queen's letter. They are to be conducted to Plymouth, where they will be received by Sir Samuel Bagnall.

Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers.

1598, July 21. The Court at Greenwich.—Enclosing copies of the letter from the Queen and the Council of the 18th and 19th July, concerning the levy for Ireland.

Derbyshire.

1598, July 22.—The rate in Scarsdale for the provision for the Queen's Household.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1598, July 23. The Court at Greenwich.—Upon consideration of the distance of the port of Plymouth the Queen has altered her purpose, and the men levied in Derbyshire are to be at the port of Chester by the 20th of August, where they will be conducted by Captain Leigh.

Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners and Sir Humphry Ferrers.

1598, July 24. The Court at Greenwich.—Enclosing a copy of the preceding letter. *Signet.*

The Forced Loan in Derbyshire.

1598, July 28.—The names of those who have received privy seals but have not lent.

High Peak.—Robert Eyre of Edall, Francis Gilbert of Yolgrave, Henry Bagshawe of Ridge, George Bowden of Bowden, Thomas Yeveley of Chapple, Robert Hage of Birchinglee, Robert Columbell of Darley, Rowland Eyre of Hassop, Hugh Barbor of Hathersage, Thomas Bocking of Grindlow.

Repton and Gresley.—Francis Needham of Melbourn, Sir Humphry Ferrers of Walton, William Ryvett of Kingsnewton, Walter Horton of Catton, Thomas Gresley of Drakeloe, William Barwell of Rawnston, Thomas Dutton of Winshill, Robert Wynyard of Chellaston, Robert Bainbridge of Calke[?], Edward Abell of Ticknall.

Wirksworth.—William Buckley, parson of Bonsall, Robert Myllward of Bradley Ashe, John Shore of Snitterton, George Jackson of Ashbourne.

Scarsdale.—Robert Collier of Brackenfield, John Birlesford of Stretton, Henry Hamlock of Wingerworth, Godfrey Clark of Brampton, Edward Bullock of Ongston, John Watkinson of Brampton, Sir William Bowes of Walton, John Long of Howne, John Parker of Norton, Arthur Mowne of Burley, George Revell of Normanton, Richard Kirkland of Normanton.

Appletry, Morleston, and Litchurch.—Thomas Saunders of Cubley, William Blackwell of Alton, Anthony Lowe of Alderwasey, John Cley of Wakebridge, Anthony Crewker of Twyford, Edward Munday of Marton, John Stanhope of Elvaston, Richard Lytster of Little Chester,

Richard Sale, parson of Weston-on-Trent, Henry Howden of Wynne, Edward Hole of Stanton, Charles Agard of Osliston, Patrick Lowe of Denby, William Basset of Langley, Richard Hill of Snelston, Richard Harper of Mickleover, William Collidge of Stead.

[John Manners] to ——.

1598, July 28. Haddon.—I desire you to come to me at Derby on the 18th, 19th, or 20th of August next, there to pay what is required by your privy seal, or else to enter bond for your appearance before the Lords of the Council. *Draft or copy.*

[The Assizes at Derby ?]

1598, Aug. 8.—A list of persons to ride, including the names of Richard Allport, under sheriff, Charles Agard, Rowland Eyre, and many others.

Also a list of waiters, stewards and clerks of the kitchen, cooks, carvers, kitcheners and basters, kitchen boys, ushers and waiters in the hall, trencher scrapers, porters, halberders to wait on the gaol, waiters about the sheriff's chair in the hall, and men to keep the bars in the hall.

Edmond Leigh to John Manners, High Sheriff of Derbyshire.

1598. Aug. 12. Derby.—I have come to Derby, according to my instructions from the Lords of the Council, to receive a hundred soldiers to go under my conduct into Ireland. *Signed.*

[John Manners and others, Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire] to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1598, Aug. 20. Derby.—The provision money is so hardly to be gathered, and the people are so unwilling to pay, that we have thought good to write to Lord North and the rest of the officers of the Green Cloth to signify to them that we can no longer perform the composition. *Draft or copy.*

John Manners and others [Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire] to the Officers of the Green Cloth.

1598, Aug. 20. Derby.—We presume to write these few words to inform you that we cannot undertake to discharge the composition any longer, and we humbly pray you to take this letter as a sufficient warning. *Draft or copy.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1598, Aug. 28. The Court at Greenwich.—In consequence of the late accident happened to the Marshall in Ireland, in which encounter divers captains and some numbers of soldiers were slain, the Queen now requires fifty more men to be levied in your county. *Copy. Certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The Forced Loan in Derbyshire.

1598, Sept. 2.—Bond by John Watkinson of Brampton in the sum of 40*l.* to appear before the Lords of the Council on the 16th of October

next, to answer why he had not lent 20*l.* upon his privy seal, as was required.

1598, Sept. 9.—Bond by William Buckley of Bonsall, in the sum of 40*l.*, to appear before the Lords of the Council on the 16th of October next, to answer why he had not lent 20*l.* upon his privy seal, as was required. *Copy.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1598, Sept. 10. The Court at Greenwich.—Annulling the previous order to levy 50 men for service in Ireland. *Copy.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners and Sir Humphry Ferrers.

1598, Sept. 20. Sheffield Lodge.—Enclosing the preceding letter from the Lords of the Council. *Copy.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to the Bailiffs of the Hundreds of Scarsdale, High Peak, Appletry, Wirksworth, Morleston and Repton.

1598, Oct. 7.—Order to collect the arrears due in respect of the provision for the Queen's household. *Copy.*

Thomas Kery to John Manners, Collector of the loan in Derbyshire.

1598, Oct. 10.—It has pleased Sir John Fortescue, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to discharge Robert Wynyard of his privy seal of 20*l.*, upon certificate that he was discharged from the last loan for inability and is now less able to lend.
Signed.

William Thornton and John Mason, Bailiffs, and David Watson and others, Townsmen of Retford, to the Earl of Rutland.

1598, Oct. 22. Retford.—Giving the reasons why they had been obliged, through the ill behaviour of William Spivy, to break open the chest containing their charter and other evidences. *Copy.*

The Officers of the Green Cloth to the Earl of Shrewsbury, John Manners, and others, Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1598, Oct. 22. The Court at Richmond.—Requiring them to pay certain sums of money still owing to Robert Myllward in respect of the composition for the year 1595. *Copy.*

William Spivy and others, Townsmen of Retford, to the Earl of Rutland, High Steward of the town of East Retford.

1598, Nov. 3.—Requesting him to settle a dispute arisen amongst the bailiffs and burgesses of that town through the ill behaviour of David and William Watson. *Copy.*

The Earl of Rutland to his uncle, John Manners, and John Thornagh the Elder.

1598, Nov. 3. His house in London.—Requesting them to settle the dispute between the bailiffs and townsmen of Retford. *Signed.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners, High Sheriff of Derbyshire.

1598, Nov. 5. Worsop.—Enclosing the letter from Lord North and the rest of the Green Cloth concerning the moneys due to Mr. Myllward. *Signed. Signet.*

The Same to the Same, at Haddon.

1598 [-9], Jan. 9. Sheffield Lodge.—I trust you will find such order taken in the Court of Wards next term as that you will be discharged from the fine which was set upon you for my occasions. If you find it is not so when you come to London, let him who was your under sheriff speak to my man, Hamon, who, I hope, will give you satisfaction.

Charles Agard to John Manners.

1598 [-9], Jan. 11. Osliston.—Sending certain deeds and papers relating to "the White Lowe." *Signed.*

The Queen to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1598 [-9], Feb. 17. The Manor of Richmond.—In consequence of the rebellion in Ireland, which increases daily, we are enforced to augment our army there, and we require fifty men out of Derbyshire to be levied immediately. *Copy. Certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury, who received the letter at Sheffield Lodge on the 25th of February.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1598 [-9], Feb. 18. The Court at Richmond.—The fifty men levied for service in Ireland are to be at Chester by the 10th of next month, there to be embarked for Dublin. Sir Matthew Morgan is the captain appointed to have charge of them. *Copy.*

Sir Matthew Morgan to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1598 [-9], Feb. 24. The Court.—According to my directions from the Lords of the Council, I have directed my lieutenant to receive the fifty men to be levied out of Derbyshire. The residue I am to have, come out of Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire. I hope the men will be well chosen and well armed, if the county provides their arms; otherwise I will undertake to furnish them hence both with arms and coats, to the end that when they join they shall not shew arms and coats differing from each other. *Signed. Signet.*

Sir Humphrey Ferrers to John Manners.

1598 [-9], Feb. 27. Bradley.—I have received from the Earl of Shrewsbury a copy of the Queen's letter and of the letter from the

Privy Council, together with his lordship's letter and his note of directions, copies of all which I here inclose. I have appointed the High Peak to be mustered at Bakewell on Friday, Scarsdale at Chesterfield on Saturday. I have appointed Morleston and Appletry at Egginton on Saturday, and Wirksworth at Ashbourne on Monday.

The Same to the Same.

1598 [-9], March 1. Walton.—Concerning the furnishing of the men levied for service in Ireland.

The Officers of the Green Cloth to the Earl of Shrewsbury and the rest of the Justices of the Peace and Compounders in Derbyshire.

1598 [-9], March 6. The Court at Richmond.—Requiring that the bearer, the Queen's purveyor, might have their assistance in the execution of his commission.

Six signatures. Receipt acknowledged by John Manners, Francis Fitzherbert, William Knyveton, John Stanhope, William Cavendish, and Sir Humphry Ferrers.

The Same to the Same.

Same date and place.—A copy of the preceding letter.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners and Sir Humphrey Ferrers.

1598 [-9], March 6. Worksop Manor.—I am informed that Draycot Smith of Mickleover, who is impressed for a soldier, was the last man in that township who served in the wars in Ireland, and is only lately returned thence. He is the only stay of his aged parents. I beg therefore that you will not send him away.

I have some reason to believe that he has been laboured to be impressed rather for ill will than for any care of the Queen's service.

Signed. Signet.

John Manners and Sir Humphrey Ferrers to the Lords of the Council.

1598 [-9], March 18. Haddon.—In accordance with your letters we have mustered and sent forth one hundred footmen under the leadership of Captain Tolkerne, and fifty under the conduct of Mr. Gough, Sir Matthew Morgan's lieutenant. *Draft or copy.*

Henry Sacheverell, High Sheriff [of Derbyshire], to John Manners, William Cavendish, and the rest of the Justices, at Derby.

1599, April 17. Morley.—Giving his reasons why they should not consent to pay a composition towards the provision of the Queen's Household. *Signed.*

John Manners to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1599, April 17. Derby.—In August last we, the Justices of the County, wrote a letter to the officers of the Green Cloth signifying that

we could not hold the composition any longer; wherefore, those of us who were present at the Quarter Sessions did not think we could now undertake to make any new assessment, as we had no authority to charge the county, and the purveyor had no warrant to compound with us, but only authority to take cattle. We desire that you will be a mean to Lord North and the rest to consider the state of this poor shire, and that if upon conference with them you shall think it necessary that the composition shall still hold, then that they will assess it to as small a proportion as you can procure, for these yearly impositions are grievous and generally misliked. *Copy.*

The Same to the Same.

Same date and place.—A copy or draft of the preceding letter.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners.

1599, April 20. Broad Street.—Urging him to compound for the provision by a payment of 220*l.* for one, two or three years, and 20*l.* for the purveyor. *Signet.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to the High Sheriff and Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1599, April 30. Broad Street.—To the same effect as the preceding letter to John Manners. *Copy.*

The Officers of the Green Cloth to John Manners and the rest of the Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1599, April 30. The Court at Greenwich.—We are sorry for your proposed breach of the composition so long continued, but we find that there are some who dislike the composition, and to serve the Queen by commission, a strange kind of disloyalty which we may not suffer, and have therefore sent down a marshal to bring before us such as are faulty therein. Lord Shrewsbury is very sorry that any of his countrymen should be disobedient. We understand that it is said that the yeomen and farmers are opposed to the composition, but we are informed that this is not the case, and that they desire it, but find fault that the taxation has not been fairly imposed. If therefore you determine to hold the composition, and if any person, being fairly rated, refuse to pay, upon information of their names we shall send for them to answer their contempt. We have sent down the purveyor again to perform his service, wherein we doubt not he shall have your best assistance.
Copy.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1599, May 9. The Court at Greenwich.—Directions to take a general view of all the forces, both foot and horse, in the County, and to make a return of the same. Also to see to the provisions of powder match, and bullets, the petronels which every Justice was required to furnish, and the carriages, nags, pioneers and other things ordered and directed. *Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The Same to the Same.

Same date.—Instructions for the mustering and orderly training of soldiers. *Copy, sent to the Earl of Shrewsbury with the preceding letter.*

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, at Dublin.

1599, May 14. London.—On business. I trust you may return in safety with honour and victory. *Signet.*

John Manners and Sir Humphrey Ferrers to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1599, May 18. Haddon.—Before we received the letter from you and from the Officers of the Green Cloth, Mr. Walton had already taken up a good number of sheep and oxen. If now we should agree to give him 240*l.*, for he will not take less, and bear the loss of the cattle already taken, it would be a great loss to the owners and very burdensome to the county. We therefore beg you to compound for a lesser rate or to take some stay in the matter. *Draft or copy.*

John Manners and Sir Humphry Ferrers to Lord North, Sir William Knollys, and Sir Henry Cock.

1599, May 18. Haddon.—Giving the reasons why it was so hard to provide for the compositions in Derbyshire.

John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, H. Sacheverell, J. Stanhope, John Willoughby, and W. Knyveton to Lord North, Sir William Knollys, and Sir Henry Cock.

1599, June 6. Derby.—The country has been greatly charged by this late purveyance; the same amounting to 29 oxen and 180 wethers, which have been levied at such under rate that the late owners are willing to give 50*l.* to have their cattle restored. If it might please you, the country is willing to hold the composition for this year at the former rate, or else we are willing to allow 180*l.* for the allowance for the provision, which is the uttermost rate the county has been charged with till Mr. Walton came. And to shew further that our minds are dutiful and willing, we will give Mr. Walton 20*l.* towards his expenses. *Copy.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1599, June 20. Greenwich.—Giving leave to postpone the training of the musters in Derbyshire. *Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners and Sir Humphrey Ferrers.

1599, June 27. Br[oad Street].—Enclosing the preceding letter from the Lords of the Council.
Signet.

The Lords of the Council to the Commissioners for the subsidy in Derbyshire.

1599, July 21. The Court at Greenwich.—Directions for advancing the rate of the second subsidy which was granted to the Queen by Parliament. *Eight signatures. Signet.*

The Justices of the Peace [in Derbyshire] to the Officers of the Green Cloth.

1599, July 24. Derby.—We have compounded with Mr. Walton for the provision for this year. Mr. Walton took up sheep and oxen from some of our countrymen, who require payment at our hands, and we have therefore sent up to you Job Lavender to receive such sums of money as the Queen was wont to allow the country by the former composition. *Copy.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1599, Aug. 5. The Court at Nonsuch.—Directions not to allow the captains of the musters nor the soldiers to be absent from their habitations without leave. The horses of recusants of ability to be taken from them and committed to the custody of some well-affected gentlemen, their neighbours. The beacons to be watched, and the authors of false reports to be imprisoned; also a provost marshall to be appointed with authority to apprehend all vagrant persons that go up and down the country living loosely without labouring, and to see them committed to prison. *Copy.*

John Baxter to John Manners.

1599, Aug. 6 (?). Langley, just come from Stafford Assizes.—On business.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners and Sir Humphrey Ferrers.

1599, Aug. 7. The Court at Nonsuch.—Enclosing the preceding letter from the Lords of the Council. *Signet.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners, at Haddon.

1599, Aug. 7. The Court at Nonsuch.—I have received a letter from the Privy Council, by the Queen's command, ordering me to provide as many horses and geldings as I can to attend upon the Queen at this time, when it is advised that the Spaniards intend to invade this kingdom. I am not myself able to provide any such number as the Queen and her Council expect of me, so I hope you will lend me such horses as you can which are fit for lances or light horse, and let the same be here in London by the 20th of this month. *Signed. Signet.*

Endorsed, "To procure him some lances and light horses for Tilbery Campe."

Sir Robert Cecil to [John] Manners.

1599, Aug. 18. Nonsuch.—"I have allmost owtewrytten myne eyes since the Spanish ar . . . , to which I have ben constrayned to give more waye then I wold because the w[orld] is ever apte to crye *crucifige* uppon me as they have donne uppon my father before me whensoever I doe diswade theise preperations, which bring soe great vexations to the people. This doe I wryte to you as a friend whoe have [been] longe acquaynted with the fortune of our howse, and I must trewly add this further that though the brutes that have been brought from sea are more violent then are possible to be trewe, yett we knowe this for certayne that they have prepared in Spayne myghtely to resist the fleete of the Lowe Contreyes, which having now left the coast and being gone for the Canaries, the Spaniards that care not for that place in respect of other desecggs (*sic*) to better purpose, wilbe apt enough to convert the forces prepared for the defensive, to offend us whome they presume to fynde without any shippes at sea and without any store of commaunders, things that will quicken the appetite of malitious enemyes. But blessed be God, her Majesty's fleete will now be owte within fowre dayes, wherof my Lord Thomas Howard is Admirall; and this drawinge together of forces to a head hathe discovered what difference there is betwene certificates owte of contreyes and perfect musters uppon personal viewes. To conclude, sir, theise allarumes will teache men to be better furnisht, and yet I assure you the voluntary horses which gentlemen brought up uppon their owne charges amounting to above a thousand was bothe an honorable and a comfortable sight. I take it they shall be brought to Nonsuch for her Majesty's vew uppon the Downes, whoe, thanckes be to God, was never better nor lustyer this seaven yeares. Now, sir, for your particular. I knowe noe cause whie you shold come up, for the noblemen and gentlemen of value, being her Majestie's owne servants that were and should have bene appointed to have bene here are put of nowe till the fifte of September, and to you be yt spoken under *benedicete*, I thincke it will be differed for this wynter, for the yeare is farr growne and the plague is great in Spayne. But I will not faile to make her Majesty knowe your owne redynes, and whensoever cause shalbe, will give you timely advertisement as one whome I have longe loved and to whome I will be ever found your affectionat freind."

Postscript, "This daye hathe brought us yll newes out of Ireland, for lately upon an incounter betwene O'Donnell and Sir Conyers Clifford, in Connaught, Sir Conyers, who was governor of that province, and Sir Alexander Rattcliffe, with 200 more, are dead upon the place. The Erle is much grieved with this, and resolveth to beggine his jorney to the north, when I praye God send Her Majesty's army better success then hitherto yt hath had.

The Flemyngs have taken the Canaries and killed in fury many. That spoyle may content them but doe us little good, whoe are and wilbe, I am afrayd furthest of from us when we most need them."

Copy.

Anne, Countess of Warwick to her uncle, John Manners.

1599, Aug. 19. The Court.—"I have receved your letter and perceve by your man that you are retorned from Buxtons and not received so muche goode therby as hertofore, by reason of your hasting away uppon theise newes, which are nowe againe well ceassed and thought not like to doe anything except towards the west parts, where they are exceding well provided for them.

I have remembered you to Her Majestie and presented your humble duty and service, making known your readynes upon this occasion. Her Majesty's answer was that she knew you to be hir olde and faithful servant, and that she doubted not of your desire and willingnes to shew your dutifull affeccion towards hir, for which she dothe hartelye thanck you, but wold not in any wyse have you to have lefte of your course in stayinge at the Bathe, wherby for hir you shold hinder your helth."

Copy. On the same sheet as the preceding letter.

Christopher Walton to John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, and the rest of the Justices in Derbyshire.

1599, Aug. 20. London.—I have received your letters by Job Lavender. Within a month I will attend you in the country and satisfy you for the money which is left in my hands. *Signed.*

Leonard Shalcrosse to his cousin, Roger Rowe.

1599, Sept. 6. Shalcrosse.—I have sent my shepherd, Ralph Bagshawe, to you, to Haddon, to receive the money owing for my wethers. *Signed.*

The Provision in Derbyshire.

1599, Sept. 10.—Notes of money received by Roger Rowe in respect of the provision from George Bowden, and Godfrey Clark, and Job Lavender, and disbursed amongst Henry Turner, Mrs. Sitwell, Henry Hemlock, Charles Gesling, Thomas Reynolds, John Manners, Leonard Shalcrosse, Thomas Newton, Philip Draycote, William Agard, and Edward Sclater. *Two copies.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners and Sir Humphrey Ferrers.

1599, Dec. 8. London.—Mr. Gresley, who has been for a long time captain of the horse in Derbyshire, is desirous of being eased of that charge, and I can think of no one better fitted to supply his place than Mr. Rodes, if he can be persuaded to do so. *Signed.*

The Queen to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1599 [-1600], Jan. 12.—Commission to levy one hundred men for service in Ireland. *Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The Levy in Derbyshire.

[1600, Jan. 14.]—A schedule enclosed in a letter of the 14th of January, from the Privy Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, of the several sorts of armour and furniture wherewith the soldiers were to be furnished.

In every hundred there are to be twenty pikes, armed with corslets, pouldrons, and good morions, ten halberds armed as the pikes, twelve muskets with good morions and rests, twelve bastard muskets with good morions, forty callivers with good morions, six targets of wood, sorted, with good swords close kilted and graven morions.

The apparel that is appointed to every soldier. A canvas doublet, a pair of venetians of broadcloth, two shirts and bands, one pair of shoes and two pair of brogues, one pair of kersey stockings or two pair of Irish frieze, a hat cap, a cassock, very long, of broadcloth and lined

throughout, or an Irish mantle. *Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, and Thomas Gresley.

1599 [-1600], Jan. 17. London. — Enclosing the letters from the Queen and the Privy Council of the 12th and 14th of January last. *Signed. Signet.*

The Same to the Same.

1599 [-1600], Jan. 18.—I am required to choose some sufficient person to conduct the soldiers levied for service in Ireland to the port of Chester. I therefore commend to you the bearer hereof, Captain Walter Browne, who has faithfully promised to perform the charge in an upright manner. *Signed. Signet.*

Sir Humphry Ferrers to ——.

1599 [-1600], Jan. 22. Walton.—Suggesting that if Mr. Myllward would undertake the provision for two years the county should pay him 200*l.* a year and 10*l.* a year towards his old debt. *Signed.*

Postscript.—My wife is the weakest woman that lives, God strengthen her, not able to go nor stand nor turn in her bed.

Sir Humphrey Ferrers and Thomas Gresley to John Manners.

1599 [-1600], Jan. 26. Walton.—We think that 400*l.* should be levied in the county, whereof 200*l.* is to be sent up to Sir John Harte for the soldier's apparel, and 150*l.* for the arming of them, and 50*l.* for other charges. As the arming has been heretofore found insufficient, we would recommend that you should write to the Earl of Shrewsbury to move the Lords of the Council that we may deliver money for the arming at the rate of 30*s.* per man; such money to be delivered either in London or at Chester. *Signed.*

Enclosed is a draft of an answer from John Manners saying that he has written to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

The Levy in Derbyshire.

1599 [-1600], Feb. 2.—A precept for the levy of one hundred men in Derbyshire, for service in Ireland. *Copy.*

Sir Humphrey Ferrers and Thomas Gresley to the Officers of the Green Cloth.

1599 [-1600], Feb. 4.—Offering to pay 200*l.* for this year for the composition of the provision for the Queen's household. *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

Same date.—A duplicate of the preceding letter. *Signed.*

Francis Needham to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1599 [-1600], Feb. 14. Westminster. — At your request I have arranged with Mr. Waad that the men to be levied in Derbyshire shall be armed from hence at the rate of 30*s.* per man and their arms shall be sent to meet them at Chester. If I possibly can do so before I depart

for home, I will furnish the 200*l.* for their apparel to Alderman Harte. *Signet.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners.

1599 [-1600], Feb. 15. London.—Upon private affairs and referring to the bad terms which subsisted between himself and his mother-in-law.

John Benet to the Earl of Rutland.

1599 [-1600], Feb. 20. York.—On business.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to Francis Needham.

1599 [-1600], Feb. 21.—The 150*l.* for the arming of the soldiers is to be paid at Mr. Rowe's house at Leicester on the 24th of this month and the 200*l.* for their apparel is to be paid to Mr. Stamford of Leicestershire about the end of this month, and he will pay it to Sir John Harte in London. *Receipt acknowledged by Francis Needham on the 28th of February from John Manners and Thomas Gresley, of 350l.*

Sir Humphry Ferrers to John Manners, at Haddon.

1599 [-1600], Feb. 25. Walton.—Concerning the money for the levy and for the composition. *Signed.*

Walter Browne to Sir Humphrey Ferrers and Thomas Gresley.

1599 [-1600], March 10. Chester.—Denying the charge of having exchanged any of his soldiers.

The Levy in Derbyshire.

1599 [-1600], March 10.—A list of the men who were changed by Mr. Browne and who ran away:—

High Peak.	Humphry Hibbert of Eyam John Brocklehurst of Wormehill Ellis Hall of Hope Richard Weeldon of Baslow	changed by Mr. Browne.
Appletry.	Robert Plymner of Somershall William Jenkinson of Marston Montgomery.	changed by Mr. Browne.
	William Home, in the place of Jenkinson, is since fled.	
Wirksworth.	Thomas Cantrell of Hartington, changed by Mr. Browne.	
	Thomas Knollys of Hartington, insufficient.	
Scarsdale.	Humphry Elliot of Plesley, insufficient.	
	John Masterson of Brampton, fled.	
	Thomas Hatherley of Hope, fled.	

The Earl of Essex to the Deputy Lieutenants and other Commissioners of Derbyshire.

1599 [-1600], March 14. The Court.—Asking that Mr. Grosvenor might have the furnishing of the arms of the men levied in Derbyshire. *Signed.*

JOB LAVENDER to JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1600, April 3.—On my first coming to Chester I certified the Commissioners that the arms for Derbyshire men were bought in London by Mr. Francis Needham, and sent in the *Lion*, of Ipswich, to Chester. Sir Henry Docwra stood much upon it to have 9*l.* for six targeteers, but in the end he was satisfied. I moved the Commissioners for the soldiers' apparel, and they answered that it was to be delivered to them on shipboard, but upon a mutiny made by some London soldiers an order was taken for the delivery of the apparel, and unto every Derbyshire man was delivered a cassock, a doublet, a pair of hose, a pair of kersey stockings, a pair of shoes, a shirt, two bands and a hat-cap, but so bad and coarse as you would not have seen provided in the country. Mr. Browne delivered a full hundred men, wanting two who ran away, and two who were disallowed as insufficient. When I had stayed there a fortnight, and could hear nothing of the shipping, I came home; when I hear of the shipping come about I will go again to Chester to see the arms delivered.

GEORGE MANNERS to his father, [JOHN MANNERS].

1600, May 15.—The bearer is a suitor to you for service as a horseman in Ireland. My wife and children and I have arrived here safely, but we have no provision for our needs, and everything is very dear. I shall wholly apply myself to get out of my present troublesome position, and I beg for your advice and furtherance in the matter.

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the HIGH SHERIFF and the rest of the Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1600, June 1. The Court at Greenwich.—Directions to keep down the market prices of corn and other grain. *Six signatures. Signet.*

The QUEEN to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY, Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

[1600], June 25. The Manor of Greenwich.—Command to levy fifty more men for service in Ireland. *Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

JOHN WILLOUGHBY, THOMAS GRESLEY, and JOHN BENTLEY to JOHN MANNERS.

1600, June 25. Derby.—Concerning the letter from the Lords of the Council about the price of corn. *Signed.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY, Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1600, June 26. The Court at Greenwich.—Directions for the levy of fifty men for service in Ireland, in accordance with the Queen's letter of the 25th of June. The men to be at Chester by the 25th of July next. *Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

GEORGE MANNERS to EDWARD WHITTOCKE.

1600, June 27. Elston.—"Theire is nothinge under thellamts (the elements ?) permanent. Yesternight I lived with such delighte in my bossome, conceallinge yt, that I was for this voyage, that the over

muche heate is now cooled by a storme, and my prayers must be to send better tymes and fortunes then alwayse to live a poore base Justice, recreatinge myselfe in sendinge roges to the gallows, and natural beasts to deserve over hastye ends nor they judges, as some ar who differ not exceedingly from them."

Postscript.—"I praye you to entreate my Lord to credit to my letter, for I respecte his good concepte before all others. He will acquaynte you, I presume, with my villanous scrallinge. My father hath scarred mee for affecting Nottinghamshire, and hee is extremely angrye for my many late jorneys to London. I hould you discreet, which is more then I conceave of myselfe."

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1600, June 29. The Court at Greenwich.—Directions that there be carpenters, smiths, and bricklayers included among the men levied for service in Ireland. *Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The Lords of the Council to John Manners.

1600, June 29. The Court at Greenwich.—Order to provide, at his own charge, one light horse furnished with a cuirass and staff, for service in Ireland, to be at Chester on the 25th of July next.

Eight signatures. Signet.

Francis Fortescue to his father-in-law, John Manners, at Haddon.

1600, June 30. Elston.—"I am persuaded you have hard the true report of Count Essex his tryall att the Counsayle table in Yorke Howse, for thatt the triall was longe since, which rehersall I kept of purpose, verbally to have acquaynted you therwith. But now failinge of your companye at Aylesston, and thoughe I am resolved to see you att Derby Assises, yett by reason of your businesse ther I know I must nott expect any lardge discouce, I have thought fitt to acquaint you with the particulerytie. First he was called before the Counsayle table wher weare Comissioners sixteene, and five contempts objected agaynst him. First, the makinge of knightes contrary to Her Majesty's instructions and speciall comaund by lettres. Secondlye, the makinge the Erle of Southampton Generall of the Horse, which he moved her Majesty in before his goinge into Ireland and was denyed, yea, and required nott to doe yet; and beinge done was comaunded by letters from the Lord of the Counsayle and Her Majesty to displace him, but he only writte a contemptuous letter which was openly reade, but would nott displace him Thirdly, he was directly chardged that, contrarye to his first projecte and contynuall letters from Her Majesty and ther Lordships requiringe him to hasten his journey to Ulster, which he by his often answeares promised, yet did he spend most parte of the sommer in Mounster, wher he wasted the forces to small purpose, and in the ende havinge only 4,000 men went into Ulster. Fourthly, he was chardged that contrary to his owne letters and protestation he did accept of a base parly with Tyrone, what stood upon his pontilios that he would accept of noe condition but a generall pardon for all traitors and treasons, and restitution of all Irishe landes whatsoever, which his Lordship accepted. I will not omitt to reporte the secrett sendinge of Lea by the Marshall for this parlea which his Lordship denied himself to be consentinge unto, but confessed that he

accepted of the parlea, and neither did promise Lea or the Marshall. Farder he was chardged to cause the Erle of Southampton to keepe backe all Englishmen that now might heare ther parlea, which was not aunswered by the Erle. Lastly, he was chardged with his disobedience in the highest degree in receavinge Her Majesty's warrant under her hand and signett comaundinge him uppon his duty and allegiance nott to returne till she had appointed a deputye and settled the forces there, which was promised to be performed forthwith; yet his Lordship contemptuouslye, notwithstandinge he had receaved Her Majesty's warrant, did sodenly of his owne accord returne withall—att leaste the most parte—of the comaunders and leaders, lefte the sworde in the handes of the Chauncellor and Carye and the government of the army with the Erle of Ormond, both by himselfe in his letters reported to Her Majesty and ther Lordships to me, men suspicionly to be thought of. I leave out his letter to Her Majesty, cravinge that he might nott come to a maritiall hearinge and other particular circumstances, till my farder speache with you. His Lordship was heard att the full, and att the Counsayle table did confesse these contemptes, cravinge ther Lordships to move Her Majesty's gratious favour towardes him, which as yet appeareth he findeth not. His Lordship had this censure that he should remayne as he then did under Sir Richard Barkley at Essex Howse, and forbeare to deale with matters of State or otherwise as a Counsaylor, and the execution of the office ether of Erle Marshall or Master of the Ordinaunce, untill her Majesty's pleasure be farder knowen. This is the true and particular matters objected agaynst him, which when you have reade I humblye entreate yet may only be to yourself, to whome with humble thanks for your manifold favoures, nott forgettinge my dutye and cravinge your blessinge to all my lyttle ones, I leave you to God. I am forced uppon my speciall occations to returne on Thursday come senight." *Signed.*

Postscript. "Mr. Bacon did chardge his Lordshippe with a letter written to the Lord Keper before his going into Ireland inferringe a former intent to deale contemptuously.

Commissioners.

Jo. Cant.
T. Egerton C.S.
The Lord Tresorer.
Ch. Lord Admirall.
Barons Lord Souche.
Lord Darcy of the South.
Count Shrewsbury.
Worcester.
Cumberland.
Huntington.

Sir W. Knowllis
Sir Robert Cecill
Sir John Fortescue
Sir John Popham
} Counsaylors of State.

Sir Edmund Anderson
Sir William Periam
Gawdye and
Walmesley
} Judges.

"The matter was in hearinge from 7 of the clocke in the aforenoone till 8 of the clocke att nighte.

"The treasure consumed 40,000*l.*; the army 16,000 foote and 3,000 horse; the debts to her Majesty, and money paid for the Erle and given to his Lordship, 40,000*l.* at the leaste." *Signet.*

John Manners and William Jessop to William Bowden, High Constable of the Hundred of High Peak.

1600, June 30. Bakewell.—Order to summon a jury at Bakewell on the 14th of July, to consider the letter from the Lords of the Council concerning the price of corn. *Signed.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners, Sir Humphry Ferrers, and Thomas Gresley.

1600, July 4. Broad Street.—Enclosing the letter from the Lords of the Council of the 29th of June last. *Signet.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners, at Haddon.

1600, July 26. Welbeck.—On business concerning the levy for Ireland. *Signet.*

Henry Hardware, Mayor of Chester, to John Manners, Sir Humphry Ferrers, and Thomas Gresley.

[1600], July 30.—Acknowledgment of the receipt by the hand of George Phipps of the sum of 80*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, for the furnishing with apparel of the fifty soldiers levied in Derbyshire for service in Ireland. *Signed.*

The Levy in Derbyshire.

1600, July 30.—Acknowledgment by Roger Rowe of the receipt of money in respect of the fifty men levied in Derbyshire, whom George Phipps conducted to Chester.

T. Lord Buckhurst to John Manners and Francis Fitzherbert.

1600, Aug. 21. The Court.—Concerning the settlement of a dispute between Mr. Cockayne and Fosbrooke. *Signed. Endorsed:*—To meet at Osfield Church, in Staffordshire, on 23rd of September.

William Constable to [the Earl of Rutland].

1600, Oct. 25. Bradicke.—On business concerning the money affairs of Lady Adeline [Nevill] and his father [Sir Robert Constable ?] and his brother [Marma]Duke.

The Lords of the Council to the High Sheriff and the rest of the Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1600, Oct. 26. The Court at Richmond.—Directions for preventing the present high price of corn and other grain. *Copy.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to the Bailiffs, Brethren, and Common Council of the Borough of Derby.

1600, Nov. 6. Sheffield.—Concerning the removal of John Jackson from the post of understeward of the Borough. *Copy.*

The Bailiffs, Brethren, and Common Council of the Borough of Derby to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1600, Nov. 17. Derby. — An answer to the preceding letter. *Copy.*

The Queen to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1600, Dec. 5. The Palace of Westminster.—Command to levy fifteen men in Derbyshire for service in Ireland. *Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1600, Dec. 6. The Court at Whitehall.—Directions for the levy of fifteen men in Derbyshire for service in Ireland, in accordance with the Queen's letter of the 5th of December. The men to be at Chester by the end of December, thence to be transported to Lough Foyle in Ireland. *Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The Same to the Same.

Same date.—Instructions for the conductors of the men levied for service in Ireland. *Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

John Manners, H. Sacheverell, and John Willoughby to the Lords of the Council.

1600, Dec. 10. Derby.—An answer to their letter of the 26th of October last concerning the high price of corn. *Copy.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners, Sir Humphry Ferrers, and Thomas Gresley.

1600, Dec. 16. Sheffield.—Enclosing copies of the letters from the Queen and the Lords of the Council of the 5th and 6th of December. *Signed.*

The Levy in Derbyshire.

1600, Dec. 16.—An estimate of the charge of each of the fifteen arquebusiers to be sent into Ireland. His cassock, 16*s.* His arquebus, morion, bandoliers, and Turkey sword, 30*s.* To put in his purse, 10*s.* Three days' march, 4*s.* The conductor, 5*l.* The whole sum amounting to 50*l.*

Sir Humphrey Ferrers and Thomas Gresley to John Manners, at Haddon.

1600, Dec. 18. Walton.—Appointing the rendezvous of the men levied for Ireland to be at Ashborne on the 30th of December. *Signed. Signet.*

John Manners, Sir Humphry Ferrers, and Thomas Gresley to the Mayor of Chester and the rest of the Commissioners there.

1600, Dec. 29.—Sending the fifteen men levied in Derbyshire, under the conduct of Job Lavender. *Copy.*

Vol. XIV.

The Earl of Rutland's imprisonment.

1600 [-1], Feb. 9.—"Delivered the ixth of February 1600 by virtue of a tooken sent from my Lord Admyrall by one Mr. Mynne, his Lordship's servaunte, to me, Chidiock Wardour esquire, these thinges

following, to be sent to the Earl of Rutland to the Tower by his servaunte, Thomas Scryven.

Out of the Earles bedchamber. Item. One seild bedstead with the vallence and curtaynes and quilte, all of ashe-coloured damaske.
Item one white rugg.
Item one spanishe blankett.
Item one payer of fustian blankettes.
Item one feather bed and bolster.
Item one quilte.
Item one pillowe.
Item one mattres.

Out of the chamber over the kitchin. Item one greene rugg.
Item one Spanishe blankett.
Item one feather bed and bolster.

Item iij payer of sheetes
Item iij pillow beares
iij payer of pallate sheetes } for the Earles bed.

Item iiij table clothes
Item j dosen of napkyns } of dyaper.
Item j chamber pott

9 Feb. 1600.
Tho. Screven.

Also receaved more upon the same warrant so to be sent to the Tower.

A chayre
A stoole
A long quishion } Ash-colour damask.

A suyte of hanginges of tapistry containing five peices that hong in the great chamber.
A rounde red carpet of clothe.
ij foote Turkey carpetes."

The Earl of Nottingham to [Chidiock] Wardour.

1600 [-1], Feb. 11. The Court at Whitehall. — "Mr. Wardour, whereas my Lord of Rutland wanteth theis parcelles of furniture and other necessaries heerunder written, for his provision in the Towre. Theis are to will and requyre you to deliver them forthewith to this berar, Mr. Scriven, to be conveyhed theither, taking his hand for the receipt of them. And this shallbe your warrant for the same. Cowht at Whythall, the 11th of February 1600.

Fowre peeces of tapestrie hanginges.
Two darnix window peeces.
One bed, with cannapie and furniture.
One dozen of shirtes.
Two payer of sheetes and pollowbeares.
Two table clothes and two dosen of napkyns.
Three long towelles.
A square table and a rownd for his Lordship.
A fier shovell, fier panne, tonges, and warminge panne.
fowre stooles, covered.
Six pewter dishes, trenchers, saltseller, and bason.
One close stoole and 2 chamber pottes."

Note by Thomas Screven.—"I have accordinglie receaved the parcell above wrytten, wanting onely sixe shurtes and two pillow beeres. More remained, three candlestickes."

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners, Sir Humphry Ferrers, and Thomas Gresley.

1600 [-1], Feb. 13. Worksop Lodge.—I have received letters from the Council signifying the late rebellion of the Earl of Essex accompanied with the Earls of Rutland and Southampton and their accomplices. My attendance upon the Queen is commanded, so in my absence, I require you that if any disturbance should take place in the County of Derby, either by undue conversation of any suspicious persons, or slanderous or undutiful speeches against the Queen or her government or the principal servants and ministers of the state, that you will apprehend them. *Signed. Signet.*

Roger Manners to his brother, John Manners, at Haddon.

1600 [-1], Feb. 16. The Savoy.—"Good Brother, of this tumult this berer can tell you more then I have will to write. I wold my three nephewes had never byn borne then by so horrible offencc offende so gratius a sufferan, to the overthrow of ther howse and name for ever, alwais before loyall.

But I pray you, brother, comfort yourself and commit all to God, and his will be don, whoe can turne, and if it please Him, all to the best. Her Magestie this other day sent Sir John Stanhope to me to comfort me with a very princely and gratius messayge. Mr. Secretary lykewise sent to me most honourably assuring his old friendship to me, with promess to doe for our Erl his best indevor. Therefore if he serve God, no dowte but he woll put mercie into Her Magestie's brest, wherof I dout not but he shall tast as soone as eny, for he is generally more pytied in Court then eny other. I pray you impart this moch to your sonne George, for I heare this accident greveth him moch, and then burne this letter, for I wold not have it knowne that I am in so good hope. Shortly, God willing, you shall here more from me."

Thomas Screven to John Manners, at Haddon.

1600 [-1], Feb. 23. London.—"I know the ill newes of this late wofull accident, [into which] my honorable Lord did rashely and sodenly fall, came [soon] ynough unto you, and I was lothe to be the wr[iter of such] a lamentable accident. I dowbte not but you [have learned] the manner and perticuler cariage therof, which . . . the varietie of humours and affections may divers[ly bring] to you; but your servaunt that now retorneth is hable [to tell you] of all, for he hath heard all, and of all sortes [of men]. Therfore I praye you geve me leave to referre you to him [for] what is past; and for the present, and to come, I will briefly towch yt; and—as the matter most ymportant to me—geve you such true comforte as is in being, for the preservation of your most noble howse and bloodde, never yet spotted since it tooke beinge. It is taken and so fully interpreted, that my Lord came sodenly and rawly into the action on that dismall day in the morning, and that he was not any of the complotters, nor any way pryvy therunto, nor unto owght ells save to a feare that the Erle of Essex had, and a pryvate quarrell wherwith at that instant onely he was made acquainted, and so thorowgh love and affection was lyke a lambe drawen along among them. Thus much is confirmed by his Lordship's owne confessions and by many other cyrcumstances. Upon which, and by mediation of many

honorable good friends—but principally by Her Majesty's owne most princely consideration—Her Highness hath hitherto in all proceeding forborne him, and semes fully mynded to preserve him and your howse from ruyne eyther in blood or lyving; yet meanyng otherwise to punish him in purse by way of fyne for his fault, which, though it lyght heavy for the tyme, yet tyme and patience may weare yt out, and he, with good guiding hereafter, may leave his howse to stand after him, as well as it was preserved to him, which I dayly pray to God he may do, and so to himself I have ever wished. Then may he have honor, and all the braunches of the howse comfort, which God graunt.

Her Majestie hath geven herein many gracious comforts to your honourable brother, who hath ben most grevously trobled with this chaunce, and still all grace comes from her. Mr. Secretery doth all good offices, even with the like affection that his noble father bare to your howse, and your howse hath noe great ennemye.

On Thursday last the Erles of Essex and Sowth[ampton] were t[ried and] founde guiltye by their peeres, wherof there were [present] the Lord Treasurer, Lord Steward, all whose n[ames were] delivered to your man in a note. The [crimes] charged upon them were new and even . . . late complot and not any former eyther . . . . or Ireland urged. My Lord was of . . . . forborne, and as I have saied shalbe pon[ished by] way of fyne. We dayly expect an exe[cution] of the Erle of Essex, and verily thought yt wilbe on Thursday. The Erle of Sowthampton is much pitied and [will] perhaps lyve somewhat longer.

Sir Edmond Bayneham, Mr. Litleton, and Captain Orrall arre condempned, but their execution staied.

Sir Christopher Blunt lieth wounded in Pawles Church Yard and a presoner.

Sir H. Bromeley, Sir Charles Danvers, Sir John Davis, Sir Gilley Merick arre prisoners in the Tower, Sir Henry Lynley and others in the Gatehowse, and Sir William Constable and others in the Counter.

Your nephewes, Mr. Frauncis [Manners] is in the Gatehowse and Sir George with Sir John Gray. Not any of them two endighted nor lyk to be, but—as I hope—shall receave further grace and freedom shortly.

The Sheriff of London—Smythe—is comytted, and Sir J. Scot also, with many more. And to make a short end, in brief, yt is the strangest and the greatest accident that eyther I have sene or readde of in this Iland."

ROGER MANNERS to his brother, JOHN MANNERS.

1600 [-1], Feb. 25. Enfield.—"Joyn with [me] in prayer to the almyghtie that he woll forgive the syns [of] ther youth, and mak them better servantes to him and our gratius soverayn, whos hart I trust he woll inclyne to have mercie of our miserable howse, so longue true and now defamed by them." *Postscript.* "I desyre no wordly thing more than that I may end my days with you in contemplation."

PRISONERS.

[1600-1, February.]

"Earle of Essex
Earle of Rutland
Earle of Southampton
Lord Sandes
Lord Montegle
Lord Cromewell
Sir Charles Danvers
Sir Christopher Blunte
} in the Tower.

Sir John Davers
Sir Guilliam Merricke } in Newgate.

Sir Robert Varnam, in the Gatehouse.

Sir Henery Cary
Sir Edward Michelborne Gosnell
Edward Bushell
Mr. Downall } in the Marshalseyes.

Sir Charles Percey
Sir Joslyne Percey
Francis Mannors
Sir Edmond Beincham } in the Fleete.

Francis Smith	Francis Mannors	In the counter in the Pouwltrye.
Mr. Sprate	Sir William Constable	
Thomas Blundell	Peter Riddall	
Francis Kimersley	William Greemeal	
Edward Kimersley	Sir Thomas West	
Edward Harte	Stephen Man	
William Grantham	John Foster	
Edward Hanmer	William Perkines	
Richard Chamley	Brian Danson	
Anthony Rouse	Thomas Crompton	
John Arden	George Orrell	
John Tympe	Ellis Johanes	
Francis Lester	John Lloyde	
Thomas Cordall	Simon Jasson	
Thomas Tippinge	Richarde Hartforde	
John Litleton	Robert Catesbeye	

Thomas Blundell
John Wheeler
Thomas Medley } In Ludgate.

John Wright
John Grante
Christopher White
Sir Christopher and
Sir John Heydon
Sir Ferdinand Gorge
Sir George Mannors
Graye Briges
Captain Selley Junior
Owen Salsbury
John Vaughan
Mr. Tomkins
Sands
Temple
Davrington
Renalles
Cuffe
Trace
Fookes
Charles Oggle
Yaxceley
White
Winckfeilde
Francis Jobson
Pichforde } In the White Lion in Southwark.

Thomas Warberton Francis Bucke Bromeley Glascocke Keimish William Lucas Mr. Tresham Yates Anthony Lewes	In the White Lion in Southwark.

The Earle of Bedforde committed to an Alderman's custody.
The Earle of Sussex commanded to keepe his house."

Compare another list printed in Appendix Part IV. to the Eleventh Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, p. 10, *and another in Lodge's Illustrations of British History.*

The Earl of Essex.

1600 [-1], Feb. 25. — An account of the execution of the Earl of Essex. *See Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, Elizabeth, same date.*

The execution of [Mark] Barkworth [alias Lambert, Roger Filcock alias] Arthur alias Naylor, and [Anne] Line.

[1600-1, Feb. 27.]—"Mr. Barkwey cominge to the hurdle prayed and with a chearfull voyce and smylinge countenance sunge all the waye he went to execution.

The 27th daye of Februarie 1600, beinge the first Friday in Lent, the said Mr. Barkwey was brought to Tyborne there to be executed. Cominge up into the carte in his blacke habite, his hoode beinge taken of, his heade beinge all shaven but for a rounde circle on the nether parte of his heade, and his other garment taken of also, beinge turned into his sherte, having a pare of hose of haere, most joyfully and smylingly looked up directly to the heavens and blessed him with the signe of the crosse, sayinge, '*In nomine Patris, Filii et Spiritus Sancti, amen.* Then he turned himself towardes the gallowe tree wheron he was to suffer, made the signe of the crosse theron and kissed it and the rope also, the which beinge put about his necke, he turned himselfe and with a chearfull smylinge countenance and pleasant voyce sunge in manner and forme followinge, viz.: '*Hœc est dies Domini; gaudeamus, gaudeamus, gaudeamus in ea*'—usinge the same very often with these wordes, viz.: '*In manus tuas, Domine, commendo spiritum meum.*' Also he used these speaches to the people—'I doe confesse that I am one of the Blessed Societie after the holy order of St. Benedicte.' The minister called on him to be penitent for his sinnes, and he said 'Hold thy peace, thou arte a simple fellowe.' Then the minister wild him to remember that Christ Jesus dyed for him. And he, elevatinge his eyes to heaven and holdinge the rope in his handes—being festned together—so highe as he could reache, aunswered 'And so doe I for him, and I would I had a thousand, thousand lyves to bestowe upon him in this cause,' sayinge '*et majorem charitatem nemo habet.*' And then turninge himselfe againe, sunge as before, and desired all Catholiques to praye for him, and he would praye for them. And beinge asked if he would praye for the Queen he saied, 'God blesse her, and send her and me to meete joyfully in heaven,' and prayed also for Mr. Recorder who pronounced judgment against him, and for Mr. Wade, Ingleby, Parrat, and Singleton, who were the prosecutors of his death. And the carte beinge drawne awaye, in his goinge of from the carte saied the same wordes as before, '*Hœc est dies*

Domini; gaudeamus in ea.' And beinge presently cut downe, he stoode uprighte on his feete and strugled with the executioners, cryinge, 'Lord, Lord, Lord,' and beinge holden by the strengthe of the executioners on the hurdle in dismembringe of him he cryed, 'O God,' and so was he quartered.

There was one Mr. Orter alias Nailer, who likewise came thither to be executed, and stayinge upon the hurdle while some other fellows were executed. It was objected that he did but dissemble with the people, and there were many Papistes that were associate with the Earle of Essex, and he aunswered that there was not any of accompte, and beinge asked what Tresham was, he aunswered, he was a wylde and an unstayed man, and if he had had so muche witt and discretion as he might have had, he would never have associated himself amongest suche a dampnable crewe of heritikes and Athistes. And then he did confesse himselfe to be a priest and Jesuite, who would have uttered and spoken more but that he was interrupted, and so he prepared himself to dye.

There was executed also one Mistriss Lynde, condempned at the Sessions house the 26th day of February for the escape of a supposed preist. Her weakness was suche that she was carryed to the said Sessions betwixt two in a chaire.

There was also condempned with her one Ralphe Slyvell for rescuinge the said supposed preist, but repryved.

The said Mistriss Lynde, carryed the next daye to her execution, many tymes in the waye was stayed and urged by the minister who urged what meanes he could to perswade her to convert from her professed faithe and opinion, most constantlie persevered therin and so was brought to the place of execution and there shewed the cause of her cominge hither, and beinge further urged amongest other thinges by the minister that she had bene a common receavor of many preistes she aunswered. 'Where I have receaved one I would to God I had bene able to have receaved a thousand.' She behaved herself most meekely, patiently, and vertuously to her last breath. She kissed the gallowes and before and after her private prayers blessinge herself, the carte was drawne awaye, and she then made the signe of the crosse uppon her, and after that never moved."

The Earl of Essex.

1600 [-1], Feb. 19 to March 5. Narrative.—"On Thursday the 5th of March were arraigned Sir Christopher Blunt, Sir Charles Davers, Sir John Davies, Sir Gillye Merricke, Mr. Caffe. Mr. Caff was the great dealer to perswad, as was proved by Sir Henry Nevill's confession, who confessed to have beene perswaded by him, and that he tould Sir Henry Nevill that Sir Henry Bromley, Sir Thomas Scot, and Sherife Smyth—all religious men—were consentinge to the project. Sir Christopher Blunt was proved the cheife agent with others, namely, with Sir John Davies, who was drawne in by him. Sir Charles Davers, a forward plotter. Sir Gilly Merrick, for baricadoing his master's house and provyding powder. Mr. Secretary would by no meanes heare any direct evidence against the dead Erle, whose soule was in heaven—he doubted not to say—yet were redd the presumptions of Captain Thomas Lees going to Tirone not without his knowledge, which Charles Blunt was not suffered to aver. The sermon at Poules is verie offensively taken of the comon sort, but the preacher, Doctor Barloe, one of his confessors ript up—orator lyke—the sinne of his youth. No executions hath beene as yet; thouse first condempned looke to be redeemed.

[Feb. 19, 1601.]

Lord Treasurer. Lord Steward.

	Erle of Oxford.		Erle of Nottingham.
	Erle of Worcester.		Erle of Derby.
	Erle of Sussex.		Erle of Cumberland.
	Erle of Lincolne.		Erle of Hertford.
	Vicont Bindon.		Earl of Shrewesbury.
On the	Lord Hunsdon.	On the	Lord Morley.
right hand.	Lord Delaware.	left hand.	Lord Stafford.
	Lord Cobham.		Lord Lumley.
	Lord Gray.		Lord Riche.
	Lord Windsore.		Lord Darcy.
	Lord Burlegh.		Lord Shandos.
			Lord St. John
			Lord Compton.
			Lord Thomas Howard.

	Mr. Yelverton.
The Queenes	Mr. Coke.
Counsell.	Mr. Bacon.
	Mr. Recorder.
	Mr. Harris.

After three Oyes, the Commission was read by the Clarke of the Crowne.

Oyes.

Commandement to bring in the Indictment.

Oyes.

The Indictment was read.

Oyes.

The Lieutenant of the Tower was commanded to returne the Peers' names, which he did.

Oyes.

The Erles, Vicontes, and other the Peers by commandement of the Lord Steward answered to their names.

At the reading of the names, Essex asked if he might not except against any of the Peeres.

The Lord Cheife Justice answered presently that he could not except against any Peere, and alledged a president to that purpose in Henry VIII. time, where no exception was to be taken against any Peere for that they spake uppon their honors, and that there was 24 of them, wherof 4 were enough to judge the treason yf they thought any of the rest not indifferent.

Then commandement was geven to hould up their handes.

The Erle of Essex said he came for that purpose.

The Indictment was againe read and they commanded to hould up their handes at the barre, and were asked whether they were guyltie or no.

Essex answered not guyltie, and that he had don no other thinge then by the law of nature and conscienc every man should doe, &c.

Sergeant Yelverton he rose up and spake, and alleadged how that on the 8th day of February, &c. And how that Her Majesty sent four of her Privie Counsell, namly, the Lord Keeper, Erle of Worster, Sir William Knolls, and the Lord Cheife Justice, to command them to dissolve his forces, which he refused, and went into the City of London with swordes and pistolls charged to rayse a great power, loct up those Counsellors and commanded Sir John Davies to keep them.

3 monthes consultation to surprize the Court.

That he returned out of London to Essex house and there defended the said house with force and killed some of Her Majesty's subjects.

Yelverton compared this action of Essex unto Catelinc of Rome, who gathered together all the young nobles, &c.

Then the Attorney spake. He that raiseth rebellion in a civill land intendeth the destruction of the same.

To hould companies together being sent to by the Queene to dissolve them is high treason.

To come with power is high treason.

To kill is treason.

To fortefie is treason.

The quallity of the offence is high treason.

Treason was premeditated.

That his father was made Erle by this Queene.

That she gave this Essex six great offices, viz., made him of the Privie Counsell, Master of the Horse, Master of the Ordynance, Erle Marshall of England, Lord Deputy of Ireland, &c. Gave him in guyftes three hundred thousand poundes.

Essex purposed to surprize the Court and to gard with Papistes, as Christopher Blunt at the gate, Sir John Davies in the Hall, Sir Charles Davers in the presence, and Essex himselfe to the Queene.

That they would call a Parliament.

That he gave order to kill the Counsellors yf any ill hapned to him.

That in the tyme he went into London he tould the people he should be murthered in his owne house, and that the Kingdom was sold to the Infanto.

That he came home to Essex House to burne the papers that would discover his conspiracies, &c. He bad the people there present not to beleeve anything but what was proved.

The first witnes was read, viz., one Witherington.

My Lord Cheife Justice the next.

Sir Walter Rawleigh the third.

Peter Bales the fourth concerning letters.

Sir Ferdinando Gorge was called to witnes his going and coming from Sir Walter Raleigh and his conference with his Lordship.

Sir Charles Davers' examinations read.

Sir John Davies' and Sir Christopher Blunt's examinations read that my Lord went to alter the Government.

Mr. Bacon spake and lykened my Lord to the Duke of Guyse, who walking quyetly on the wall of the towne in his dublet and hose drove the King, &c. to steale awaie in pilgrim's weedes, but God be thanked, this tooke not so wicked effect. He said also that my Lord was apparelled in blacke, but had a goulden spirit aspiring to a kingdome, &c.

Then the Erle of Southampton protested a long speech of his inocency and justification.

The Erle of Rutlandes, Lord Sandes, and Lord Cromwell's letters were read.

Bushell's and Edward Bromleyes examinations read.

Oyes.

The Lordes rose and called the names of the Peeres and went together and severally answered guyltie, and the prisoners bidd to stand away from them.

After they were called and asked what they could say why Judgment should not be geven against them they answered a learned and long speech.

The Judges were asked, &c., who were of opinion that if violence were ment it was treason.

The Sergeant at Law called for Judgment.

Then the Lord Steward made an exhortation and pronounced hanging and quartering, &c.

My Lord of Essex said presently, 'Theise heades and quarters have donne Her Majestie good service, and if she had pleased might have donne her more' &c.

Southampton said that judgment was geven justlie against them, yet Her Majestie's mercy was above her justice, and if she pleased, his lyfe should be sacryfised in her service, &c.

Essex and Southampton desired a preacher.

On the 25th day of February Essex was beheaded in the Tower about 8 of the clocke in the morninge in the presence of the Lord Keeper, Erles of Hertford, Darby, Cumberland, Vicont Bindon, and others, &c.

His confession concerned onely great repentance for his former lyfe."

Thomas Screven to Roger Manners, Esquire of the Queen's person, at Enfield.

1600 [-1], March 11. London.—"I was lothe to wryte to you yesterday by y[our servant] H. Smythe because I had not then spoken [to my Lord] after his being before the Lord Admyrall and [Mr. Secretary] wherby I might have written certein [news of what] befell his Lordship. In the afternoone yester[day I saw] him at the Tower, and yt pleased him to [tell me that he] was before them some litle tyme. At the fi[rst they,] being well disposed to him, spake pleasantly [but made] him beleave they were come to warne him to be [ready] for his triall as [on] the morow; for so was Her [Majesty's] pleasure. But af[terwa]rds, they told him how gra[ciously] and mercifully ind[eed Her] Majestie ment to deale with him and that she w[ould sp]are his lief's blood and dignity and onely ponish [him] by fyne. Withall Mr. Secretary most kindely and lyke a faythor tolde him of the headines and rashnes of this his great fault. He most humbly acknowledged yt, submitting himself to her Highness most gracious pleasure, and willing to abide what she wold please to lay upon him. Withall he said that neyther loss of liefs blood nor lyving could so much grieve him as that he had made a fault, offended Her Majestie, and by yt lost Her Majestie's favor, to whom he was so much bounden; and added that his lief wold be unpleasing to him till by some hazard of himself in Her Majestie's service or their honorable selves, he might recover yt. And so their Honours with gracious speaches dismissed him.

The great scaffold and cloth of estate arre taken downe yesternight, and so are all the scaffolds about the King's Bench. Therefore we now say there shalbe no more arraignements neyther of Lord nor other, but all mercy coming. I moved Mr. Secretary and have obtayned foure sondry letters to the Sheriffs of Lincoln, Leacester, Nottingham and Yorke, from the Lords of the Counsell requiring them to permyt my lords servants to procede in all his buisnes and services as they wounted." *Signet.*

Henry Worrall to John Manners, at Haddon.

1600 [-1], March 14.—"Whereas I ame bound to that honorable howse of Rutland, and knowe you to be a great piller thereof, I have thoughte it my dewtye to signifie unto you the good newes which my

master receaved of the right honorable the Erle of Rutland of Wendsday last, viz., The Lord Admyrall and the right honorable Sir Robert Cycill have of Monday last delyvered unto my Lord of Rutland in the Tower Her Majesty's pleasure concernynge hys present estate, viz., That her pleasure was not to bringe his lyffe in questione, and that her will was that he should be restored to his honor and dignytie and to receave possessyon of his landes and goodes, and thereuppon letters are sent from her Highness honorable Pryvye Councell to restore the goodes. Of Wendsday last I leafte my master in good health and much comforted by this joyfull newes."

George Boun to John Manners, at Whitwell.

1600 [-1], March 19. Enfield.—Concerning a proposed marriage for (his son) Roger Manners with a Somersetshire lady, whose father would settle land to the value of 220*l.* a year on her.

Francis Manners to his uncle, John Manners, at Whitwell.

[1601,] March 20. Enfield.—"I could not let passe so fit opportunity of writinge without presentinge you with some fewe lines whereby you may understand of my safe delivery out of so wicked an acction as that which I did enter so folishly; neither knowinge that I went aboute nor the danger when I was in it; for if I had, I would not have taken that course both to overthrow mine owne fortunes and greife my frends as I have done. But I take it as a punishment from God for the wicked life I have spent, hopinge hereafter he will give me more grace to leade a better life and to serve him duly and truly, for I see without him no man shall prosper in this world. My uncle Roger is now gone to London about my Lord my brother, who can certefy you better then I what shall become of him; therefore I will cease to write anythinge of him but wee hope that all shall be very well."

Oliver Manners to his uncle, John Manners, at Whitwell.

1600 [-1], March 20. Enfield.—"This bearer can better advertise you of the state of my Lord than I; and in that respect I must refer you to him. But for my other two brothers, they are at more liberty. My brother Francis is committed to my uncle and limited within the walkes of Enfield; my brother George is at free liberty save that he must be within 4 dayes warning. Theire day of appearance is the first day of the terme."

Sir Robert Cecil to Roger Manners.

[1600-1, March 21.]—"In few wordes I pray you believe that I have honored your house and loved you. And for the particular person of your nephew although I might have been jelous of his match yet I protest his case came never in question for anything but I was glad to my small power to do him any honor I could. For the matter as now yt stands, he is in the hands of her Majesty's justice and mercy; for the one—such is the power of the other in her devine nature—as the stay of yt must be attributed under God to herself, whose onely yt is. When the Lordes do meet that arre particularly appointed to deale, you shall heare further. In the meanewhile this letter shalbe showed which is wisely and humbly wrytten. To yourself I wishe all comfort and pray you if I dy to do no better to poore Will Cecill than I wishe to your noble nephew." *Copy, in Screven's handwriting.*

ROGER MANNERS to his brother, JOHN MANNERS, at Whitwell.

[1601,] March 21. London, going to Enfield.—I gave your letters to me and to Sir John Fortescue to Screven to shew to my Lord, that he might see your good will. I send you a copy of a letter I received today from Mr. Secretary. I hope this punishment will cause my Lord to know himself better than he has done. Perhaps at Midsummer term there will be some cause for you to come up. I shall be glad to see you and by that time I hope we shall get my Lord at liberty. *Signet.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

160[1], April 28. The Court at Whitehall.—Concerning the musters in Derbyshire. *Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The QUEEN to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

1601, April 28. The Palace at Westminster.—Order to furnish three horsemen for service in Ireland. *Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

1601, April 28. The Court at Whitehall.—Directing him to carry out the Queen's order for furnishing three horsemen for service in Ireland. The men to be at Chester on the 20th of May. *Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to JOHN MANNERS, SIR HUMPHREY FERRERS, and [THOMAS] GRESLEY.

1601, April 29. The Court at Whitehall.—Requesting them to carry out the orders contained in the letters from the Queen and the Council of the 28th of April. *Signed. Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date and place.—Appointing Mr. German Poole of Radburn to be captain of the horsebands in Derbyshire. *Signed. Signet.*

JOHN MANNERS to SIR HUMPHREY FERRERS and THOMAS GRESLEY.

1601, May 7. Haddon.—Concerning the levy for Ireland. *Draft.*

DERBYSHIRE.

1601, May 9.—A list of gentlemen in the county who are to be called upon to contribute towards the levy for Ireland.

JOHN MANNERS and SIR HUMPHREY FERRERS to ——.

1601, May 9.—Precept for the levy of three horsemen for service in Ireland. *Copy.*

THOMAS SLEIGH to JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1601, May 10. London.—On business. "My Lord of Ritland and the rest of the Lords were on Mundaye last before the Counsill and they receufe the sentence for there fines. My Lord of Ritland his fine is thirty thousand poundes; the Lord of Bedford twenty thousand; the

Lord Montegell ten thoussand; the Lord Sandes eight thousand; the Lord Cromwell five thoussand. But it is thought that my Lord of Ritlland shalbee veric well delt withall for the mittigation of his fine. Your towe nevies Mr. Frances and Sir Georges were on Wensdaye last before the Counsell and there are finde a thoussand markes (*sic*) apise, and my Lord of Northumberlandes brother as muche. I mene to be at whome, God willing, the latter ende of the next wike, and then I hope I shall bringe you good nuse of all thinges."

[Nicholas Strelley] to John Manners, at Whitley.

1601, May 13. Beauchief.—Expostulating against the charge of 25*s.* made upon him for the levy of three horsemen for Ireland. *Signet.*

In the fold is a draft of a letter from John Manners to his son George, urging upon him to live within his means, and not to keep more servants than necessary.

The Earl of Rutland to his uncle, John Manners.

1601, May 16. At the [Tower].—"The greatnes of my misfortunes have made me more silent then I would have bene because I shold be sorrie to add any greife to my frendes in the remembrance of my mishapps w[hich] I assure you I have more greved for [t]hen any wordly thing, that I should live to geve cause of discomfort to my best frendes and hasarde a stayne uppon my house; but att the first the cleernes of my owne hart breed in me a strong hope of good, and since it hath pleased God and her Majesty to be so favourable as I doubt not but live to be som comfort unto my poor house, although my estate is like to be much meaner then it was, which I thank God I greatly esteeme not. It hath pleased the Lords to call me twise before them and at first they layd before me the gretnes of my fault and the infinitenes of Her Majesty's mercy. To the one I gave humble thanks, and for the other I pleaded repentence and penitencie. The last tyme I was with them they gave me my doome which was thirty thousand pound, to which I did humblie submitt myselfe, determined to serve her Highness of what it shall please her to leave me. As yet there is no mittigation, but my frends despayr not in the lessning of it, and my confidence in ther power is great, for I have bene much bond to them, especially to Mr. Secretarie, who both myself and my howse are highly bound unto. As yet I am wher I was, but hope of further liberty, and then if you do come uppe it will be a great comfort to me to see you, which I much desire." *Seal of arms.*

Derbyshire.

1601, May 16.—The names of the gentlemen charged and the sums of money payable by them for the levy of three horsemen for service in Ireland.

Thomas Screven to John Manners, at Haddon.

1601, May 18. London.—"This bearer, your servaunt, hath twise sene my Lord and can assure you that his Lordship is well, and now mery, being highly comforted by her Majesties exceeding mercy to him. He hath bene twise before the Counsell and Comissioners, where he was told of the greivousnes of his offence and of Her Majesty's mercifull proceeding with him. He submitted himself for the one and acknowledged himself highly bounden for the other, and I do assure you did cary himself at both tymes so well and wisely as he hath geven herby much comfort to his honorable frendes and gayned great reputa-

tion to himself. I wryte this as most true for your good comfort, for I stoode at the first tyme so nere as I sawe and heard all. At the second tyme he was pryvately called in and then assessed at a fyne of 30,000*l.*, his two bretheren ech at 400 markes (*sic*). But I make no dowbte of a very great mitigation and do hope of his remove very shortly from the Tower, and for the two bretheren I trust their fynes wilbe drawen to nothing. Your honorable brother, who in these troubles hath showed all care and assistance, is nôw againe fully in hart, and hopes that after Trynytie terme you and he shall accompany his Lordship into the countrey."

E. Countess of Shrewsbury to her brother [in law], John Manners.

1601, May 18.—"I have received your letter, for which I thanke you and am verie glad to heare the good newes therein conteyned. I have not harde it so particularly before, but the effect thereof was written to me with thus much more, that theyre fynes were set downe thus, viz:—The Erle of Rutland, thirtie thowsand. The Erle of Bedford, twentie thousand. The Lord Sandes, twelve thowsaud. The Lord Crumwell, fyve thowsand, and the Lord Mounteagle, eight thowsand. I am verie glad to heare that the Erle of Rutland behaved himself so discreetly when he was before the Commissioners, no doubt but her Majesty wilbe most gracious and favorable to him herafter as hitherto she hath ben." *Signed.*

Roger Manners to his father, John Manners, at Haddon.

1601, May 27. The Inner Temple.—"Of late there hath bene no matter of importance but fyning of the Lords and other gentlemen, the course whereof hath bene by Commission privately sitt upon, and the sumes be these, viz:—The Earle of Rutland, 30,000*l.* Bedford, 20,000*l.* The Lords Sandes, 10,000*l.*, Cromwell, 5,000*l.*, and Mounteagle, 8,000*l.* Sir George and Mr. Frauncys Manners were fyned at 4,000 markes a peece, but Sir Robert Cecill hath begged both their fynes, and so we hope it shall coste them litle or nothinge. It is expected that Sir Henry Nevill, Shiriffe Smith, of London, Captain Edward Bromley, and Mr. Temple—who was secretarie to my Lord of Essex—shall verie shortelie come to theire tryall at the Kinges Benche. This day the Russian Ambasidor tooke his leave at Courte, where he was gracyouslye entertained by her Majestie, and departed with good contentment."

The Lords of the Council to the [Earl of Shrewsbury].

1601, June 3. The Court at Greenwich.—Explaining their previous letter concerning the musters [in Derbyshire]. *Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, and [Thomas] Gresley.

1601, June 5. Broad Street.—Enclosing a copy of the preceding letter. *Signed. Signet.*

The Lords of the Council to ——— .

1601, June 28. The Court at Greenwich.—Ordering that a return of the money levied in the County for the relief of maimed soldiers, and an account of the application of the same be sent up to them by the beginning of the next term. *Copy.*

Postscript by W. Waad directing all under sheriffs of counties then present in Westminster or about London, to take a copy of the above.

The Queen to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1601, July 22. The Manor of Greenwich.—Order to levy fifty men in Derbyshire for service in Ireland. *Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1601, July 23. The Court at Greenwich.—Directing him to carry out the Queen's order for furnishing fifty men in Derbyshire for service in Ireland. The men to be at Chester on the 9th of August. A sum of money after the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* per man to be collected in the county, in lieu of arms and apparel, and sent up to Sir Thomas Tasborough, one of the tellers of the Exchequer, by the 9th of August. *Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, and Thomas Gresley.

1601, July 24. The Court at Greenwich.—Enclosing the two preceding letters. *Signed. Signet.*

Mary Vernon and Francis Buck.

1601, July 25.—It is ordered by us John Manners and Sir Humphry Ferrers that all suits and oontroversies between Mrs. Vernon of Sudbury, widow, and Francis Buck shall cease, and that they shall be good lovers and friends. And it is also agreed that Mrs. Vernon shall not molest nor trouble Mr. Buck for any goods taken out of her house at Sudbury. And also Mr. Buck doth promise to deliver to her a silk quilt, five silk curtains, one . . . . and two desks of writings and all other writings and books which were taken out of the house of Sudbury; and also to be loving and friendly to her and her servants. *Signed by Mary Vernon, Francis Buck, John Manners and Sir Humphry Ferrers.*

[Derbyshire.]

1601, July 27.—Note that fifty men are to be levied in the county for service in Ireland and 4*l.* per man to be collected; of which 3*l.* 10*s.* is to be sent to London. Each soldier is to have for conduct money 4*s.*, in his purse 4*s.*, and the conductor is to have 2*s.* per man. The rendezvous is to be at Ashborne on Friday August the 7th.

John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, and Thomas Gresley to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1601, Aug. 7. Ashborne.—In accordance with the letter to you from the Lords of the Council of the 28th of April last we have caused Captains Knyveton and Millward to train 400 footmen at Derby, Chesterfield and Bakewell, and have renewed, we hope sufficiently, the wants both of the men and the arms. We also sent order to have the horsemen come before us and we delivered your letter to Mr. German Poole to take the place of captain; but we had small appearance of any on the day appointed, and received answers that the horses were at grass or at soil. Wherefore we deferred their further viewing and training, but gave special charge that the horses and their furniture should be in readiness against any new summons. We have the same proportion of powder, match and bullet as we had when we last certified. Touching the letters from the Queen and the Council and yourself of the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of July last, we beg you to understand that we have levied fifty men for service in Ireland, and sent them this day

toward the port of Chester, and we have likewise sent 175*l.* to Sir Thomas Tasborough; and we beg you to be a mean that this bearer [Job Lavender] may receive the money allowed for coat and conduct and conductors of the said soldiers. *Copy.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, and Thomas Gresley.

1601, Aug. 23. The Court at Windsor.—Acknowledging the receipt of the preceding letter. *Copy.*

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, at Uffington.

1601, Sept. 16. London.—Narrating his recent interview with Lady Stafford at Mr. Drake's, at Esher, chiefly with regard to a gentlewoman in the Earl's service.

"The wryts of summons of the Parlyment arre sealed and sent out. But those to your Lordship to the Erle of Bedford, to the Lord Sands, and Lord Cromwell arre staied in the Lord Keper's handes till her Majesty's pleasure be further knowen, which I dowbt not but wilbe shortly.

Her Highnes is now resolved to cease her progress, and begynnes to retorne to morrow to Farneham and so back with all convenyent speede eyther to Nonesuch or to Richmond this day sevennight. Then do I hope eare long after to have some good dispatch for your Lordship's enlargement.

The French did come yesternight to Windsor and this day hither, holding on their jorney for Fraunce. On Sonday they were feasted at Basing and Her Majesty dyned abroade.

Sir Francis Veer is saied to be gon backe againe to Ostiend. Thither also is the Erle of Northumberland gon to see the towne, meanyng thence to retorne hoame forthwith. But for those matters I will humbly referre your Lordship to Mr. Vincent's letter herewith enclosed.

On Monday, Mr. Attorney's daughter was solempnely maried to Sir Thomas Sadler's son. The feast was held here at Burghley howse. Mrs. bryde with her hayre hanging downe was led betwen two yong bachelors from Burghley Howse thorough the streete, strawed, to the Savoy gate against my lodging, and so to that church. A great assembly of gentlemen of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, and others marched before, and next her Mr. Attorney and Mr. Myll of the Starre Chamber together. After her the Lady Buckhurst, the Lady Hatton, and many other ladies and gentlewemen. Lastly followed Mr. Attorney's men to the number of forty, in tawney coates with badges and some fourteen chaynes."

The Queen to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1601, Sept. 29. The Manor of Richmond.—A Spanish fleet has been discovered at sea with an army to land in Ireland, hoping thereby to bereave us of one of our kingdoms. We therefore authorise you to levy twenty-five footmen in Derbyshire for service in Ireland. *Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury..*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1601, Sept. 29. The Court at Richmond.—Directing him to carry out the Queen's order for furnishing twenty-five men for service in Ireland. The men to be at Chester on the 20th of October. The men to be armed and apparelled, or a sum of 3*l.* 10*s.* to be collected and sent up to Sir Thomas Tasborough to be applied for that purpose. *Copy.*

THOMAS SCREVEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Uffington.

1601, Sept. 30. London.—On Saturday last Mr. Secretary rode from hence to meet her Majesty at the dining place appointed, and then it was thought she would be that night at Richmond; but it failed and she came not there till Monday. Thereby it happened that the Lords did not meet yesterday in Council as I hoped. Nevertheless I attended Mr. Secretary, who gave me hopes that on Sunday, when the Lord Keeper and Lord Treasurer come to Court it shall be settled, and he willed me to attend them for it. I have also been to Mr. Vice-chamberlain and the Lord Admiral, so I make no doubt that by Sunday or Monday, I shall have warrant to discharge Mr. Manners of his charge and to remove you to your own liberty.

I have delivered your letter to Lady Stafford who is very glad you have removed the gentlewoman from my Lady. She says she knows her to be very unmeet to be about my Lady. She knows her services to Mrs. Ratcliff and her behaviour with the Countess of Derby, between which times she was with Sir Matthew Browne's wife. Lady Walsyngham commends herself to you and longs to see you.

Sir John Gray, who stands to be one of the Knights of Leicestershire, prays that those who are yours in that county, may stand for him, and that you will give speedy order therein if the election be not past. He deserves well of you for his kindness and care of your brothers.

The Lord Governor of Flushing is come to London. The siege continues hot at Ostend, yet it is thought it will hold out. Sir Horatio Vere is lately hurt with a shot in the shoulder, and some others are also hurt.

The French Queen is delivered of a son, and much joy thereat made in France.

It is said here that certain Spaniards have come into Ireland with arms, munitions, and treasure, but there is no certainty of their landing.

Some five or six days before the Parliament the Queen intends to come to Whitehall.

The SAME to the SAME.

1601, Oct. 3. London.—I hope your liberty will be dispatched to-morrow.

The rumours of Ireland are confirmed, for suddenly news is come that 4,000 Spaniards are landed at Kinsale (Kynsall) in Munster and that they have already sent to summon Cork.

It was yesterday resolved that the Queen would remove on Monday to Nonsuch, but these matters of Ireland may stay that remove.

The QUEEN to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

1601, Oct. 6. The Manor of Richmond.—Ordering that the previous levy of twenty-five footmen should be increased to sixty. *Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

1601, Oct. 6. The Court at Richmond.—Directing him to carry out the Queen's order for increasing the levy to the number of sixty men. Their arms to be provided in the county and the men to be sent to Bristol instead of Chester. *Copy, certified by the Earl of Shrewsbury.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, and Thomas Gresley.

1601, Oct. 7. The Court at Richmond.—Enclosing copies of the two preceding letters. *Signed. Signet.*

The Officers of the Green Cloth to John Manners, Sir Humphry Ferrers, and the rest of the Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1601, Oct. 12. The Court at Windsor.—Requesting them to allow Christopher Walton to continue the service of purveyor in the county. *Copy.*

The Lords of the Council to John Manners.

1601, Oct. 13. The Court at Richmond.—As there is no doubt of the arrival of the Spanish fleet and army in Munster in Ireland, 5,000 footmen have been levied in divers counties. The Queen has also considered how she can raise some number of horse without the charge of the meaner sort of her people and she has therefore prescribed this course to us, to direct letters to you, as well as to many others, to require you to furnish and set out a horse at your own charge. By virtue of this warrant we therefore require you to provide a horse with a sufficient man to serve upon him, furnished in such manner as is expressed in the note at the foot of this letter, and to send the man and horse to Chester by the 28th of this month. *Twelve signatures. Signet.*

Note.—"A good horse or guelding with a morocco saddle of buffe or some other good leather and a good furniture to yt. A sufficient man to serve on him furnished with a good curasse and a caske, a northren staffe, a goode longe pistoll, a good sword and dagger, and a horseman's coat of good clothe."

John Manners, Sir Humphry Ferrers, and Thomas Gresley to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1601, Oct. 16. Derby.—Certifying that they had that day sent the levy of sixty men towards the port of Bristol, and that the money for their cassocks and apparel, at the rate of 40*s.* per man, had been sent up to Sir Thomas Tasborough. *Copy.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners, at Haddon.

1601, Nov. 2. The Court.—Concerning disputes between Mr. Strelley and the inhabitants of Norton. *Signed.*

George Boun to [the Earl of Rutland].

1601, Nov. 18. Fishers Folly.—"First for Oestend, it was never held in so greate danger, the duche hathe gayned theire newe haven, hathe bridged it over and planted his batterie on that side. In like sort Counte Morris hathe drawen a trenche frome the Meuse to Hertogenbosch which so fortyfyeth his campe as he cannot be impeached that waie except the frost frise the water and make it passable. The inhabitantes of the towne beginne to mutinie against the clergie, which opertunitie Counte Morris taking offereth them any compossition. The Archduke sent thither in the beginning 3,000*l.* to guard the towne, whoe fell to a mutinie before it could be appeased. The Counte is very strongly intrenched before the towne. In Hungarie

the Christian armie hathe this yere exceedingly prevayled. Canisia is recovered. Alba Regalis, where the Kinges in time past were ever crowned and the Hungarian Crowne kept, worne by Solamon, almost 50 yeres sence, is regayned by the Duke Mercure, and being againe beseged by Cassan Bassa, the Lieutenant to the Duke hathe geven him battayle, defeated the Turkes whole armie, slaine therein the Bassa of Buda and his sonne with 18,000 Turkes, and the opinione is that the Christian armie upon that defeate went to the seige of Buda. But the Spanishe fleete in the Levaunt hathe not founde the like good successe, for intending to surprise Argiers they came thyther unexpected, and unbarking their men were taken with a great tempest and driven back to Maiorca, so as their attempt being discovered their enterprise quayled, so as the tempests and sea have twice saved this towne fromc the Spaniards. I make noe doubt but suche as manege your Lordship's busines certifie you of her Majesty's hard conceyte against you, and therefore, in mine opinion, your Lordship is to expect noe good from hence nor hope for any moderation of that which is imposed upon you, but live as a cuntreman out of her Majesty's favour. There wanteth not here as ever in Courtes, delators whoe hould it a point of theire greatnes to disgrace others and make other meſn's pJaines a steppe to theire owne risinge. You must resolve yourself to be impugned by suche and keeping yourself within your compasse, follow that counsell of the great poet, *Durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis.* There were never so many black nightes but there followeth so many faire dayes, for as with patience we expect the good pleäsure of God, who chasteseth none but for theire good and to drawe them to him, and will requite it abundantly so as they submitt themselves to his pleasure and with patience staie his time. For *veniens veniet et non tardabit.* Becawse your Lordship shall not be idell, I have by this bearer sent your Lordship a booke which I promised."

John Manners to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1601, Dec. 10. Haddon.—Concerning the dispute between Mr. Strelley and the inhabitants of Norton. *Copy.*

The Lords of the Council to the Commissioners in Derbyshire for the assessment of the first subsidy and fifteenth granted by the last Parliament.

1601, Dec. 21. The Court at Whitehall.—Concerning the levy of the subsidy and fifteenth in Derbyshire. *Twelve signatures. Receipt acknowledged by H. Sacheverell, F. Fitzherbert, R. Harper, John Francis, William Knyveton, John Manners, and W. Cavendish.*

William, Lord Compton to the Earl of Rutland.

1601. The Savoy.—I appointed to meet you at Canbury to-morrow, but now I am at the Savoy, so if it please you to stay at the Charterhouse I will call upon you and so ride together out of town. *Signed.*

Derbyshire.

1601 [-2], Jan. 12.—The division of the Commissioners for the subsidy.

High Peak. John Manners, Sir Francis Leek, William Cavendish, and John Bentley, at Bakewell.

Scarsdale. John Manners, Sir Francis Leek, William Cavendish, and John Bentley, at Chesterfield.

Wirksworth. William Knyveton [of] Bradley, Francis Fitzherbert, Richard Harper, and William Knyveton [of] Mercaston, at Ashborne.

Morleston. Henry Sacheverell, Richard Harper, and Francis Fitzherbert, at Derby.

Appletry. William Knyveton of Bradley, Henry Sacheverell, Francis Fitzherbert, and Richard Harper, at Brailsford.

Repton. John Francis and Richard Harper, at Repton.

JOHN MANNERS, SIR FRANCIS LEEK, WILLIAM CAVENDISH, and JOHN BENTLEY to GODFREY CLARK, High Constable of the Hundred of Scarsdale.

1601 [-2], Jan. 12.—Precept, by virtue of the commission for the taxation of the first subsidy, to summon the constables and some of the principal inhabitants of the hundred to come to Chesterfield on the — of January for the purpose of raising the subsidy granted by the last Parliament. *Copy. Signed by John Manners.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

1601 [-2], Feb. 13. The Court at Whitehall.—Reducing the provision of wax to be levied in Derbyshire from four to two hundredweight. *Five signatures. Signet.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to JOHN MANNERS, SIR HUMPHREY FERRERS, and THOMAS GRESLEY.

1601 [-2], Feb. 13. The Court at Whitehall.—Ordering them to take bond of Nicholas Strelley for his appearance at Court as soon as his health will permit. *Ten signatures. Signet.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to his uncle, JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1601 [-2], Feb. 16. Lord Bedford's house in the Strand.—Concerning Mr. Strelley's business. *Signed.*

JOHN MANNERS and JOHN BENTLEY to GODFREY CLARK, High Constable of the hundred of Scarsdale.

1601 [-2], March 22.—Precept by virtue of the commission for the taxation of the first payment of the second subsidy, to summon the constables and some of the principal inhabitants of the hundred to be at Chesterfield on the 15th of April to present the names of all persons within their constabularies who have lands of the yearly value of 20*s.*, or be worth in goods 300*l.* or upwards; and also the names of all aliens and strangers inhabiting amongst them, and the particulars of their estates. *Copy. Signed.*

ROGER MANNERS to his brother, JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1602, May 18. The Savoy.—I thank you for your care for our niece Eleanor Manners in helping her to a good marriage, which I will further to the best means I can without hurting my own estate. You know I often said that if she married with your liking I would give her a thousand marks. At the last I said that if it were for her preferment I would give her a thousand pounds, and you said you would give her the marriage dinner, furnish her in apparel, and give her two hundred pounds. I have accordingly delivered to the bearer, Thomas Sleigh,

four hundred pounds, and willed him to take my rent of Brisfield, which I take to be 55*l.*, the rent for Dixeley 20*l.*, and for Nottingham meadows 15*l.*; the rest, to make up a hundred pounds, he has promised me to lay out; so you will presently receive from me 500*l.* for the first payment, and I will bind myself to give her 300*l.* more after Michaelmas. I cannot do more for her, as I will not go into debt, and I cannot diminish my expenses in my old age, but I will live to the full of my living to serve God and forsake worldly vanities. To do this better I am now to pay Sir William Cornwall 1,000*l.* for a term in his house by Bishopsgate, called Fisher's Folly. If you come hither to see my Lord of Rutland this next term, I hope you will see him at more liberty.

[John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, and Thomas Gresley] to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1602, June 5.—Requesting him to procure from the Lords of the Council a postponement of the view of the horse and footmen in Derbyshire, and giving a list of the knights and gentlemen of the county who have died and "decayed" since 1588.

Those who have died and "decayed" between 1588 and 1596.—Sir Humphry Bradburne, Sir Godfrey Foljambe, Sir John Zouche, Sir Thomas Cockayne, Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, Sir Thomas Gerrard, German Poole, Francis Babington, Francis Curzon, Thomas Leigh, Godfrey Foljambe, John Dethick, Thomas Gell, Henry Kendall, James Lynacre.

Those who have died and "decayed" since 1596.—William Bassett, John Vernon, Robert Sitwell, Aden Beresford, Robert Eyre of Edall, William Blackwall, William Powtrell, Thomas Eyre, dead.

Edward Cockayne, John Rodes, William Bradburn, Hercules Foljambe, "decayed."

The Earl of Shrewsbury to John Manners, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, and Thomas Gresley.

1602, June 24. The Court at Greenwich.—Informing them that the view of the horse and footmen in Derbyshire may be foreborne, but requesting to have a list sent him of such gentlemen of the county as are not charged towards the provision of the horse. *Signed.*

Derbyshire.

1602, Sept. 22.—A list of the gentlemen to be charged with horse for the year 1602.

Morleston and Litchurch. John Zouche, Henry Sacheverell, John Stanhope, Thomas Powtrell and his mother, John Bullock, Patrick Lowe, Richard Harper, Francis Coke, Edward Money, John Clay, John Willoughby, John Bentley, Henry Lee.

Wirksworth. Edward Cockayne, Francis Fitzherbert, John Hackett, Henry Wigley, George Beresford, Robert and John Millward.

Repton and Gresley. Thomas Gresley, John Harper, George Curzon, Ralph Sacheverell, James Abney, Walter Horton, John Francis, Richard Francis of Tickenhall, Gilbert Thacker, Robert Bainbridge, Sir Humphry Ferrers, Francis Needham.

Appletry. Mrs. Bassett, Henry Cavendish, Mrs. Vernon, William Knyveton of Bradley, William Knyveton of Mercaston, Nicholas Longford, William Agard, John Curzon, Henry Merry, William Ireton, William Blackwall, William Millward, Mrs. Poole of Radburne, German Poole, William Botham of Derby, Thomas Gerrard, Edward Blount

of Arleston, William Whyte of Duffield, Lawrence Wright, Arthur Lathbury.

High Peak. John Manners, George Sutton, Roger Columbell, Rowland Eyre, William Jessop.

Searsdale. Sir Francis Leek, William Cavendish, Peter Fretchville, John Rodes, Sir William Bowes, Nicholas Strelley, William Bradborne, Mrs. Sitwell, Henry Humlocke, Richard Paramore.

DERBYSHIRE.

1602, Sept. 22.—A note of the Commissioners for the taxation of the second payment of the subsidy. *Nearly identical with the list of the Commissioners of the 12th of January last.*

DOROTHY, LADY WHARTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1602, Oct. 5.—My lord my husband has long since taken from me all my living, refusing my company without colour of cause, and notwithstanding that I brought him an honourable living, turning me and all my children to beg, were it not for the help of friends, and suffering my suits to quail, to the utter undoing of me and my posterity. And not satisfied with this, he practises the destruction of my woods at Lowdham, which are in the forest whereof you have the rule, which woods are to come to my son, the Queen's ward, to advance therewith his sisters, who otherwise may beg. I am a suitor therefore to you that you will give no licence for the sale of the woods.

SIR ROBERT CECIL to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1602, Nov. 4. The Court.—I lately requested you not to grant any licence to Lord Wharton for the felling of woods whereunto Colbie Tamworth, ward to the Queen, is heir apparent, and I have since heard that you had already granted that licence before my letter reached you, and an officer of Lord Wharton promised some days since that he would give me satisfaction in the matter. I have heard nothing of that officer, and as I hear that the felling of the trees will be prejudicial to the ward, I request you to stay Lord Wharton's proceeding therein till I am satisfied that it will not be hurtful to the heir's inheritance. *Signed. Signet.*

[The EARL OF RUTLAND] to his cousin, EDWARD COKE, Attorney-General.

1602, Nov. 16. The Charterhouse.—It pleased the Queen to grant me the office of High Steward of the manor of Mansfield and the members thereof in the Forest of Sherwood, during my life. Since then the Earl of Shrewsbury has purchased of the Queen the inheritance of the said manor, and being Lord thereof, seems to think that my office has fallen to his disposition. Questions have therefore arisen between him and me, in that I stand upon the Queen's grant, and we have agreed to have the matter decided in a friendly way by the Lord Chief Justice of England and yourself. If you will join with him in hearing the cause and set your opinion and order therein according to law, I, for my part, will most willingly obey. *Copy in Screven's handwriting.*

H. OGLE (?) to LORD ———.

1602, Nov. 19. The Hague.—When I was in England I could not come to see your lordship, as I was not master of my time.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners, at Haddon.

1602, Dec. 4. London.—Asking him to assist Sir Edward Dyer, who has been appointed executor of Mr. Beresford of Ferney Bentley, lately deceased. *Signet.*

E. Countess of Shrewsbury to her "brother," John Manners.

1602, Dec. 20. Hardwick.—Requesting him to assist Sir Edward Dyer in the office of executor to Mr. Beresford. *Signed.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners, at Haddon.

1602 [Dec. 26], St. Stephen's Day. The Court at Whitehall.—Thanking him for his assistance to Sir Edward Dyer and asking him also to assist the bearer of this letter, Mr Hexam, in the execution of the will. *Signet.*

T. Lord Buckhurst to John Manners and John Harper.

1602 [-3], Jan. 15. Sackville House.—Concerning Sir Edward Dyer and Mr. Beresford's will. *Signed. Signet.*

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1602 [-3], Jan. 19. London.—On business concerning a living. *Signet.*

George Manners to his father, John Manners, at Haddon.

[1603], Jan. 28. Whitwell.—Thanking him for a present of venison. *In the fold is a copy of a letter from the Justices of the peace in Derbyshire to the Lords of the Counell dated January* 31, 1602 [-3], *concerning the provision of wax.*

Francis Hexam to Roger Roe, servant to John Manners, at Haddon House.

1602 [-3], Jan. 31. London.—Concerning complaints which had been made to Sir Edward Dyer of damage done at Birchover (Byrcher).

Lady K. Howard to [John] Jegon.

[1603, January ?]—As I understand you are the most likely to be preferred to the bishopric of Norwich. I most earnestly request you to bestow the registration of that place for three lives, on a special friend of mine whom I will name to you.

Sir Edward Dyer to John Manners.

1602 [-3], Feb. 15. London.—Thanking him for his courtesy and kindness.

Philip Tyrwhitt and Robert Dolman to John Manners.

1602 [-3], March 4.—Warrant ordering him to be at Derby on the 1st of April, to be examined upon certain interrogatories exhibited by Thomas Hesketh, Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries in the

right of William Lord Roos complainant against Roger Earl of Rutland. *Signed. Signets.*

The Same to the Same, at Haddon.

Same date. Lincoln.—Enclosing the preceding warrant. *Signed.*

Thomas Screven to John Manners, at Haddon.

1602 [-3], March 7. London.—The Countess Dowager of Rutland, taking advantage of my Lord's late unfortunate troubles, caused a bill to be preferred against him in the Court of Wards even in the heat of these times. She has obtained a commission to examine the evidences at Belvoir and also one to examine you. I tried to prevent it, but could not succeed.

There is little news. Her Majesty was troubled with a cold, but is well again, and at Richmond. The Countess of Nottingham is dead, and, it is said, has left secret riches behind her. Mr. Francis Manners' wife is with child and Sir Thomas Savage's lately delivered of a son. Here is preparation of shipping to the sea. Sir Richard Leveson goes as Admiral and Sir Amyas Preston, Vice-Admiral. The siege continues at Ostend and the town still in danger, yet it holds out. *Signet.*

George Manners to his father, John Manners.

1602 [-3], March 12. Whitwell.—I should have waited on you if I had not heard of your journey to Hardwick. *In the fold is a copy of a letter from John Manners to the Earl of Rutland written at Haddon on the 18th March* 1602 [-3] *concerning the keys of the evidence house at Belvoir.*

Roger Manners to John Manners, at Haddon.

1602 [-3], March 12.—It has been a troublesome and heavy time here owing to the Queen's dangerous sickness; but now we rest in better hope, because yesterday she found herself somewhat better. "Brother, for myself I am an old man willing to forsake the world and to geve myself to contemplation and to prayer. I wolnot goe about to make kyng's! nor seke to pull downe eny; only woll obay soch as be chosen and crowned." *In the fold is a draft of a letter in John Manners's handwriting dated March 24th* 1602 [-3], *to Sir Henry Brounker concerning a meeting at North Wingfield.*

Reuben Lambert to John Manners, at Haddon.

1602 [-3], March 13. Belvoir.—Informing him that the Earl of Rutland intended to meet him at Derby when he went there to be examined upon the interrogatories exhibited on behalf of the Earl and Lord Roos. *Signed.*

The Lords of the Council to John Manners.

1602 [-3], March 15. The Court at Richmond.—Requesting him to give any assistance in his power to Sir Henry Brounker. *Ten signatures. Signet.*

Francis Fitzherbert to John Manners, at Haddon.

1602 [-3], March 15. Tissington.—Asking for the loan of plate and table cloths during the time of the assizes.

The Lords of the Council.

1602 [-3], March 15. The Court at Richmond.—Warrant to all deputy lieutenants, sheriffs, justices of the peace, mayors, bailiffs, constables, headborowes, and all other her Majesty's officers, to assist Sir Henry Brounker, who has been sent down to the house of the old Countess of Shrewsbury on her Majesty's service, in suppressing some disorderly attempts and riots intended by certain ill-affected persons. *Copy.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, the High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenants, and the rest of the Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1602 [-3], March 16. The Court at Richmond.—The continuance of the Queen's indisposition has given occasion to the multitude and especially to those of evil and unquiet disposition, to raise and disperse many bruits and rumours. We request you, therefore, to suppress all uncertain and evil rumours concerning the state of the Queen's health or of aught thereto appertaining, and also to prevent all unlawful assemblies and disorderly attempts which such rumours may breed in the country about you. *Copy.*

John Manners to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1602 [-3], March 18. Haddon.—I have received a letter and warrant from Mr. Philip Tyrwhitt and Mr. Dolman to be at Derby on the 1st April next, to be examined upon certain interrogatories touching matters in controversy between you and Lord Roos. They tendered me 5*l.* for my charges which I refused till my coming to Derby. The keys of the evidence house are in my hands; I am not acquainted by whom the evidence door was broken open or whether it be broken open or no.

The Lords of the Council to John Manners and Sir Francis Leek.

1602 [-3], March 22. The Court at Richmond.—The Queen has received information that some dangerous practices have been intended for the violent removing of the Lady Arabella (Stuart) out of the charge of her grandmother, the old Countess of Shrewsbury, and she has therefore sent Sir Henry Brounker to assist the Countess for the well governing of the young lady and to prevent any disorder. We require you therefore that if Sir Henry Brounker gives you notice of cause to apprehend any doubt of such danger, and demands your assistance, that you fail not to assist him with a convenient number of trustworthy men, well armed and furnished, for the well guarding of the young lady. *Nine signatures. Signet.*

Sir Henry Brounker to John Manners, at Haddon.

1602 [-3], March 22. Hardwick.—Enclosing a letter from the Lords of the Council. *Signet.*

Sir Francis Leek to John Manners, at Haddon.

1602 [-3], March 22. Sutton.—Enclosing a letter from the Lords of the Council and another from Sir Henry Brounker. *On the same sheet is a draft of an answer from John Manners dated March 24th 1602 [-3] stating that he has appointed a meeting for the next day at North Wingfield with Sir Henry Brounker.*

JOHN BENTLEY to JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1602 [-3], March 22.—It is not Sir Henry Brounker's advice that there should be a view of all the trained soldiers in the country, but that the constables should make search that the armour, both private and for the trained soldiers, be in readiness.

THOMAS SCREVEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1602 [-3], March 24. London.—In my opinion it would very well testify and declare your love and duty if you took the sheriffs and your friends in Nottinghamshire to Nottingham forthwith, and there proclaim the king in most solemn manner; after which it would not hurt if you did the like with Mr. Pelham at Lincoln. I do not know why you should forbear to offer yourself and your service to the King and methinks, you cannot do better than give Sir George Manners money in his purse and send him with your letter to the King; wherein you may signify that you stay to do him service in England, and have thought it meet to send your brother in your place, with message of love and duty; and in the superscription of the letter and all circumstances thereof to entitle him your King and Sovereign.

The Lords and Council are gone this afternoon to the Tower to settle things there. The Queen's corpse and the household will come presently to Whitehall.

The LORDS SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL to the SHERIFF and JUSTICES OF THE PEACE in DERBYSHIRE.

1603, March 25. The Palace of Whitehall at Westminster.—Proclamation of King James the First as King of England. *Copy.*

JOHN BENTLEY to JOHN MANNERS, at Sutton.

1603, March 26.—The Earl of Rutland proclaimed the King of the Scots, King of England this day at Nottingham. Sir Robert Carey is sent post into Scotland. *Signed.*

PROCLAMATION of KING JAMES.

1603, March 26. Nottingham.—"Forasmuch as yt hath pleased God to call to his mercy the Queen's Majestie, our late dread soveraigne, and that by her deathe the imperiall crowne of the realme doth appertayne and is to descend upon the high and mighty Prince James the sixt King of Scotland as being lyneally descended of the body of the Lady Margaret eldest sister to King Henry the 8, sonne and heyre to King Henry the 7 [and] the heyre of the house of Lancaster; which He[nry] maried Elizabeth daughter to King E[dward] of the house of York; by which happie con[clusion] the civill warres and dissensions were ende[d and] determyned. And forasmuch as the Lords spiritual and temporal of this lande assisted with all the Pryvie Counsell of our late dread soveraigne together with the whole citie of London and commons therof, have with generall consent and acclamacion proclaymed the same. We therefore, Roger, Erle of Rutland, assisted with the sheriffes of the shyre, Sir John Byron knight, John Stanhope and John Byron esquires, with dyvers other gentlemen of that county, and with the maior and his brethrene of the toune of Nottingham, do pronounce and proclayme the said James the Sixt, King of Scotland, to be now James the First, King of England Fraunce and Irelande, our true lawfull and undoubted king. And do promyce and vowe all our good lyvings and

lyves [to] be employed for his defence. And therefore we will and requyre and in His Majesties name we do charge and comaunde all and all maner of men of what degre or quallitie soeuer to obey [this present] proclamacion; and that whoso shall do any[thing] against the publique peace or His Majestie eyther in w[ord] or acte, be presently apprehended and comytted to safe custody to answer the same at his or their uttermost perill. God save the King." *Copy. The King was also proclaimed at Grantham on the 25th and at Belvoir on the 27th March* 1603.

1603, March 29. Chesterfield.—A similar proclamation by Lord Darcy, John Manners, Sir Francis Leek, William Cavendish, George Manners and Peter Fretchville. *On the back is a list of names, probably of those gentlemen who were present at the proclamation, including besides those already named (except Lord Darey), Franeis Leek, William Cavendish, Junior, John Rodes, John Bentley, Mr. Heatheote, Mayor of Chesterfield, Roger Columbell, John Fretchville, Edward Revell of Hogmarton, Gervase Strelley, William Routh, John Parker, Junior, George Revell, Robert Eyre of Highlow, James Barlow, Edward Revell, Rowland Eyre, Henry Humloek, Godfrey Clark, John Long, Edward Bulloek of Ouston, Francis Gore.*

The Officers of the Green Cloth to the Compounders for the provision in Derbyshire.

1603, April 2. The Palace at Whitehall.—Informing them that the composition for the provision is not to be broken off in consequence of the Queen's death. *Copy.*

Sir Edward Dyer to John Manners.

1603, April 9. London.—Concerning the executorship of Mr. Beresford. *Signed. Signet.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, John Manners.

1603, April 15. Worksop.—I shall be very glad of your company, and as I have told the bearer the manner in which I have determined to attend the King at Doncaster, I need not write it to you. *Signet.*

The King to the Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, and Compounders in England.

1603, April 22. Newark Castle.—Warrant for the continuance of the composition for the provision of his household. *Copy.*

Instructions to constables and overseers.

1603, May 23.—First to cause watch and ward to be kept for the expelling of rogues and sturdy beggars and to forbid ales and wakes.

Item to take order that the poor, lame and impotent persons be relieved either by a weekly stipend or else by allowance within their township.

Item that all such as do haunt the alehouses or unlawful gaming may be apprehended and punished.

Item to suffer none to keep ale to sell but such as are licensed, and to give in the names of them that are licensed and do harbour rogues and suffer disorder in their houses.

Item to punish rogues according to the statute, and to let them have a licence under the hands of the curate, constable and churchwardens

to pass from constable to constable to the place where they were born or last dwelt.

Lastly, not to suffer the Sabbath day to be profaned with bearbaiting, piping, dancing, bowling, and other unlawful games and exercises, according to the King's proclamation.

Henry Constable to the Earl of Rutland, in London.

1603, J[une ?] 11. Paris.—"Whether his Majesty have that opinion of me which I desier or no, I think he would dislik that by my staying hear I should shew any distrust of his bounty, and yet lest on the other side I should seem to presum further then he would be willing that one of my [re]ligion should do, I would not after so long absence com soddaynly home without acquainting him with my intention, and therfor upon his coming to London I did determin to go to Calis and from thence, as from a place commuodious to receave a speedy answer, to have sent any man into England and to have signified my purpose to his Majesty. But this King will in no case permit me to g[o] into England till Monsieur de Rhony return, and though he be a prince to whom I have very litle obligation, and to whom I desier hearafter to have les, yet could I not depart with his open dislik, without depriving me of the commuodity to return hear again and to live hear among his Majesty kinsmen who be my dearest frends in thes parts, as, if I shall find any let of my abod in England—as I fear I shall—I desier to do; and howbeit this king will have allwayes a secret dislik and suspicion of me, yet when I shall understand his Majesty pleasur I can remove the pretent which he useth to stay me hear, and depart with outward shew of his good affection towards me, which is all that sufficeth for my intention. I have written to his Majesty myself, but because I am uncertayn whether your Lordship judg it convenient for you to be the first that should mention my desier to the King, I have sent my letter in a packet of Madame la Marquise de Vernuls to the Duk of Lenox her cousin that by ether hir meanes or hir brother Monsieur d'Albigny it may be delivered; and written allso to Sir Thomas Heskins who ether is my f[r]end or would have it thought that he is so, and whom likwise I must trust or seem to trust. If your Lordship be willing to pleasur me as I know you will,—if ther be no just let—I would humbly beseech your Lordship to speak of me to the King in that sort as he may think to gratify your Lordship in pleasuring of me, as allso to thos about him which you think do love you and have credit with him. Your Lordship likwise should pleasur me if you signified to Monsieur de Rhony that I gave an honorable report of him, for though [he] be exceedingly insolent in his behaviour to all those which have to deal with him and is of a differing religion to me, I have had courtesyes from him, and in respect that he is enimy to Monsieur de Villeroy who was allways evell a[ffe]cted to his Majesty and was never my frend, his frendship hearafter may steed me to redress som wrong which I have receaved from the other and which by accident may be prejudicious unto me in England, though the truth be that his bad dealing with me should mak me to be better liked of his Majesty, because I can prove that it was for my love towards him and his vayn and foolish designes aga[in]st him that he crossed me. I will not trouble your Lordship any further, but most humbly request you that I may understand by this bearer my servant, who is honest, trusty, and discreet, how I stand in his Majesty favour and your Lordship's, and presently upon his coming back, I will—if I hear nothing to the contrary—take my leave of France."

Sir John Manners, Sir Francis Leek, and W. Cavendish to Francis Breleford of Covyngry, Robert Steward of South Wingfield, Robert Watkinson of Brampton, William Allwood of Lawes, Hugh Clay of Pilsley, Matthew Fox of Astwith, Thomas Smythe of Brinnington, and John Keighley of Williamthorpe.

1603, June 17.—We have received a letter from Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of Requests, to call you before us and to examine you as to what debts are due to you from John Hardwick the elder of Williamthorpe. *Signed.*

—— Beaston to Mr. ———.

1603, July 25. Newgate.—"I desyre you, and all our good freindes, to pray for us. We are in great danger of the syckness. The bell of St. Sepulchres Parishe never ceassinge daye nor nyght. The common goale on the other syde of us is diverslye infected, manic of them beinge now sick and others buryed, of the plage. The keper's man is lodginge with us everie nyght. This warde for prisoners is all under one roofe, without walls or distinct chambers, as in other prysons, and therefore much more dangerous to all, if anie infection by one shoulde come amongest us. The Kinges pardon for anie prysoners as yet is not come, this beinge the verie daye of the Coronation, and smale comfort conceived by our best freindes—for owght that I can perceave—towchinge the pardon to be extended for anye Catholic prysoners. We commend ourselves to the holie and sweet Providence of Allmighty God. For so good a cause, all is one, if it be His holie pleasure, a visible Tiborne or a politique Tiborne. The deathe is violent when a man would shoonne the danger but cannot. I have a poore brother, and but 2 systers, now,—the 3, called Anne, beinge well provided for, I thanck good freindes. I make no doubt but that after my deathe, if it please God that I shall die in this place, I shall leave you for all thinges there and here *et in agro benigno*, for yourselff, my deerest freindes, and my seid brother and 2 sisters—and for Oxford I know not what, so saye—my most lovinge and ever assured freinds. To you, as you know, *opera St. Augustini.* I humblie take my leave."

Endorsed:—"To dispose of his thynges."

Hoogstraten.

[1603, August ?]—"A breife discours of the politicke regiment, and articles kept and observed by the mutinous and factious of Hoochstrate.

The sayd seditious and factious ar at this present esteemed by men of credit to be about som xvj or xvij hundred horse and 3000 foot stronge. Beeing joyned together, they tooke a oath upon a certaine crosse appointed for that purpose, to keepe all theyr rights and ordinances upon these paines following, namely:

That he that shall sell or make away his armes or furniture, shall have the strapado three times.

He that shall not appeare upon the soundinge of the allarum, shall have a certaine of bastinadoes.

He that shall sleep upon his garde, shall have the strapado.

Those that shall steale, be it never so small a thinge, shall be shott to death with harquebuse.

Those that shall fly or runn away, shalbe hanged.

Those that shall sweare, shalbe hanged in a baskett under a gibett, by the space of 24 houres, without meate or drinke.

Those that shall eyther fight or drawe theyr weapons amongst themselves, shall pass the pikes till they be deade.

Those that shall whisper on to another shall have the bastinado through the squadron.

Those that shalbe found a-drinkinge after nine of the clock, or keep light, shalbe committed to prison, and have eyther the strapado, or else hanged in a basquett, as is sayd before.

He that shall to his wife, and have not his armes aboute him, shall have the strapado.

Those that shall break open a doore shut, shall be taken and receave the punishment ordined in such a case.

He that is careless of his gard shall have the strapado.

He that shalbe found to bring with him into the Castell any letters without makinge it knowne, shall have the strapado.

He that shall secretly receave any present or bribe shall be punished, and [removed] from his office.

He that shall play at cardes, or such like, shalbe hanged in a basquett as above, the space of 24 howres.

When any letters come from the Archduke, or some other, on doth sound the alarme, and the squadron being gathered together, they are receyved by those that have the watch, and ar reade by the Maior amongst the squadron ; then they put upon the pointe of a picke, or the mouth of a harquebuse, and thus carried openly with the squadron to the Elector and his Counsell, which ar gathered together in a pallace ; then ar the sayd letters openly reade in the presence of the Elector and his Councell, by the Secretary, and thereupon the purpose and advise of the Elector and his Councell is made knowen unto the whole squadron, who yf in case it doth not like them, they cry altogether with one voyce, "No, No, No," and many of them shoote towards the Elector, so that he is enforced to keepe himselfe behynde a certaine worke of woode, whereuppon he and his Councell use to leane, or else he would be in great danger to loose his life. Then awhyle after he is called againe by the squadron, "Sir Elector," and then he stands up and doth anewe resolve with his Councell upon som other things which is presently made knowen unto the whole squadron by the Secretary *de novo*, which course and order is kept divers tymes, until at last the whole body of squadron do altogether agree therunto, and when they like of it, they all cry, "Ye, Ye," or else every in his owne language answers, "Ye."

No woman can come to the Castell after theyr husbands, but well they may speake unto them through the payles, or through them vitualyes or give them apparell, and such like.

The women must remayne altoagether in a certaine safe place appointed for them, and theyr tarry untill their husbands com to them.

At this present there is no man amongst them that daresay he is afrayd of the Archduke, or of his forces, and for that cause that they would be glad to agree with him for to quit som little money, which they pretend to be behind hand with him, for I say no man dare say any such thing, upon payne of being hanged, or at the least receyving the strapado.

Having not long since byn with theyr troupes in the country, where they had distroyed som certain townes and fortresses, and by theyr meanes recovered greate store of money being come to Hoochstrate, they caused 8 officers of the sayd troupes, amongest which on or two of them were captaines, to be hanged, bycause they had some correspondency and intelligency with the County Fredericke, who at theyr last goinge out—being accompanied with many presents—had almost compassed them about." *Two copies.*

Sir Thomas Reresby to Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1603, Sept. 1. Thryberg.—I beseech you to pas over such right as I reposed in you concerning Presfield, to Robert Newton, to whom I have conveyed all my right both of the messuage of Northedge and likewise Presfield. *Endorsed is an acknowledgment by Robert Newton of the receipt from Sir John Manners of an indenture dated the 8th of June 1602 concerning the conveyance of a moiety of a close called Presfield alias Parkfield.*

Derbyshire.

1603, Oct. 4.—A list of Commissioners for the revision of the subsidy. *Nearly identical with the list of the 12th of January 1602.*

Nicholas Heathcote, of Harley in Derbyshire to the King.

1603 [-4, January].—Petition for a stay of his creditors. *Endorsed is an order dated Hampton Court January 19th 1603 [-4], signed by Sir Roger Wilbraham, referring the matter to Sir John Manners and Sir Edward Cockayne.*

T. Lord Buckhurst, Lord Treasurer, to —— Johnson, Surveyor of the King's lands in Nottinghamshire.

1603 [-4], Feb. 17. Sackville House.—I hear from the Earl of Rutland, Justice of Eyre in the Forest of Sherwood, that the King's lodge called Langton Arbor has been damaged by fire. I require you therefore as soon as convenient, to repair to the lodge and view it. *Signed.*

The Officers of the Green Cloth to the Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1603 [-4], Feb. 20. The Court at Westminster.—Requesting speedy payment of 16*l.* due from the County in respect of the provision of wax, two hundredweight whereof was owing for the last years service. *Six signatures. Signed.*

The Parliament.

1603 [-4], March 19.—A Summary of the King's speech and of subsequent proceedings in the House of Commons up to the 4th of April following.

John Joye to the Earl of Rutland, at his house in Charterhouse Churchyard.

1604, March 27. Belvoir Castle.—Your lordship's sisters, the Lady Elizabeth and the Lady Frances, are now removed, the one to Fenton and the other to Heather.

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, at Royston.

1604, March 31. Charterhouse.—My lady commands me to remember her to you.

Francis Eyre to the King.

1604 [May].—Petition that Richard Slack, Thomas Yeveley, Adam Slack and others may be prevented from taking from John Eyre, to

whom the petitioner is heir, his lands, which have been in the family for 500 years, and that the matters in dispute may be referred to Sir John Manners, Francis Fitzherbert, and William Jessop. *Endorsed is an order dated at Whitehall on the 16th of May 1604 signed by Sir Roger Wilbraham, referring the matter to the gentlemen named, with leave to the adverse parties to name an equal number of commissioners.*

T. Earl of Dorset to Sir John Thornhagh, John Thornhagh, and Henry Worrall, receiver of Nottinghamshire.

1604, June 12. Dorset House.—Requesting them to make a view of Nottingham Castle and the lodge in Sherwood Forest called Langton Arbor or Leake's Arbor. *Signed. Signet.*

William Jessop to Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1604, July 17. Norlees.—Concerning the petition of Thomas Eyre of Shatton.

Lady Ar[a]bella Stuart to her cousin, Sir George Manners.

1604, Aug. 2. Whitehall.—"Good Cousin, I thinck very long since I heard fro[m you]. I shall be very glad to heare you [are a]s well as I wish, or as you desire. H[ow]ever you of more expcrience and discr[etion] content yourselves w[ith] hoping yo[ur fri]ends are well, I cannot satisfy m[ysel]fe without sending to see how you [are]. And so with kindest salutations to you and yours I take my leave."

Ralph Sheldon to Roger Manners.

1605, May 6.—Mr. Markham is interested during his life in the park at Beskwood and after his death it will come to your nephew the Earl of Rutland. I hope to obtain the keeping of the park during Mr. Markham's time and I am suitor to my lord to obtain, by your means, a reasonable time, after the end of Mr. Markham's interest in which to avoid the charge. *Endorsed, "Mr. Shelden's letter to Sir Roger Manners."*

Sir Edward Dyer to Sir John Manners.

1605, July 12. London. — To introduce Mr. Hexam. *Signed. Signet.*

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1605, Sept. 26.—I delivered your letter to the Earl of Montgomery, who said he knew your suit well and held it reasonable, and he wished me to attend him again. I saw the Lord Chamberlain who asked where you and my Lady were. He then asked whether my Lady came not up this winter. I said I knew not. "What," said he, "doth she not come to my Lord of Essex' marriage?" It is said the Countess of Clanricarde will be at Court to-morrow or Saturday. The marriage will be in three weeks with —— and masks.

I delivered the red deer pies to the Earl of Salisbury at the Court; he thanks you for them.

The licence for Sir William Willoughby to travel for three years is signed and in my custody. I thought to keep it till I heard from you.

When I delivered your letter to the Earl of Lincoln I found him much busied with papers for his suits in the Star Chamber against Sir Edward Dymoke and others who have killed two hundred of his deer.

Mr. Arthur Hall will answer you shortly.

The King comes to London on Monday; on Tuesday to Royston and "so to Holmeby as we say."

Mr. Leek is so much graced by the King, the Prince and the great Lords that I had much ado to speak with him. In a few days he will answer your letter. In the meantime thus much from him; the King commends his hawk to be such a one as he never saw, for excellency. The Earl of Salisbury told the King he was like to have no other Lords with him in this his hunting journey but you and Lord Compton. His Majesty answered he would desire no better company.

At Michaelmas there is 150*l.* to be paid for the half year to Mr. Scrope. *Signet.*

The Same to the Same.

1605, Oct. 10. London.—Yesterday Mr. Attorney said to me that he told the Countess of Rutland's solicitor that his lady followed evil counsel in stirring up a new suit for Eykering. The man answered that all her counsel advised against her course therein, but she would needs go on.

I have engaged a gardener to send down, recommended by the Earl of Clanricarde's gardener. He first asked 10*l.*, but will be content with 8*l.* The Countess of Clanricarde is selling some leases and lands to pay debts, and would be well content that Bradford should be sold. I have heard nothing further of Monsieur Romelius about the sheep.

There is speech here of some encounter in the Low Countries between Spinola's forces and the States, where Count Maurice left the field with much loss, whereof some were killed, some hurt and some taken. Among the rest I hear that Colonel Ogle and Captain Gilbert Manners were slain.

The Queen is at Hampton, the Prince at Richmond and the Lords at Whitehall.

News from the Low Countries.

[1605, October.]—"On Saturday night last his Excelency went with 32 troupes of horse and the Companies of all the Collonelles in the army and the 5 Guards, being 1,500 foote and 3 feylde peeces to give a *canvasado* to the enemy, who lay in a village upon the Roer called Mullem neere to the house of Brooke. They had there 17 troupes of horse and 12 companyes of foote. All our foote went in wagons, we came thither about 7 o'clocke on Sunday morninge, the enemy never hard of our comminge. Count Ernest went on first with 120 Musquetiers to beate there out guard, and breake up a turnpicke for our better passage. Count Henricke was to second him with certayn troupes of horse. They mett with no guard, but passed quietly to the village, where they found the enemy in greate disorder, and the most part unarmed, only 4 or 5 troupes of horse which were by chaunce ready to go out with a convoy. Our horse charged them, but so vildly as is possible, our foote was then 2 English miles behind, and the horse suffered the enemy to gather heade and passe the river, to the house of Brooke, where they had a grounde of great advantage; his Excelency was exceedinge angry, called the horse captaynes by vilde names, and threatened to hang them; but that helped not, they continued cowards as often as they were put to charge. Our foote passed the river to the horse, but his Excelency findinge wee should not beate them easely in that ground and Spinolae's army beinge within two great howers goinge, he feared his comminge and commaunded us to retrayte. The English

were devided into 2 bodyes; Sir Horace Vere's company, Sir Edward Ceeill's and my Lord of Bouclough's in on; and Sir John Ogle and Coronell Sutton in the other; the English should have gon first of, then the High Dutches, and then the Guards, the horse last of all, to make good our retrayte if neede were. When we began to retyre the enemy's horse came downe to charge us, the Dutch and the gardes rann over the water. Count Henricke came bravely on to encounter the enemy, but all his horse rann away and left him alone but three: Sir Horace Vere that never knew how to runn, made his three companyes stand and in the heade of them endured 4 or 5 as hott charges as ever he was in, in his lyfe; I must confesse wee were beaten, but it was with so much honor, that all the beholders will say, so fewe men will never do the like againe. The enemyes losse in number is much more than ours, they lost above two hundreth besides many hurt. The Count Trenulfio, Lieutenant Generall of the horse slayne with a great piece. Ballenson, a Collonell of foote killed with a muskett. Two captaynes, one of foote the other of horse, taken prisoners, that of foote is Spinolae's nephewe. Now to our losse which falles heavy too, yet I thinke we have not lost above a hundreth men: at the first charginge with our horse Sir Henry Carey the Courtier, Mr. Ratclyffe, Captaine Pigott, and Monsieur Betune a Frenchman, were all taken prisoners. Count John shott in the arme, Colonell Chatillon shott in the arme, Count de Flece shott in the face, upon the retrayte Sir Horace Vere's horse killed. Sir Hatton Cheeke's horse hurt and Sir John Roe's horse shott and himselfe shott in the legge. Our Sir Henry Care thrust in the hatt. Mr. Everard's horse shott and himself thrust in the arme. Captayne Thomas Conwey who was ever by Sir Horace Vere, receyved no markes from the enemy, but bloudied his sword so well in the enemy that all the cheyfes beare him good testimony he was there. Captayn Manners slayne and 27 gallant fellowes of Sir Horatio Vere's company. The companyes of English devided from Sir Horace Vere wer commaunded by the Serjeant Major to Collonell Sutton, a gallant and aproved soldier, but as he was to passe the River a distance from Sir Horatio Vere, our horse which was left to secure the retrayte, tooke leave and thrust in among our foote and broke them. The enemy seeinge this advantage fell in amongst them. Sir John Ogle's colours lost, and the man that carried them killed, which was swaggeringe Eppes. Collonel Sutton his Colours lost and he that carried them much wounded, and his captaine to rescue them receyved 18 hurts but yet fayled. Monsieur Dommerveyl (Damerville) the French Colonell slayne and some French Gallants hurt. Monsieur la Sall did charge very bravely, but had the ill fortune to be taken prisoner; and this day it was my chaunce to be with his Excellency when he and Betoune returned both home very well and in health, but they are yet disputinge the ransomes of Sir Henry Carey and the other two. Our horse have played the jades so much, that his Excelency hath 16 Cornettes by the heels for breaking their cornetts and puttinge the silkes in ther pocketts and some other 50 horsemen—I thinke—shall draw cutts for theyr lives and I could wish he would hang some of the captaynes, for their base feare had like to have made all our throats cutt. Spinola was taking the ayre and two troupes of horse with him and hearing our fight came thither a pace, and sent backe to have all his army march after him. Spinolae's horse was shott with a muskett as they say, and his army came to the place where we were, within halfe an houre after our departure. Mr. Bridges died in Wesell and was this day buried, and accompanied with all the English collonells and captaynes.

The names of the Gentlemen of Sir Horacio Veres Company that were slayne and their quallityes.

Capt. Gilbert Manners.
Capt. Edward Morgan.
Lieut. Richard Purchbech.
Lieut. William Carpenter.
Lieut. William Piper.
Lieut. Giles Whitton.
Lieut. Edward Michell.
Ensigne Morgan Edwards.
En: Thomas Mathwes.
En: Roland Mothrie.
Mr. Drew Hubberd.
Mr. Isake Astley.
Mr. Richard Brinsley.
Mr. Francis Souch.
Mr. Gabricll Wyat.
Mr. James Chambiers.
Mr. Randall Lewkenaer.
Serjant Robert Duriedge."

Hurt men of that Company.
Mr. Alsworth.
Mr. Hargill.
Mr. Howdenby.
Mr. Hammon.
Griffin Edwards.
Thomas Aldermarye.

Of Colonells { Cecill's—slayne 7. / Ogle's—slayne 6. / Sutton's—slayne 4

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother ———.

1605, Tuesday, Nov. 5, after 9 p.m. Broad Street.—"I was at the Court on Alhalloe Day and was most gratiously used, both by the Kinges Majestic and the Queene, and most kindly welcomed by all my honorable good friends. That night I was taken with the gowt in my right arme and since in both my feete, whereof yet I am in some payne. Abowt viii or ix dayes since, a footeman of my Lord Mountegels, littell better then an ideot, brought his Lordship a letter which was delivered him in the streetes, he knew not by whome nor what kind of person: it conteyned, viz., "for the great love and trew affection that I beare to your Lordshipp, I do advise you that by any meanes you absent yourself from the Parliament House, the first day thereof, for such is the inyquitie of the tyme, as God and goodmen are resolved to cut them off that are causes thereof; they shall have a blowe, and no man shall know whence it comes, no sooner can this paper be burnt but the paine wilbe past." This Lord carried this to my Lord of Salisbury, tould him he knew not what it ment, said he was as loyall as any man, and that he would be as nere the Kinge that day as his place wold permit him. So sone as the King cam from Royston, this note was shewed him. His Heighness presently toke hold of the last sentence and said he conceived it might be som plott to be performed with powder, remembring his father. Whereupon it was thought fitt that my Lord Chamberlen should be instantly sent to the Parliament house there to view all the roomes that were there heigh and lowe, under colour that they should all be made fitt and sweete against the Parliament day, when the King was of necessitie to be there but to make no manner of shew to search or suspect anything. His Lordship found two or three roomes which had been taken by Sir Thomas Percy, a pentioner, the lowest whereof was directly under the roome of the Parliament Chamber, where, casting his eye, he sawe some few barrells and woodden chests and a nomber of faggottes, but quickly comyng oute againe informed the King what he observed in such a roome, but knew nothing more than the view of such things. It was resolved all should be kept most secret untill the night before the Parliament day, and then w[ere] Sir Thomas Knevitt and Sir

Water Cope charged to watch that lodging and all the parliament ho[us]e with such of the gard, and others as they shold thinek fitt. The which they performing, ab[out o]ne of the cloeke after midnight there came one Johnson servant to Sir Thomas Percy [in]to that lodging, booted. Some of the watch lighting upon him, no sooner made stay [of] him, but he had like—with his owne dagger—to have killed himself. So being bound [and] brought to my Lord of Salisbury, he confessed he had gotten six last of poulder in hogsheads, barrells, and chestes, that they were all there in that roome, and that he ment, with a match of fowre inches long which was found in his poeket, to have set the whole powlder on fyer, when the King, the Prince, and all the whole Parliament House heigher and lower had been assembled in that chamber over it. He said he intended it to free his countrey from the iniquitie of this tyme and government. And being brought before all the Lords he confessed as mueh, saying he repented him of nothing but that he lyved not to performe so good and godly a deed. He was then brought to the King, and even in his royall presence affirmed those damnable speehes, and so as a more monstrous monster then he I think never drew breath, was conveyed to the Tower. As yet he hath confessed of no creatures pryvitie to this but himself, but his master Sir Thomas Pereie is fled and gone, being yesterday at the Court, and a generall proclamation goeth out to seareh him. I heare that a little letter was found in rowling up of Johnson's netherstoekes, whereof I have no eertaintie yet, nether of any other thing that was found about him, saving that little peeee of match, and some Agnus Deies and crucifixes. This monster being asked if my Lord of Northumberland, being the chiefe of his master's house, shold have had no warning nether any of the Parliament House that were known to be recusantes, he protested, no, but that the Erle with all the rest shold have been blowen up altogether. My said Lord of Northumberland is bitter against Sir Thomas Pereie, and protesteth that he hath fower thowsand pownds of his in his hands for he was reeeiver and auditor of all his lands. And this is all that from divers of my honourable good Lords of the Counsell I have this afternoone ben advertised. All his poulder must remayne as yt was, untowched, till tomorrow and the next day, untill the Maior of London with the Aldermen, many of the Lords and sundrey Knightes and Burgesses of the lower house with the Ambassadors or some of their Agents may behold this most damnable spectaele. The Parliament is adjorned till Thursday. All the bells in this towne ring for joye. And hereof I thowght good to advertyse you with what speed I cold, beeause you might knowe the truth. I pray you advertyse my good cosen Sir Franeis Leek and Sir George and John Savile all this whole more then most bloddie praetice, to have distroyed King, Queene, Prince, all the Nobilitie, the chiefe of the gentry of the land, all the judges, all reeords, and have made a finall subvertion, distruetion and eonfusion of the whole Relme in a moment." *Copy.*

The Lords of the Council to the High Sheriffs, Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1605, Nov. 7. The Court at Whitehall.—In consequenee of the horrible treason intended by Thomas Percy and his adherents, we require you to be very vigilant in suppressing any disorder in your county. And as Lady Shrewsbury, dowager, dwelling at Hardwiek, is a widow and solitary, we request you to have a care of her safety and quietness, and if Lord Cavendish shall have occasion to ask your assist-

ance in her behalf, that you will aid and assist him for securing her safety. *Copy.*

Sir John Harper to Sir Francis Leek.

1605, Nov. 8.—"I have even nowe this Fridaye morninge the viijth of November receaved a letter from the Erle of Huntingdon, whearof I send you a copie verbatim, hercunder written, having sent al the Justices hereaboutes to meete at Derby this afternoone about ij of the clocke, to take such order herein as shalbe then thoughte fytte. Hopinge you will presentlie alsoe acquaint Sir John Manners and Sir Peter Frechveile herewith, and take suche further course therein as shall appertayne.

The trewe Copie of the Erle of Huntingdon, his letter.

After my heartie commendations, my good Cozin, I have receaved from my Lord Harrinton a trew reporte of theise present rebellious attemptes, wishing you according to your best discretions to take such orders as may be fytt. The trewe copie of his Lordship's letter, with his other advertisments, I send you word for worde.

'Right Honorable, theise trayters that are risen say yt is to mayntayne the Chatholicke cause. The persons of qualitie bee Robert Winter, Robert Acton, late trayter for coyninge, and his eldest sonne, ij of the Littletons, Robert Catesbye, ij of the Wrightes in Lincolnshire, the Graunts of Norbrooke, and other of the Winters, and one Rockwoode, a Yorkshire man, and a knight whose name we cannot yet learne. The number are 60^{tie} horses, wherof greate horses 30^{ty}. They are naked save onely daggers and gonnes, they shocke on softely and are gone to Anster and soe to Winters' howse. This appeareth by examynation of some of theire followers that are taken, and are in the goale. After them are come, from Ashbye, the Lord Catesbie's howse, two wayne loades with trunckes and furniture for horses which are taken at Radforde and shalbe broughte to me tomorrowe. The Highe Sheriffe and Sir John Ferries are gone after them and I remayne here to keepe a force in readines for defence of our towne and to be in readines. We have sent to the Counsell to acquaynte them with soe much as then we did knowe. We guesse they will goe towardes Wales, where they hope for better than here.'

Receaved from Mr. Coomes from Warwicke, the 6th of November, about 9 of the clocke at nighte.

The report of Mr. James Digby and Symon Digby, gentlemen, that beinge present of a great meeting of huntinge at Dunchurch, the 5 of November, 1605, Sir Everard Digbie going to horsebacke used theise wordes to the foresayde parties. 'Theire are great matters discovered at London. I knowe their is an intention to cutte all chatholicke throates. For my owne parte I will make shifte for myselfe, and I heare the Lord of Northumberland is commytted to the Towre' and asked us whether we would goe along with him, we answered we were innocent of any evill intention; he went aboute and soe refused his companye.

George Prime of Dunchurche sayd he hearde one speake out of a casement in the Inne, 'I doubt we are all betrayed.'

Mr. Robert Catesbie.
Sir Everard Digbie.
Mr. Ambrose Rockwoode.
Two of the Littletons.
Mr. Robert Acton.

Mr. Margame.
Mr. Wrighte.
Mr. Winter.
Mr. Pearson.

Thus have you notice of that I can as yet learne, and soe in haste I commit you to God. Ashbye, this 7th of November, 1605.

Your very loving Cosen,
H. Huntingdon.'

We purpose to take order that the armor of every towneshipe shalbe kept safely."

Postscript by Sir Francis Leek to Sir John Manners, at Haddon.—"I have sente you the coppie of a letter I receyved this eveninge from Sir John Harpur, and I understande lykewise that the traitors be fledd ynto Wales and divers of them taken allreadie. You know my minde by my letters to you, and I am readie to joyne with you yn what you shall thinke meete, for the countrey ys yett yn me so longe as I am Sheryffe, and Sir John Harpur hathe no warrante for hys letter or action but as a private Justice." *Signet.*

Sir Francis Leek to his cousin, Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1605, Nov. 8. Sutton.—The country is quiet, and therefore perhaps you will consider further of your letter to me. We have no commission from the Lords of the Council upon these dangerous rumours nor from our Lord Lieutenant, to put the country in further readiness, so that what we do would be taken as done without warrant, which might be dangerous to us both. *Signet.*

The Same to the Same.

1605, Nov. 9. Sutton.—All the country knows that you have lived a very honorable life, and that you are a loyal subject to your prince. I find the country very quiet, which I beseech God may continue, and so during the time of my being sheriff, with your good advice, presently execute that which belongs to my office; but upon sudden rumours to make any alteration, I should do myself and the country great wrong. I do not understand that in these north parts any such sudden directions have been sent abroad by the justices of the peace. *Signet.*

Francis Fitzherbert to Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1605, Nov. 9. Tissington.—I send you a copy of the orders agreed upon by the Justices assembled yesterday at Derby, when they heard that certain persons were up in arms in Warwickshire. Sir Everard Digby was the greatest man of name that I heard to be of that company. They have taken some horses belonging to Lord Harrington, and are drawn towards the further side of Worcestershire.

Sir John Manners and Sir Francis Leek to George Bowden, High Constable of the Hundred of the High Peak.

1605, Nov. 10.—Precept to give charge and commandment to all the petty constables and some of the inhabitants of every township

within his hundred to keep watch and ward in every town, and to see that all travellers not known and able to make good declaration of where they are going be stayed and carried before the next justice of the peace. Also that they charge every trained soldier to remain in his town; also that they take into their custody the armour, weapon, and furniture of every trained soldier, and see that it be fair dressed; also to give warning to all that have private armour to have the same fair dressed; also that they see all vagabonds and rogues whipped and punished as formerly; and lastly, to apprehend all persons who shall report any news or rumours against the King or the State. *Signed.*

SIR JULIUS CÆSAR to SIR JOHN MANNERS, SIR PETER FRETCHVILLE, FRANCIS FITZHERBERT, and WILLIAM JESSOP.

1605, Dec. 8. The Court at Whitehall.—Requesting them to settle certain disputes between Henry Eyre and his aunt, Margerie Eyre, concerning waste alleged to have been committed at Edall. *Signed. Signet.*

E. COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY to her "brother," SIR JOHN MANNERS.

1605, Dec. 16. Hardwick.—I am glad to hear that you and my brother Roger Manners have your health. For my own health, I thank God, it is such as it was at your being here. *Signet.*

The EARL OF CLANRICARDE to THOMAS SCREVEN.

1605 [-6], Jan. 20. From his house.—Sir Baptist Hicks has been with me about his reckoning, and we have agreed that you shall give him security for the payment of 265*l.* *Signed.*

ROGER MANNERS to his nephew, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1606, April 8. At Great St. Bartholomew's, going to Enfield.—I thank you for pleasing to remember your old uncle, who loves you with all his heart. The Parliament run their course with great vehemence. I am much troubled by the Treasurer about my leases. I must crave of you to pay me the 300*l.* you owe me, when you can conveniently.

SIR JOHN BENTLEY to SIR JOHN MANNERS.

1606, June 17.—Enclosing a list of the Commissioners for the taxation of the first payment of the first subsidy.

The list enclosed, which included the names of *Lord Cavendish, Sir John Manners, Sir Francis Leek, Sir Peter Fretchville, John Parker, Sir John Bentley, Henry Sacheverell, William Knyveton, of Bradley, Francis Fitzherbert, Richard Harper, Robert Bainbrigge, Sir John Stanhope.*

SIR THOMAS HOLCROFT to ROGER MANNERS.

1606, Dec. 22.—I am sorry my doings do not proceed to better conclusion. My heart is set to do any good office betwixt the houses of Rutland and Exeter. I know of no cause of suit except the lands, and my Lord Roos strives for none but those that are demanded for him by the Court of Wards. *Signed.*

The Lords of the Council to the Commissioners for the Subsidy in Derbyshire.

1606 [-7], Jan. 17. The Court at Whitehall.—Finding fault with the smallness of the amount received in respect of the first payment of the last subsidy. *Copy.*

Vol. XV.

Christopher Walton to Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1606 [-7], Jan. 22. Leicester.—Declining to continue the service of the provision in Derbyshire any longer.

Sir John Manners to W. Lord Cavendish, Sir Humphrey Ferrers, Sir Francis Leek, Sir John Stanhope, Sir Thomas Gresley, Sir Peter Fretchville, Sir John Harper, Sir John Bentley, and the rest of the Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1606 [-7], Jan. 29. Haddon.—Sending Mr. Walton's letter, and suggesting that if no one else will serve, he should be intreated to continue his service. *Eight answers endorsed.*

[The Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire] to Christopher Walton.

1606 [-7], Feb. 8.—Requesting him to continue the service of the provision, and promising to see the money henceforth duly collected. *Copy.*

Sir John Manners, Sir Peter Fretchville, and Sir John Bentley to George Bowden, High Constable of the High Peak.

1606 [-7], Feb. 10. Belper Chapel.—Precept for the second payment of the first subsidy in the hundred of the High Peak. *Copy.*

Derbyshire.

1606 [-7], Feb. 10.—A note of the decision of the Commissioners for the second payment of the first subsidy. *Almost identical with the list of the 17th June* 1606.

Same date.—A list of the Commissioners, which included the Earl of Shrewsbury, to meet at Belper about the subsidy.

1606 [-7], Feb. 24 and 27.—A note of the rates at which the Knights and Commissioners for the subsidy or the peace in High Peak and Scarsdale were assessed for the second payment of the first subsidy.

Thomas Fortescue to Sir John Manners.

1606 [-7], March 15. Westminster.—Concerning the ill treatment he had received from Richard Paramore of Alfreton; and also concerning the rent of Alfreton, to which he was entitled, and the parsonage of Shepley, in Derbyshire, which he wanted to purchase.

T. Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer, and Sir Julius Cæsar to the Sheriff of Derbyshire and the Commissioners for recusants in that county.

1606 [-7], March 18. Dorset House.—Urging them to carry out the laws which had been made for the reformation of recusants, and to prevent them from maintaining priests and Jesuits and such other persons as are ordinary instruments to draw the King's subjects from their allegiance. Where any goods or lands are taken under this commission, 10*s.* thereout are to be allowed to every commissioner for his expenses. *Copy.*

Sir John Manners, Sir Peter Fretchville, Sir John Bentley, Richard Harper, Robert Bainbrigge, and John Parker, the Commissioners for the subsidy in Derbyshire, to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1606 [-7], March. Derby.—Concerning the letter of the Lords of the Council of the 17th January last about the small amount of the subsidy. *Copy.*

The Commissioners for the subsidy in Derbyshire to the Lords of the Council.

1607, March 25. Derby.—An answer to their letter of the 17th January last. *Copy.*

Sir John Stanhope to Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1607, March 28. Elvaston.—A bill was preferred in Chancery last term by my mother, against yourself, my uncle Dr. Stanhope, Lawrence Wright, myself, and William Smith for some lands leased by my father. A commission has been awarded to Sir John Bentley, Richard Harper, and Francis Cooke for taking our answers to that bill. *Signed. Signet.*

W. Lord Cavendish to Sir John Manners, at Whitwell.

1607, April 6. Hardwick.—I am much bounden to you for your kind congratulations of God's good blessing bestowed on me. My mother thanks you for your good wishes. My wife likewise for herself and on behalf of her little son thanks you. *In the fold is a draft of a letter, in Sir John Manners' handwriting, to his brother, saying that he is well in health, and that his son George has been troublesome to him, but that he has sweet children and a good gentlewoman for his wife.*

[Sir John Manners] to Thomas Fortescue.

1607, April 9. Whitwell.—An answer to his letter of the 15th March last concerning the rents of Alfreton, which were claimed by Francis Needham, of Melbourne, and also concerning the parsonage of Shepley. *Copy.*

Francis Needham to Sir John Manners.

1607, April 15. Melbourne.—Complaining of hard treatment given to his cousin, Henry Needham by Mr. Dale. *Signed.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to Sir John Manners, Sir Francis Leek, and Sir John Harper.

1607, April 30. The Court, at Whitehall.—Requesting them to prevent any unlawful assemblies which might be got up in Derbyshire for the purpose of laying open inclosures. *Signet.*

The Lords of the Council to [the Deputy Lieutenants of] Leicestershire.

1607, May 29. Whitehall.—Order to suppress unlawful assemblies got up for the purpose of laying open enclosures. *Copy.* (*See Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, James I.*, 1607, May 30.)

Sir John Harper to Sir Francis Leek.

1607, June 4. Swarkeston.—Acknowledging the receipt of the two preceding letters. *Signed.*

Rowland Swanne, John Glossop, William Fearne, Christopher Benet, Thomas Morwood, and John Cottrell to Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1607, June.—By the mediation of Thomas Bagshawe we are contented to give the present curate of Fairfield a reasonable time wherein to quit his curacy. *Signed. In the fold is a draft of a letter from Sir John Manners and Sir John Harper to the Earl of Shrewsbury, dated June 4th* 1607, *in answer to his letter of the 30th April* 1607.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire.

1607, June 8. The Court at Greenwich.—Order for suppressing and preventing unlawful assemblies in Derbyshire. *Thirteen signatures. Signet.*

Sir Francis Leek to his cousin, Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1607, June 15. Sutton.—I have received this day a letter from the Lord Lieutenant with a letter from the Council and a proclamation. It is his lordship's pleasure that no man may buy powder in the towns except by our direction. *Signed.*

Roger Manners to Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1607, July 2. Great Saint Bartholomew's, London.—"It doyth me good even at the verie hart to hear of your good health. Surely my desire to see you is as great as yours to see me. But brother, to dele playnely with you I am afrayd to take so longue a jurney. I am so old, my body so weak and so exceeding hevie, that syns I saw you I durst never come opon a horse's back. And agayn I am subiect to soe meny sudain fallings and syck, whereof I had a taste yesterday, but now God be thanked, very well." *On the same page is a draft of an answer from Sir John Manners, congratulating himself and his brother on their long and prosperous lives.*

W. Lord Cavendish to Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1607, July 16. Hardwick.—My Lady has heard your letter read. She says that Buckton has stolen many deer out of Chatsworth Park

and she hopes he may be punished. *On the back is a draft of a letter in Sir John Manners' handwriting, dated Haddon, September 1st 1607 to the Chancellor, recommending William Townsend, an honest man, never noted to be a papist, for the chapelry of Holmesfield. In the fold is a note of evidences sent to Sir Francis Fortescue on the 6th January 1607 [-8] viz: An indenture of covenants of marriage dated 27th June [1589], between John Fortescue of the 1st part, John Manners of the 2nd part and Francis Fortescue of the 3rd part; another indenture of covenants between John Fortescue of the one part and Roger Manners and George Manners of the other part dated January 1st [1592]; a little indenture between John Fortescue and Francis Fortescue of the one part and Roger Manners and George Manners of the other part dated June 30th [1589], and another little indenture between John Fortescue of the one part and Roger Manners and George Manners of the other part dated June 30th [1589]; also a licence of alienation and a recovery.*

Sir Thomas Savage to Richard Clutton, at his house in the "Namptwich."

1607, July 19.—You have been for a long time steward of the manor of Ilkeston which now is in my hands. I pray you go down and keep a court there.

The Same to the Same.

1607, July 25. Longwood, Mr. Brook's house in Hampshire.—Concerning the court to be held for the manor of Ilkeston. *Signed.*

Sir William Pelham to the Earl of Rutland.

1607, July 27. Buckelston.—Enclosing a copy of a libel thrown into the parish church at Caistor. Sir Ralph Madeson sent the original to Sir Thomas Grantham. *Copy, in Screven's handwriting. In the fold is a copy of the libel, which is entitled*—The poor man's friend and the gentlemen's plague, *and is directed against rack-renting and the enclosing of land. It begins* "You gentlemen that rack your rents and throwe downe land for corne."

Nottingham Castle and Beskwood Park.

1607, Aug. 2, and 1608, June 6.—Note of the repairs required at Nottingham Castle and Beskwood. *In Screven's handwriting.*

William Monday to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1607, Aug. 6. Nottingham.—Upon receipt of Mr. Chancellor's letter I sent a messenger to Mr. Michael Stanhope the Surveyor of Nottinghamshire to Edlington in Yorkshire, but he had gone to Holderness on account of the sickness at Doncaster. I therefore took upon me the execution of Mr. Chancellor's warrant, and began at Langton Arbor. I did not find Mr. Rokesby at home, so I took such instructions as I could. I also viewed the castle and park at Nottingham, the charge of which I have estimated higher than Sir John Thornhagh did, and I have been at Beskwood. *Signed.*

[William Monday] to the Chancellor [of the Exchequer ?].

1607, Aug. 16. Nottingham.—Enclosing a schedule of the wants and decays at Nottingham Castle and Park, and Langton Arbor in Sherwood Forest. *Copy.*

ROGER MANNERS to his father, SIR JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1607, Aug. 25. Enfield.—I have left my nephew Gilbert with his father and mother. They are greatly bounden to you for his education and they desire he may remain with you at Haddon until next spring, and be then put in some good school. My sister therefore wished me to return again by Salden and take him with me. Since my coming here I understand that my uncle has altered his purpose of going to the country. I told him that you would willingly meet him at Uffington, and he answered that he meant not to come there this year as he would have his physician near him and keep a diet prescribed against the jaundice. *Signet.*

GILBERT FORTESCUE to his grandfather [SIR JOHN MANNERS].

[1607, August? Salden.]—"This bearer comeing by Saulden was to me no small cause of joy, in regard that both of him I was informed of your good welfare which I besech God longe to continue, and also for that I had occasion given, as in duty I am bounde, to give some testimony of my willingnes to returne unto you such due and condigne thankes as the greatnes of your honrable deserts and caire of my good may dayly exact at my handes; thoughe in very deede it is not in my powere to repay such as your greatest love towards me worthyly requireth; but greatly hopinge that where better performance cannot be expected, there a willing and prompt mind to doe well will be accepted." *On the back is a draft of a letter in Sir John Manners's hand, concerning a dispute between Rowland Eyre and Mr. Alsop.*

The KING to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

1607, Oct. 11. Hampton Court.—Order to furnish fifty men out of Derbyshire for service in Ireland, required in consequence of the rebellion of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell. *Copy.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

1607, Oct. 12. Hampton Court.—Directing him to carry out the king's order for furnishing fifty men out of Derbyshire for service in Ireland. The men to be at Chester on the 12th of November. *Copy.*

SIR JOHN SAVILE to his brother-in-law, SIR GEORGE MANNERS, at Stanstead.

1607, Oct. 14. Howley.—I have dealt with Sir Robert Monson to make him understand what cause of unkindness he had given you. My lord your brother lent him 100*l.*

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to SIR JOHN MANNERS, SIR FRANCIS LEEK, and SIR JOHN HARPER.

1607, Oct. 21. Sheffield Lodge.—Requesting them to carry out the orders contained in the letters from the King and the Council of the 11th and 12th October. *Also a copy of the above.*

SIR FRANCIS LEEK to his cousin, SIR JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1607, Oct. 22. Sutton.—Enclosing the letters from the King and Council of the 11th and 12th October and the letter from the Earl of

Shrewsbury of the 21st October. *Signed. On the same sheet is the draft of an answer in the handwriting of Sir John Manners.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1607, Oct. 25. Sheffield Lodge.—Concerning the arms required for the levy of fifty men out of Derbyshire, for Ireland.

Sir Francis Leek to Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1607, Oct. 25. Sutton.—Concerning the levy of fifty men out of Derbyshire. *Signed.*

Sir John Harper to Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1607, Oct. 27. — Concerning the levy, and the poverty of the country.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1607, Oct. 28. Sheffield Lodge.—Concerning the levy.

Derbyshire.

1607, Nov. 8.—This Roll witnesseth that we Sir John Manners, Sir Francis Leek and Sir John Harper, deputy lieutenants of Derbyshire have levied within the County of Derby, fifty men to serve in Ireland; and unto each of them we have given a good cassock well lined, and other apparel, and provided them with arms as follows:—viz., fifteen of them with pikes armed with corslets, thirty with calivers and five with muskets and all with good swords. And this day at Ashborne have delivered them to Jervis Wylde to be conducted to the Port of Chester. *Copy.*

A note of the money levied for the furnishing of the men for Ireland. *Copy.*

William, Lord Compton to the Earl of Rutland.

1607, D[ec.] 8. The Savoy.—I have been moved by my Lady Dorothy to write to you on behalf of Sir George Chaworth. *Signet.*

Sir Francis Fortescue to his father-in-law, Sir John Manners.

1607, Dec. 12. Salden.—"With double greife I must be the messenger of most heavy newes to yow and to us all. But all men are mortall and must expect ether sooner or later ther end and provide for to die happilie as I rest assured your honourable brother hath done. I humbly beseeche you, lett yt nott be greevous unto you farder than the losse of your honourable brother, which is greife enoughe to lose so affectionate and most deere brother; nether will greife helpe, and therefore I hope your wisdome is soche as you will consider therof and rather joye that he is gone to soe happie a place beinge a man wholly resolved to die ever since his beginninge of his sicknesse. I humbly entreate you, if your occations be, to make Salden your home till you have finished his last obsequie; as private as you will you maye be, and as quiett. Adventure nott your boddy soe tedious a jorney which may be your own overthrowe. With greife I write and with humblenesse we entreate you to returne backe." *On the same sheet are drafts of two*

letters, one to Sir Francis Forteseue from Sir John Manners at Haddon, dated January 6, 1607 [-8], *condoling with him on the death of his father and advising him to be careful not to be noted as a man opposed to the King's proceedings, and to make peace with his mother-in-law (stepmother): also to take the advice of his uncle Sir Thomas Parry, and of his brother Sir William Forteseue and Mr. Thomas Forteseue. The other draft is of a letter from Sir John Manners to his daughter telling her that her husband cannot hope to enjoy such great possessions as his, in the heart of the realm, without envy.*

[Sir John Manners.]

1607 [-8], Jan. 4. Notes of remembrance for Edward Adams to be done in London.

To write to my nephew Capel and Mr. Screven jointly that I will assist them in performing my brother's will. I think it would be superfluous to have the funeral done according to his calling, and I know he meant it to be done without pomp, and he set down in my presence that he did not wish to have more than 300*l.* spent on it. Therefore if you give mourning to his servants, supervisors and executors, and dispose of these sums of money to the poor which he appointed, I think it will be sufficient.

I have sent my man to take an inventory of the stuff at Uffington.

For the plate and silver vessel required for my use, I send up money to pay for it. Myself and my son Roger send you an acquittance for such writings as we have received.

A note of the plate for which I send up money. One basin and ewer, plain double gilt. Two livery pots, plain gilt. Three wine bowls with one cover, gilt. One great table salt, gilt. And I desire to have one silver spout pot, five silver candlesticks, white, twenty-six dishes of silver vessel. One iron chest.

Thomas Screven to Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1607 [-8], Jan. 12. London.—I have received your letter from Sir Arthur Capel. I have seen the plate and silver vessel mentioned in your letter weighed, and delivered it to your servant, who has locked it up in the iron chest. I have this day delivered the household goods in this house to the Earl of Exeter for the use of his grandchild.

There are things at Uffington to be sold, which are necessary for you; I doubt not that a note was sent you when the same were valued.

To-morrow I will pay 45*l.* to Sir Charles Manners for his son's cost of the parsonage of Barton for this half-year. *Signet.*

Sir Charles Cavendish to Sir John Manners.

1607 [-8], Jan. 24. Worksop.—On Martin Wilson's business.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1607 [-8], Jan. 29. Worksop.—At Mr. Fletcher's being here I caused him to draw a book for some part of your springs at Whitwell and Godswell, to be brought hither. I send it by this bearer. *Signet.*

Robert Barne to Sir George Manners.

1607 [-8], Feb. 4. Helmsley.—We have done our best to hear of chapmen to buy your lands in Bransdale and Easterside, but no one will deal there. In Bransdale your tenants offer fifteen years purchase.

FRANCIS FITZHERBERT to ——.

1607 [-8], Feb. 22. Tissington.—I thank you for the venison sent me in my great need and sorrowful business. I send by this bearer the commission for the subsidy.

List of the Commissioners for the second payment of the second subsidy; to meet at Belper on the 1st of March 1607 [-8]. The Earl of Shrewsbury, William Lord Cavendish, Sir John Manners, Sir Francis Leek, Sir John Harper, Sir John Stanhope, Sir Peter Fretchville, Sir John Bentley, Sir Edward Cockayne (dead), Henry Sacheverell, William Knyveton of Mercaston, John Willoughby (dead), William Knyveton of Bradley, John Parker, Francis Fitzherbert, and Robert Bainbrigge.

DERBYSHIRE.

1607 [-8], March.—A note of the division of the Commissioners for the subsidy. *The list of names is identical with the preceding list.*

The EARL OF RUTLAND to his brother, SIR GEORGE MANNERS, at Stanstead.

1607 [-8], March 15. Belvoir.—On business. *Signed. Signet.*

JOHN WOODES and LANCELOT ROLLESTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1607 [-8], March 21. Beskwood.—We have viewed the deer and pales of Beskwood Park in Sherwood Forest, and we find that there are in the park at least three hundred fallow deer and there are four and twenty red deer. The pales are so decayed that they will not hold in the deer. *Copy.*

SIR H[ENRY] TOWNSHEND to his cousin, SIR JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1607 [-8], March 23. Cond[over ?].—I commend me unto you according to my old fashion and have sent my man to you for my half year's rent. *Signed.*

THOMAS SCREVEN to SIR JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1608, April 1. Belvoir Castle.—On business concerning the execution of the will of Roger Manners by the Earl of Rutland and Sir Arthur Capel. *Signet.*

SIR JOHN SAVAGE to his uncle, SIR JOHN MANNERS.

1608, April 18. Chester.—Enclosing a letter from the Lord Deputy of Ireland concerning three soldiers, Thomas Clowes, Thomas Cope, and Christopher Wyld, who were of the last press out of Derbyshire, and who had run away. *Signet.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE in DERBYSHIRE.

1608, June 4. The Court at Greenwich.—Concerning the regulation and licensing of alehouses. *Copy.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the HIGH SHERIFF and JUSTICES OF THE PEACE in DERBYSHIRE.

Same date and place.—Directions to enforce the King's proclamation prohibiting the transportation of corn, grain, and other victuals, and to procure the good service of the markets. *Copy.*

Sir Francis Fortescue to his father[-in-law], Sir John Manners, at Uffington.

1608, June 8. Limehouse.—I have made an end of all my business with my mother and am tenant to her jointure. If you continue at Uffington I will see you. We send our blessing to little Gilbert and loving commendations to my brothers and sisters and all theirs. *In the fold are two drafts of letters in Sir John Manners's handwriting to his nephew Pierpoint, on business.*

Sir Charles Manners to his uncle, Sir John Manners, at Uffington.

[1608,] June 14.—I sent you a letter a week ago by the carrier, but not hearing of its delivery I write again as my necessity is greater than ever. Sereven would have kept from me all the rents of the parsonages which my uncle gave to my children, but this term I have overthrown that attempt of his by the deposition of witnesses who affirmed that it was my uncle's intent that I should have the benefit during my children's minority. I can not yet force him to shew the evidences of Pillarton. If you could send the ten pounds by this bearer you would make me much bounden to you.

Thomas Screven to Sir John Manners, at Uffington.

1608, June 15. London.—The Court of Audience has permitted that the 500*l.* left (by Roger Manners) to Catherine Manners the only daughter of Sir Francis Manners, may be paid to the father as her natural guardian and curator. The money is to be paid in Court. *Signet.*

Sir Charles Manners.

1608, June 18.—Acknowledgment by John Flower servant to Sir Charles Manners of the receipt of the sum of 10*l.* on behalf of his master, from Sir John Manners. Witnessed by Sir George Manners and Roger Roe. *Copy.*

John Benitt to Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1608, June 20. Granby. — Mr. Edmund Cranmer has come to Granby with a letter from his brother Robert Cranmer, one of the gentlemen of the King's plate, who enquired the names of every purchaser, what they purchased and what rent they paid before the purchase. *On the same sheet are two drafts of letters in Sir John Manners' handwriting, both on business, one of them being to Sir Thomas Beresby.*

Thomas Screven to [Sir John Manners].

1608, July 21. Belvoir Castle.—I have satisfied the 500*l.* given to Catherine Manners daughter to Sir Francis Manners, unto her father by an order by course of law in the Court of Audience. Mr. Porter, escheator of the County of Lincoln has procured a writ to enquire further after the death of Mr. Roger Manners. It is done purposely for the finding of the lands conveyed to your son Mr. Roger Manners.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, Sir John Manners, at Haddon or elsewhere.

1608, Aug. 21. Worksop.—I have found another spring on your land which will serve my turn at this house, so I shall not need to fetch

water so far as Whitwell. I have begun to lay pipes and I have drawn an Indenture for you and my cousin Roger your son to seal if you like it. *Signed.*

Postscript. 1608, Aug. 27. Worksop.—This letter should have been sent some days past. I thank you for your letter whereby I perceive how thankful Sir Francis Fortescue is for the small shew of good will that I showed to him and his son. The bearer will tell you of the breaking of the treaty in Holland, upon which the eyes of all Christendom were most bent; of Ulster in Ireland; and of the Earl of Tyrconnell's death at Rome on the 30th July *stilo novo.* I have likewise told him what my cousin John Talbot told me of his conduct at Pepperhill.

KATHERINE BURGH to her cousin, SIR JOHN MANNERS.

1608, Aug. 26. Starburgh Castle.—On business concerning some sheep. *Signed. Signet.*

SIR JOHN MANNERS to his nephew, [WILLIAM] VAVASOUR.

1608, Sept. 23. Haddon.—I have received an answer from Mr. Screven for the payment of the 400*l.* legacy by my brother to my niece Mary. I have sent these bearers to her, Henry Thorpe and John Stevenson, requesting a letter of attorney and an acquittance for our discharge. I send my commendations to yourself, my niece your wife, my niece Mary, your good uncle and all yours.

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to the BAILIFFS of the hundred of SCARSDALE.

1608, Oct. 1. Worksop.—Precept to call upon Sir Francis Leek, Sir Peter Fretchville, Sir John Rodes, Sir William Bowes, John Parker, Robert Woolhouse of Glasswell, George Revell, Henry Hamlocke, Ralph Clarke of Chesterfield and William Reyson of Scarcliffe to shew such horse and furniture as are therein set down at Chesterfield on the 1st of November. *Signed.*

SIR OLIVER MANNERS to [THOMAS] SCREVEN.

1608, Oct. 14. Rome.—I am uncertain what use I shall make of my new licence from the Lord Treasurer. I thank you for your diligence in righting me against my cousin who pleased to make himself my enemy. I give you full power to receive all moneys coming to me out of the manor of Pillarton in Warwickshire. Arthur Gedney, whose sister Francis Jephson married, came here last month. He told me he accompanied Pinchbeck last year who had letters for me which he committed to Charles Bussey. I know not by what means they came not to my hands.

I sent by Arthur Gedney, two dozen of Roman gloves, with directions how to bestow them, whereof four pair were for my Lady Lumley. Know if they were delivered and excuse the meanness of the present as the messenger refused to carry much or any matter of importance. Recommend me to Lord Lumley. I have written before from here of an idle fellow called Thomas Parvis, servant to Mr. Yong and son-in-law to Sir Michael Hicks. The silly fellow has wronged me and his master and many others with divers reports. *Copy in Screven's handwriting. Received November* 6, 1608.

Sir Thomas Savage to his uncle, Sir John Manners.

1608, Oct. 15. London.—Your servant and I have had conference about the sale of my lands in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, but he does not offer for the whole. I protest on my faith that I have received an offer for Ilkeston alone. I offered him all the lands you desired to have, at the price Sir Baptist Hicks offered for them, but he refused.

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, at Belvoir Castle.

1608, Oct. 26. London.—"This woing of Sir Francis Manners goeth exceedingly well forward and he applies yt lyke a good woer. She* is come to London, lodged in one house by herself; her father is here also in his owne house. Sir Francis Manners hath ben with him—not without the ladies consent—and prayed his good allowance to this match. Nothing passed but well, for in trueth yt semes the father thinkes they arre agreed. Yesterday after dinner, I attended him at his howse, where som few speeches passed in that buisines generally, but he told me that boothe he and his daughter were newly com to London and he not yet made acquainted how thinges stoode or what she wold expecte. Therupon he prayed he might speake with me as to-morrow or on Friday next. The Lord Chamberlain was with her yesterday, who deales most nobly herein. It pleased him to tell me this morning—being sent for to him—that he fyndes all well and her affection strong; yet semyng willing—though not tyed therto—to geve some satisfaction to her father and frends in the course of bestowing herself. Hereupon his Lordship had her father with him this morning at Whitehall—at what tyme I also there attended—and brake with him at large thereabouts, plainely delivering to him your Lordship's honorable purpose to your brother, all which it pleased his Lordship to imparte to me so sone as the knight was gon. In substance—that your Lordship wold settle Sir Francis Manners present estate, with your addition to that which he hath of his owne, to be a thowsand markes yearely, for present maintenance, for her jointure and to the heirs males of him begotten on her.

Withall his Lordship added to him—as further motyve—the possibilitie of the landes of Pillarton, alleadging that Sir Oliver Manners was lyk never to retorn, because he was entred into the ordre of Jesuytes, which to Sir J. Tufton, his Lordship affyrmed to be true, and to me saied as much afterwards. After all which, his Lordship willed me to attend Sir J. Tufton as he had directed me. I thought it duty to ynforme your Lordship thus much in the meane tyme, for within few daies you shall heare at large and more particulerly from the Lord Chamberlain himself. As for the newes of Sir Oliver Manners, I know no more than his Lordship thus opened to me this day; wherto he added, that he hath obtayned of the King, that those landes of Pillarton shall go to Sir Francis Manners presently—if those newes be true—who is the next ymediate heire male in the remaynder, but hereof I expecte dayly to heare more.

On the 16th of this monythe three of Sir Charles Manners's men went upon the groundes at Pillarton, called Nallands, being parte of that is leased to your Lordship, there drove out the tenantes cattaill and sealed a lease on the grounde, to the ende to trye his title by an ejectione firme. I expect dayly to heare whom he hath arrested in that suyte, and will attend yt. It semes he is full of money; and I pray God he have none of the 400*l.* I lately paied.

The Lord of Ballmerynot is comytted to the custody of the Lord of Skune, Captain of the Scottish Gard. So thinges rest till the Kinges

* Cicily, Lady Hungerford, daughter of Sir John Tufton.

comyng which wilbe on Satterday next, and the Quene came on Satterday last." *Signet.*

THOMAS SCREVEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, at Belvoir Castle.

1608, Nov. 9. London.—"This bearer is sente purposely to your Lordship with a letter from the Lord Chamberlain, who desires your Lordship's presence here for the fynishing of the buisines for Sir Francis Manners, which now requires a speedy dispatche; the rather because there is a new opposition feared, for the Lord Danvers, who is com out of Ireland, and hath all her frends to be his frendes; onely her owne affection holds yet all safe. Greate offres are made to her which makes her stand upon her demandes to your Lordship, bothe to satisfye herself and her frendes. What they arre I have signified to your Lordship as I receaved them from her father, and out of her owne letter to her father. If, therefore, your Lordship will vowchsafe this honorable favor for your brother's advancement, to make his whole estate for the present to be yearely 1,000 markes, and will assure the same for her jointure, and upon the yssue male, this mariage wilbe don at the end of this or begynnyng of the next monythe. Your Lordship may please out of your noble bountie to yeld to this, therby to remove all stumbling blockes, and to end buisines which must ynstantly be ended, elles may be in greate danger of breaking. Sir Francis will ever acknowledge it with thankfulnes—no dowbte—to your Lordship's lyking, at all tymes after yt is don. Now, if your Lordship's want of health, or other ympedyment shold hap to stay your Lordship's comyng, yt may please you then upon your resolution and assent to these demaundes to geve full power to the Lord Chamberlain, and particuler directions hither—in that case—with the names of the landes, that so the bookes may be drawen and sent to you to be sealed. And if your Lordship make Sir Francis to resigne that he hath at Helmesley, and you copple that your Lordship intendeth in som entire thinges wholly together, to make up this some value, in my poore opinion yt were not amys; but I humbly submyt all as I ought, and so do attende your most honorable pleasure both towching yt and your Lordship's comyng hither or stay.

Of all other buisines here I will take due care as will appertayne.

The mariage of the Lord Cranborne and the Lord Chamberlain's daughter, shalbe within these 12 daies and very privately. Yt don, the young lord shall presently away into France before Christmas.

It is certain, that the King and Prince will towards Thetford on Monday next, and the speache of the Quenes going also doth contynue." *Signet.*

R. DALLINGTON to SIR GEORGE MANNERS.

1608, December.]—"I make tender to yow and my Lady of my ever devoted service, and commend mee. I dyned yesterday with your brother and his worthie mistris, they are both well. I cannot tell yow of the Maske either what it shall bee or when, there is no talke at Courte but thereof, and therefore no other newes. Onely here is lately come over a Spaniard in embassage, a roughe hewen soldier, by place Master of the campe, by name Don Hernando Giron, of the famyly Ossana, his cheifest busines from his master to acknowledge thankes to our Kinge for his furtherance in the late treaty of peace twixt him and the States. There have bene lately made in Rome 5 Cardinalls; twoe Romans, a Florentine, one of Parme, and the other of Rimini, it is needlesse to write yow their names; they are all gentlemen of great howses. Yf yt bee tooe late to wishe your brother's returne from those

partes, I coulde wishe our nexte newes from Italy mighte bee, that hee were one of that rancke, for they are comenly borne of good howses, many of them of as little learninge, and fewe of them of so much honesty. You have hearde of the great expense the great Duke of Tuscany hath bene at, for the solemnisinge of his sonnes marriage: hee hath lately gott a rich booty which will pay all, for eighte men of warre of his have gott uppon the Turkes fleete goinge homewards towards Constantinople from Alexandria, whereof the sunck five vessells, tooke six, and therein 1,200 prisoners of ransom, besides other riches to the valewe of twoe millions of duckats. Sir Robert Dudley is still with the Duke but much discontent, hee hangeth—as their proverb is—in the willowes; yt is paine to bee as hee is, and yf hee lett goe his holde, hee falles into the waters. If I had my wishe, I woulde nowe bee with you to tell yow more such newes as these, but those are tooe happie that have theire wishes. I was never yet in that predicament."—*Fragment of Seal.*

Lincolnshire.

1608.—Part of a draft list of persons within the County of Lincoln charged with the providing of horses and arms.

The King to the Earl of Rutland, Chief Justice in Eyre in the Forest of Sherwood.

1608 [-9], Jan. 3. The Palace of Westminster.—Ordering him not to allow any fee stags, hinds, bucks, or does, or other fees in the forest of Sherwood, unless the same are of right according to former long usage. *Sign Manual.*

Edward Kynaston to his cousin, Sir George Manners.

1608 [-9], Jan. 6. Otley [co. Salop].—I appointed my son to attend you to put you in mind of the 14*l.* you owe me. *Signed.*

Roger Manners to his father, Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1608 [-9], Jan. 23. Salden.—My sister Fortescue has her health, but she has not yet cast off her grief for the death of her son. *In the fold is a draft of an answer in Sir John Manners's handwriting.*

Thomas Screven to Sir John [M]anners, at [H]addon.

1608 [-9], Jan. 24. London.—I have paid the legacy for Mistress Catherine Manners to her father Sir Francis Manners, and I have satisfied the servants of Mr. Roger Manners to the uttermost end. Sir Charles Manners continues his vexation against Mr. John I'on, to whom Mr. Roger Manners leased the parsonage of Barr for four years when he had no power to do it, the property being in Sir Charles Manners's second son.

The King and Queen are at Greenwich, and intend a progress to Hawneby [Holdenby] in Northamptonshire. *Signet.*

The Earl of Rutland to his uncle, Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1608 [-9], March 2. Belvoir.—Asking him to give the bearer employment about his coal mine. *Signed.*

SIMON BUTTREY to SIR GEORGE MANNERS, at Stanstead.

1609, April 3. Allington.—I received a letter from Stamford from George Falcon, in which he told me that you desired me to send the name of the gentleman to whom I spoke to you at my leave-taking. His name is Mr. Brownlow, one of the chief "pregnotories," as they are called.

SIR THOMAS HOWARD to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

[1609,] May 3, *stilo novo*. Orleans.—A complimentary letter.

SIR OLIVER MANNERS to his brother, SIR FRANCIS MANNERS.

1609, May 17. Florence.—"The importunity of Ned Blunt the last yeare did force from me a letter which accordingly was scribled; and now the real affection I beare you doth more forcibly—yet sweetly—draw me to satisfy this gentleman Mr. Anthony Trasi his request, in writing by him unto you. For verely I do so much esteeme his vertue that I cannot imagine wherein I may give more cleere demonstration of my love to you then by recommending so worthy a frend, whose conversation, I know, cannot but be grateful unto you, and sometymes I presume as much if not more than any. I am glad I have cause to congratulate with you; for I have understood so much of the state, honour and vertue of your lady, my new sister, that I hope she will satisfy the losse of my sister Bevill; which, if she do—as I doubt not but she will—I may say without injury to any that you are the most happy husband I have ever knowen; and therefore I beseeche you render often and harty thankes to sweet I.H.S. for this favour in particuler. I desire my service may be recommended unto her with affection which you knowe I beare to any that are so deere unto you. And so with my daily prayers for you both and your pretty daughter Kate, I rest." *Signet.*

ROGER HARRISON and others to the EARL OF RUTLAMD.

1609, June 9. Warsop.—Petition for the release from prison of Simon Barker of Warsop, committed for taking a timber tree in Warsop office.

R. EARL OF SALISBURY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1609, June 13. His House in the Strand.—Concerning timber sold by the surveyor in Arnold Woods in the forest of Sherwood. *Signed. Signet.*

SIR THOMAS HOLCROFT to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1609, June 22.—The business with Sir Warwick Hele in which you employed Mr. Dallington has had good success. I beg that you will extend your favour towards quieting my business with Lady Compton. *Signet.*

SIR GEORGE MANNERS to his brother, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1609, July 2. Stanstead.—My brother Savile's kind invitation of my wife this summer to Kinoulton, gives us occasion to come into Nottinghamshire sooner than I intended; and if the bearer send word in time of when you take your northern journey, I shall so order mine as to be there to attend you, which my brother Savile desires. In our absence, if the sickness cease, my wife intends to visit Fulbeck from Kinoulton. *Signet.*

The Earl of Shrewsbury to his uncle, Sir John Manners.

1609, July 4. Sheffield Lodge.—I am glad to hear you are so well recovered, and grown strong again. I have sent you a note to Mr. Tunsted for a stag in the Peak forest, but I doubt if there are any fat enough so early in the year. *Signet.*

The Countess of Rutland to her husband, the Earl of Rutland.

1609, July 15. Garendon.—"Upon your promise for the poore man having a place in the hospitall that my nurse wrote for, I sent her word of it and with all willed her to send me his nam, which now I know is Richard Gilbert. Therefore I pray, my Lord, lett him have your letter for it because it will help the poore woman to 20*l*." *Signed* "Rutland." *Signet.*

Bridget Carre to ——.

1609, July 18. Old Sleaford.—A greater imposition than heretofore for armour has lately beeen laid upon two poor towns of mine, which has moved me to be a suitor to your Lordship to let them be eased of all or part of the charge. If I were not a suitor to you for my tenants I would have asked for a buck this summer, venison being so scarce. Some other time I shall entreat you to bestow a yearly warrant upon a poor widow for a buck in summer and a doe in winter. I beseech you to remember me to your lady and your sisters, who I hear, are much with you. *Signed.*

Sir Francis Fortescue to his father-in-law, Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1609, July 19. Salden.—Your dainties of red deer and "meese poots" (pullets) pies were well brought, and commended by the judges and the whole company for the cookery.

George Falcon to [Sir George Manners].

1609, Aug. 14. Stanstead.—On business. *Copy.*

Sir John Harper and others to ——.

1609, Aug. 25. Derby.—Concerning a meeting at Bakewell on the 3rd of September, for the purpose of the aid to Prince Henry.

Sir Thomas Savage to his uncle, Sir John Manners.

1609, Oct. 15. Braynford.—I have received the money which my cousin John Mainwaring disbursed for the sinking of two pits. My uncle Edward Savage promised me before we entered into the bargain for Ilkeston, that he would by Easter deliver Eaten's farm into your hands. *Signed. Signet.*

Edward Hanaton to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1609, Oct. 19. Paris.—I have many excuses for not writing, so I hope for your pardon. "Some of my first months were lost in gaseinge, as come into another world, in which my remembrance of what I had fitt to doe was also lost. If your Lordship still hold your desire of haveinge a stalien out of Italie—where I shall shortly bee—and use my service in it, I shall be readye to receive your coumaund, or in what else I may serve your Lordship; which I do not offer as a Frencheman, though I bee a quarter turned in my tounge."

Postscript.—"I have yeer seene nothinge to please mee like unto a sent upon Anchester Heath, where if I may be but sometimes remembred with the nameinge of a hound for mee, your Lordship will doe me as great an honour as the traylinge of a pike for the entombed souldier." *Signet.*

SIR THOMAS SAVAGE to his uncle, SIR JOHN MANNERS.

1609, [Oct. ?] 28. Towerhill.—Touching Eaten's farm; upon my uncle Edward Savage's coming up to this term he promised that he was confident that by the end of the same, it should be delivered up to you. However he has been dangerously ill, but he is now sure that by the end of next term it shall be delivered to you. *Signed. Signet.*

THOMAS SCREVEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, at Bolvoir Castle.

1609, Nov. 9. London.—On Monday last, the jury from Pillarton was called, and there appeared only four, so there was no trial. Sir Charles Manners, being still eager, moved for a new day, and the Court gave the first Monday in next term. He and his counsel build upon a letter of Sir John Manners that there was not any revocation of the deed of feofment made in the 27th year of the late Queen. He is deceived. I return by Mr. Vincent, part of the revocation. The writ of error will be argued on Saturday. The special verdict for the stewardship is nearly finished.

"I delivered your Lordship's letter to Mr. Justice Yelverton—who showes very old, and is going to his last hoame—and he at the solicitation of Sir George Chaworth, hath appointed a meeting before him on Weddensday next.

For the leases in the Duchy I have and do sollicite, and my purpose was to wryte to your Lordship thereof when I had dispatched them.

I expect the Lady Wrothes comyng to London, and then I will do your Lordship's direction.

To the bringer of your Lordship's last letter, I will deliver what your Lordship commandeth, and to Mr. H. Constable 10*l.*

The Kinge hath ben trobled with a payne in one of his feete, but yt may not be saied the gowte. His Majesty is amended, and if he be well, will away on Satterday or Monday to Royston and so to Thetforde.

It is thought the Lord Chamberlain will to Awdeley Ende before Christmas; when he is resolved of the tyme certain I shall know yt to signify to your Lordship.

Sir George Carey is retorned out of France, but not any other gon thither in his place.

It is certain the Lord Roos—as he is ealled—is gon into Spayne." *Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1609, Nov. 16. London.—I have attended the Lord Chamberlain "twise or thrise since the King went to Royston on Satterday last, and lastly yesterday. It pleased him then to tell me that he knew not the contrary but that he wold ride thither on Monday next. I understand farther that the King will [go] from Royston to Newmarket also on Monday next, and that the Prince—who is with him—will som day that week take a j[ourney] from thence to Awdeley End, where the Lord Chamb[erlain is] to entertayne him.

I have re[ceived your] Lordships pension in the Exchequer and therewith discharged the rent for Croxton and Garrowdon for this yeare ended at Michaelmas last.

Before your Lordship's letter to Sir George Manners—intended as yt semes, to have ben sent by Sir John Savile—came to him, I wrote unto him of the day of the argument appointed in the King's Bench, and he accordingly was at yt on Satterday last. It held all the morning, wheare Mr. Yelverton spake much upon the errors, yet founde no more holes than before. *Nihil erat jam dictum, quod non dictum prius;* onely he simplified much and founde one pointe in the verdicte which is as litle as the leaste pointe founde before. Mr. Serjeant Nicholls answered all fully and then prayed for judgment. The judges seamed resolved to have argued severally to yt at som other day to be appointed, but the other side importuned to be heard againe, and then Mr. Attorney wold argue yt. The judges not willing to deny this ymportunytie have appointed the first Satterday of the next terme for yt, and then I dowbt not but it will take end.

Towching the other busines of the last special verdicte all is don that can be don and the verdicts almost agreed.

The speciall verdict for Mr. Chaworthe is also in hand but the hast for that lies on the other parte.

I have with Counsell attended Mr. Justice Yelverton and he hath pronounced an order which when yt is set downe shalbe sent to your Lordship. Among the rest, this of certenty is ordered, that Mr. George Chaworth shall have the tripartite Indenture.

Within these three daies the merchants brought me a bill signed by Sir Oliver Manners—but not any letter—for 100*l.* to be paied upon sight here, which he had taken in Millan, where he lieth very sick and yll. I have paied yt, and do most humbly pray your Lordship's honorable please towching his moneys out of Yorkshire.

I send your Lordship herewith a letter from the Lord Vaux, another from Sir George Manners, and a third from Mr. H. Constable.

For the Lord Roos—as he is c[alled—ther]e is not anything more than a certenty that he is g[one into] Spayne, but he writes not hither at all, and his Tut[or M]ole contynues in the Inquisition.

On Thursday last in the afternoone here fell a very ill accident. Sir George Wharton and Sir James Steward—the same that maried the Lady Dorothie Hastings—rode into the feildes at Islington, there fought with rapier and dagger, and boethe are slayne deade at the ynstant. The quarrell happened the night before at cardes in Whitehall in the Erle of Essex's chambers and upon a very light occasion. They arre boothe burried privately by the King's commandment in the church at Islington and in one grave together.

The Lady Wrothe hath ben very daungerously sick but now aminds as they say.

I heare yt for certenty that Sir H. Lyndeley is deade." *Signet.*

Sir George Manners to his brother, the Earl of Rutland.

1609, Nov. 23. The Savoy.—I have received lately a letter dated the 30th of September from my brother Oliver, written with his own hand at Milan, wherein he excuses himself to you that his last was written in his man's hand. He hopes therein to have given you and the rest of his friends a full satisfaction, as being falsely nay he fears maliciously, accused. *Sed charitas vincit omnia*, is his phrase. He begs that his money hereafter may be exchanged without further trouble of writing than a bare acknowledgment of the receipt; for he

assures me that if the recovery of his health be wished, then letters from him are not to be expected, writing being the cause of his last relapse. *Signet.*

GEORGE BOUN to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Annesley, or elsewhere.

1609, Nov. 28. The Charterhouse.—"I have spoken with some of my good frends aboute your brother Sir Oliver by whome I was broughte to speake with a gentleman called Mr. Trasie whoe was his camerado in Florence, frome whence they bothe departed with purpose to come into those partes; but your brother comminge to Milane fell into a bleeding at the mouthe, for which cause he was advised not to stire this winter. Sence that gentellman's coming over they have not heard frome him, but expect dayly. When any certentie comethe of him or frome him, your Lordship shall undoubtedly and faithfully knowe. I dare confidently assure your Lordship that his infirmitie will not permit him to enter into any order of religion. Letters shalbe written to him to sett downe in particular what he hathe receaved sence his going out of Ingland. When his answer comethe your Lordship shalbe acquainted therewith.

Truly my Lord the generall opinion is here that a milder course wilbe held with Catholicks, for not only the elected Bishop of Elie advised the same in his publique sermon before the King the 5th of November, a daie used in time past to exasperate, but my Lord Tresoror upon Tursdaie last commending the quiet behaviour of recusantes, and acquiting them frome being culpable of that monstruous gunpowther treason, thought it was expedient that they showldbe more mildly delt withall then in former times; and wheras some pursiwauntes have violently behaved themselves in Oxfordshire this sommer his Lordship hath commaunded that upon theire returne they shalbe apprehended, comitted to Newgate and punished according to the qualitie of theire offence. I am further moved to be of that opinion by the course held by forreine princes with him. And first the Pope suffering Cardinall Bellar[mine] to answer his book forbade him to use any sharpe termes but to proceede in his discourse in all milde manner; and the report is that his Majestie having the book, he is not offended therwith but forbeareth his former manner of inveighing against Papistes. Moreover I heare that the Pope's Nuncio in Flanders hathe layed heavie cencurses against him that confessed himselfe author of the booke of the Qers. wherat his Majestie tooke such offence. And for his Majesties further satisfaction the Archbishop hathe willed Mr. Hugh Owen to retyre out of his dominions; and hathe further written to the Provinciall of the Jesuites to dispose of F. Baldwine and Garatt elswhere, because he cannot suffer them to reside in his dominions without offending the King of Ingland. In my poor judgment they have some hope and endes in using these satisfactions to him, but that I referre to your Lordship's judgment and to the event.

Upon Satterdaie my Lord Chamberlaine and my Lord of Arundell went frome hence to Audley Ende, with purpose to goe to-daie to his Majestie. At his returne frome thence the Prince is expected there. His Majestie sence Michelmas hathe had twoe fitts of the goute. And for Inglande this is as much as I knowe. Mr. Robert Shirley is at Rome to solicit Christian Princes against the Turke, who this yere sent unluckly a great armie against the Persian, wherof the greatest part perished by tempest. The rest with the Bassa theire Generall retyred to some of the bordering Provinces, and there expecteth newe supplies. And because evels never come single, a great parte of Constantinople hathe beene consumed by fire and amonge other howses the Serraglis

wherin the Gran Signore kept his women, so as those faire creatures were inforced to lodge abroad. Certenly 23 pyrate shippes were this sommer consumed by fyer by the Spanish fleete, wherof not Sir Anthonie Shirley but a Spanyard commaunded. And yet the pyrates are in greate strengthe. The principall of the Turgoman fleete are goen to them and among others Sir Francis Verney, whoe renouncing his faithe is circumcised and become a Turke. They deale most cruelly against his Majesties subjects, but they shewe their barbarisme especially against the Scottes, of whome the spare none. Wherupon his Majestie prepareth shippes, one of his owne, 3 marchantes and yet of good strengeth, and a pinace, to be sent to assiste the Kinge of Spaine against them. By the King of Swedeu's faverers it is written that he hathe had this yere twoe disgraces, one at Riga and another at Navur. There is here a Polonian Ambassitor, to what ende I cannot yet informe your Lordship. And Doge the Providitor of St. Marke is dayly expected here frome Venice. The Venetian Ambassitor maketh greate preparation for him. It is muche marvayled what should cause that Communewethe to send a man of his qualitie hither. Don Alonso de Velasio one of the Constable's howse, is expected before Christmas to come hither to reside here legiat for his Majestie of Spaine. The howse in Barbican is allreadie taken for him, and the other preparing to departe. The opinion is that Sir John Hollies shall goe into Spaine, and Mr. Rafe Winwood to the Archduke." *Signet.*

Anne Deleto to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1609, Dec. 1. "Stilo Anglia." Orleans.—I will employ my best endeavour for the young gentlemen whom you and their friends have sent to me. "I have sent your honour too bookes the which I hope your honor will take in as good parte as thy are estimed her; the newes are not manye: the Queene is braught to bed of a gerle, and madamoisell De la Hay of asnother some six dayes befor the Queene. The King contineues still his loves to the Prince of Conde wyffe, insomuch that thy ar both retyred in the contrey, and sence, the King sent hime word to lesen his howse, and hathe taken away from hime of his pension fyve thousand crounes a yeare as one of his men tould me where wee ar now in pension. My Lord of Cranbourne is returned from Marseilles where he was exidingly well intertained by the Duck of Guyse and is now at Paris; he baught at Marseilles one Barbarye horse and Sir Thomas Howard too and Sir Johan Shefillde baught asnother which is beather then eny of the outher; but as I heare he payed well for hime, for it cost Sir Jhan Shefilld before he had hime braught to Paris on hundred and fortie pound." *Signet.*

Sir George Chaworth to his cousin, George Chaworth, at Annesley.

1609, Dec. 6.—I send you the names of three gentlemen, to any of which, I assure myself, you can take no exception either of being parties or of kindred or of alliance or in the party of either of the great Earls of our country. If I can hear of you concurring to a conclusion, I will on purpose come down to attend it. If you are otherwise instigated, let me know your mind, for these matters betwixt us, have been too much delayed.

Cecil (Sysle) Cave to the Earl of Rutland.

1609, Dec. 6. Horspool.—This morning one of my servants perceiving a great check of crows on the ground, found that a hawk had

preyed upon one of them. He caught the hawk and brought her to me, which I perceiving to be a tercel of a goshawk and by the vervels (silver rings on the jesses) to belong to you, I thought it my duty to send her to Garrodon. *Signed. Signet.*

SIR WILLIAM CONSTABLE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1609, Dec. 20.—My wife died on the 15th of this month. Her loss has full power over my heart so that I never knew grief till now. To cure her I sold my pension of 80*l.* a year, which within 20*l.* is spent, and she is lost with the means which she brought me, so that at my age I must begin the world anew. Sir Horace Vere and Sir Edward Conway have examined my business, and they think I ought to perform the order made by the judges, to pay 300*l.* in three years. One is already paid, Sir William Harvey has promised to take assurance for another, and if you would undertake the third, I might get Lord Haddington and others to help me to take off the other executions and so get bailed and go to live with my company, which Sir Horace Vere much desires. Since my wife's death many new creditors have come down upon me, and I owe money to the brewer, baker, poulterer, and others. When I can send down my daughter and my wife's woman, I mean to give up house and keep as few people as I can, which will be one more than I would, counting my drunken keeper, whose charge of 2 shillings a day, by a custom among prisoners who go with a habeas corpus, I defray.

WILLIAM PLOMER to SIR GEORGE MANNERS.

1610, June 27. Greyson.—On business.

W[ILLIAM, LORD] R[OOS] to his "father," ——.

1610, July 27. Bayonne.—Giving an account of his journey through Spain and Portugal and his impressions of the country, especially of Madrid, Lisbon, Seville—where he makes mention of the "Place of Merchants" as the fairest he ever saw, and says it is full of nobility, of business and of merchandize—Segovia, and San Sebastian. He refers to the scarcity of population in the country—gives an account of the form of government by Councils, and enumerates the King's palaces at Madrid, Balsam, Segovia, Las Delicias at Seville and at Granada, the Alcazar of Toledo, and the new buildings at Aranjuez, which are furnished with fair ceilings and curious original pictures by Titian, Michael Angelo and other masters. He forbears to speak of the Escurial as otherwise he would never end. He also gives some account of the Spanish nobility who live in much state, especially the Grandees, some of whom have power of life and death in their own states; but many are deeply in debt, which he thinks is the case everywhere amongst the nobility and gentry except in England and Italy. *Copy, apparently in Screven's hand. Ten leaves. Imperfect and mutilated.*

LEICESTERSHIRE.

[1610], July, ——.—An account, partly taken from the depositions of Sir Henry Hastings the High Sheriff, of the bewitching of John Smith by Randall and other witches.

WILLIAM, LORD COMPTON to his kinsman, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1610, Aug. 3. Ashby.—I will now take your bounty of a stag, as the king, to whom my heart is so devoted, expects a great feast at my

hands. Let me not be forgotten unto Frank and my Lady Manners. *Fragment of signet.*

Sir William Constable to the Earl of Rutland.

1610, Aug. 14. Ashby.—"I have with great difficultie gott hether, and of Sunday Sir Thomas Dutton was caled befoore the Councel about his falinge out with Sir Hatton Cheeke concerning General Cecell's commission. He is by the Council sent back to have his triall at a Marshall's Courte, and is heare much condemned by a letter sent from the general against him. The King was the last night till 12 at night a huntinge the stagg and left the hounds a runninge and came home very impatient, but before the endinge of supper grew very pleasant. I have sent to my brother to send me a horse, and for God sake my Lord be pleased to send me 10*l.* by his messinger, for in good faithe my Lord I have not muny nor horse to follow this littell tyme of my quarter, and I have a new forfiture a foot of one hathe kild his servant, a rich yeoman of Essex, and yett the King is not in a good humore to be moved, and I am offered 400*l.* for the obtaininge the forfiture. Sir Thomas Lake doethe incurrage me to gett as a resonable demaund." *Signet.*

Anne Markham to the Earl of Rutland.

1610, Aug. 18. Arnold.—Answering charges brought against her of taking game. *Signet.*

Sir Thomas Beaumont to the Earl of Rutland, at Annesley.

1610, Aug. 20. Coleorton.—Asking for a buck. *Signed. Signet.*

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle or Annesley.

1610, Aug. 24.—"The Earl of Shrowsbury and his Lady arre newly com to London; he trobled with the gowte somwhat, and not a litle with the deathe of his man at Darbye.

The Lord Chauncelor is at Asheridge. The Lord Treasurer contynues at Kensington till the ende of the next weeke, then meeteth the King at Hampton, for the remove to Windsor is altered by reason of the sickness.

The Lord Chamberlain is at Awdeley End, and yt is sure the Lorde Walden and Sir Thomas Howard are gone to Cleave, but Mr. H. Howard who was also gon on his jorney is called backe.

The Lord Wootton was on his jorney in Kent but revoked, and came to London on Monday last to meete; he is retorned, and so goeth towardes France, and with him—among others—the Lord Clifforde.

The Lord Cranborne is lykewise going over into Germanye, shall towch—as is saied—at Cleve and so travaill perhaps to Venice, and with him Mr. H. Howard, as I heare.

Here is a rumour—verie uncertaine—that eyther the Duke of Guise or of Bouillon shall shortly com hither, but I think neyther. If any of them hap to com, it is unlyke to be upon publique employment from the State, but rather of themselves.

Sir Thomas Dutton hath ben at Hawneby before the Counsell, where he hath ben charged to have spoken much in derogation and dishonour of the Commission graunted to Sir Edward Cecill the Generall, which he denyeth. Upon this he is sent back to Cleve under the charge of two

of the garde, there to receave a triall towching that matter onely, yet with this, that whatever fall out upon examination, the same first to be ynformed hither, before any censure be executed there. Meantyme he retayneth his companye, and the matter of quarrel not any whit urged heare, whatever may befall there. And that which happened in that quarrel, was at a dynner in Sir John Ratcliff's lodging.

The Lord Spencer's eldest son is deade of a burning ague in Paris, and the Lord Sheffield's third son drowned in Orleans.

The Countess of Clanricarde is delivered of a daughter at Remyngton and boothe well.

Heggons the mynister that fled over and retorned, is againe retorned to religion, and reconciled to Sir Edward Hoby, at whose suyte my Lords Grace of Canterbury hath preferred him to a benefice in Kent.

Mr. H. Constable had taken his jorney before my coming to this towne.

I do not yet heare anything from or of Sir Oliver Manners." *Signet.*

Proceedings in Parliament.

1610, Nov. 13.—"The greate business for contract of tenures and dependances therupon with purveyance to be wholy extinguished, besides all other matters that concerned not the King in honor nor profitt, for which there was an offer by the lower house of parliament made, of 200 thousand[l] per annum, and refused with explanation of the King's meaninge for supply of his wants, which was no lesse then 500[m] l for suply and 200[m] for support. In answer the house spent two dayes dispute and returned that the State was not able to beare it, whereunto the Kinge replyed by the Speaker that within two dayes they should have answer; which came by a meetinge over ruled and brought by question by Judg Crooke declaringe no matter whereupon to talke, which is a dangerous president as trenching into the Priviliges of the house causinge us to receyve messages at the second hand from the king.

14. This day beinge Wedensday his Majesty returned his answer by ower Speaker which consisted of two partes. 1. A direct refusall of further proceedinge with the contract as beinge a matter that came in speach upon the bye motioned first from our house. 2. Reviall of supply, which was the cause of callinge the parliament.

The meetinge consisted of three councilor's speaches all perswadinge for suply, giving offer from the Lords to joyne with us for eight thinges in retribution. Amongst which Impositions petitioned not heereafter to [be] layd with acte of parliament and these to be confirmed. Respitt of homage, etc.

Mr. Martine knew no reason why those formerly alledged by the Lords mought not be like an amanacke for 60 yeeres, the Kinge beinge as yet but forty or there abouts, they havinge delivered nothing more for the three last subsides were granted.

15. Sam. Sands.—That since we could not have fayr Hellen, the Lords would turne us to her durty aprone.

Na. Bacon.—That since in the treaty of suply suport came in speach by way of contract for tenures, purveyance, and that ceased unlesse it came a foote, he knew no reason why we should give any thinge.

16. Thirty of our house were sent for to treate familiarly with the Kinge, Lord Chancellor, Lord Tresorer, whether at first they thought of suplyinge the King's wants and whether he did indeede want or not. Whereunto they sayd they thought he did want, but for suply

they fell to treate of the four greavincis, Prohibitions, Proclamations, Wales four shyres, Impositions. In the three first they receyved good satisfaction, but for impositions, none, in dispute whereof James of Bristowe and the Lord Tresorer fell in contradiction. He affirminge that his Lordship delivired that the booke of rates mought be changed with one act of parlement, which his Lordship denied.

17. The parliament was adjorned for three dayes by letter from his Majesty wherin ther was an appolligge made for the thirty—being a dangerous president—and promise to heare further of Impositions.

23. Ther was a letter sent from Royston writ with his Majesty's owne hand, declaring his finall resolution touchinge Impositions, wherein he presumed by this time our house well understood the necessity of his cause in layinge on so many impositions, and though he would be content to give way that there should be an act of parliament made that no impositions heereafter should be layd but by act, yet his meaninge is not to take of any of these, unlesse the sum totall now made be suplyed by other levyes. For Prohibitions, Proclamations, referred us to the report of the thirty Doges, Whitlocke. The four shyres at Midsommer to become free, as borne to the liberty of the Common Law.

Hackwell.—Argued the King's familiar conferance with our thirty, pro et con, declaringe how dangerous the president mought be. That he might by thirty, twenty or as he please, send for and so know the oppinion of the whole house—which is a greate infringinge of our Priviligges and contrary to orders of the house—for theyr fault would not censure them to be sent to the Tower, nor called to the barr, but gave them good advise. And have answered the King as Judge Fineux did Henry 8, upon a question touchinge the high counstable, or his office, which was to entreate leave to conferre with his bretheren before he gave an answer. And moved that henceforth it might be ordered no parlement man sent for to the King should impart any matter concerninge the busines of the houss without leave before demanded.

Martin.—Spoke that yf any as a private man did aske him what passed he would relate the same unto him, but as a parliament man he desired not, for he should refuse.

An order prest by som speackers as Sir John Savill, Docter Pady, but a report offered by Mr. Fullar, Sir Harbert Croftes, Sir Edwin Sands. These two by way of justification of condemnation, to which the house enclined, but through dispute referred it untill to-morrowe.

Then resolved after some dispute an order, for which a choyse committy was named, the thirty expressely forbidden to be committyes. Heereupon the King tooke displeasur—as was ginarlly conceyved—and by letter from Royston adjurned the house for a weeke, then proroged the same untill the 9th of February.

Speaker two except.—Th'on, for adjorninge the house by eight, beinge formerly adjorned to nine of the clocke. Th'other, fewnes of the number, beinge not above eight. Divers free speackers why *rebus sixtantibus* we should not give as Lukenors, Fullers, Wentworth, and Hoskinges the i (*sic*) sent for by the Lord Tresorer."

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1610, Dec. 10. London.—The Lord Privy Seal seems to joy much at the assuredness of Sir Oliver's return. I will satisfy the money for Sir Oliver which Mrs. Vaux has required by her letter. Your Lordship has not yet directed me how to furnish him against next spring with the mouey for his journey home.

I have agreed for the sale of Barston as Mr. Harris agreed on his part. Had I not accepted Sir Clement Fisher's offer at once it would have been withdrawn. I wait your pleasure concerning the lease of Halden and the other lease to Lady Lucy.

You directed me to present such New Year's gifts now as last year; namely to the King, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Privy Seal and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I wish you would think of the four judges also.

I send a lure and glove provided by Mr. Tyrwhitt. The horse was presented to Sir Thomas Lake at Huntingdon, where the king now is.

Sir Hatton Cheke and Sir Thomas Dutton have fought in Flanders. Cheke is slain and Dutton sore hurt. *Signet.*

Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Rutland.

1610, Dec. 11. Royston.—I have received your token as a testimony of more favour than I can deserve. If you had been at the Parliament or come hither to the king you might have heard something; but perhaps after Christmas, when the weather is fairer, you may make a slip to see his Majesty. The Parliament is postponed till the ninth of February, but will be dissolved before that, I think. We expect daily Monsieur le Maréchal de Laverdin out of France.

Sir Robert Osborne to the Earl of Rutland, at Annesley.

1610, Dec. 22. The Court.—I hear from Sir George Chaworth that your servants hinder him in his sales of wood at Annesley and he wishes me to certify you of it. He also says that Mr. Chaworth has made entry into Sandford's grounds contrary to the award. *Signed.*

John Digby to the Earl of Rutland.

1610, Dec. 29. Woodhouse.—I "am bould to present youer honour with the poore widow's mite; some Ipocras of my wyfe's bruinge, and some fruit of my simple orchard. I am no good phisicon, yet I assure you the one cannot be hurtful this could winter." *Signet.*

Gilbert Fortescue to his grandfather, Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

[1610 ?]—Excusing himself for not having written owing to an illness from which he had been suffering during the whole of the previous summer. *Written twice on the same sheet, once in French and once in Latin.*

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, at Annesley.

1610 [-11], Jan. 2. London.—"I have presented your Lordship's New yeares gifts as you directed, for which there are returned to your Lordship many hartie and kind thankes from the Lord Chauncellor, Lord Pryvie Seale, and Mr. Chauncellor of the Exchequer with much protestation of their love and readines to do you all kindenesses. Those two Lordes do thinke your Lordship may take your pleasures at hoame, for the Parliament will not hold.

Yesterday the Kinge dyned abrode and with him the Spanishe Embassador, who also staied supper and was present at the Prince his maske yesternight presented.

Here is not any certaine newes more of the Lord Cranborne, but feares that his fever contynues which trobleth and greyveth his honorable father with much heavines." *Signet.*

The Same to the Same.

1610 [-11], Jan. 4. London.—The proclamation is come forth for dissolving the Parliament. "That day the Lady Arbella is called before the Lords at Westminster in the Courte of Wards Office, and I heare yt—as yet a great secret—that she shall be sent to Duresme, and there comytted and confyned to that Bishop's charge, with intent that she and her husband shall not come together. What more may followe, your Lordship shall have yt as yt occurreth.

The Erle of Shrewsbury lies sicke of the gowte.

The King will to Royston on Monday next, unless the comyng of the Mareshall Lavardune do staye him, who is now said to be at Callais and presently expected here. So then his Majestie will not from hence till Monday seven night.

It is certain the Lord Walden's mariage shall be at Candlemas, and—as we say—solempnized in courte.

Here is yet no great certentie of the Lord Cranborne, but hope that he amendeth and will recover, to the comfort of his honourable father and friends."

Tobias, Archbishop of York to the Earl of Rutland, Justice in Eyre of Sherwood Forest.

1610 [-11], Jan. 25. Bishopthorp.—Complaining of damage done to his woods called Highwells, in the Forest of Sherwood. *Signed. Signet.*

Sir John Savile to the Earl of Rutland.

1610 [-11], Feb. 10. Howley.—On business. *Signed.*

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1610 [-11], Feb. 12. London.—"The Lord Pryvy Seale hath shewed the two letters to the King which came to your Lordship from Sir Oliver Manners; his Majestie semed satisfied therewith after he had readde the one, and much comendeth your Lordship carriage and care in that buisines, but glaunced somewhat at Sir Oliver as yf overe suspending a judgement till he saw som proof of him upon his retorne; and so now I have thought fyt to retorne those letters to your Lordship againe.

Of the foreste and Castles I can yet wryte no certentie, for I do not finde the course resolved on.

I have procured Mr. Godall's sale under his hand and seale of the stumpes and rootes in Beskwood Parke, accordinge to your Lordships bargaine with Mr. Trustell so sone as your letter came to me, which was since my last.

On Satterday last, the Lords and many of the Lower House, assembled in the Higher, and there by commission have dissolved the Parliament, according to his Majesties intention signified before, by Proclamation.

Here have ben many speaches aboute lessoning the Kinges howse and howse charge, and dissolving sondry of the tables, and putting many to boardewages, but it is now thought litle or no alteration wilbe.

The King and Prince arre gon yesterday to Royston, and the Quene contynueth at Whitehall.

Sir H. Montague was yesterday made a Serjeant-at-lawe, and sworne the Kinges Serjeant, yet shall he retayne his place of Recorder. And for that purpose he is dispenced withall both in his oathe and in his patente, that he shall and may nevertheles be of Counsell and pleade in all things for the City, against the King.

Mr. Auditor Hoston comends his service with half a pounde of tobacco to your Lordship which I know cost him xxx^{s}. and yet he feareth the proof and your Lordships lyking of yt, and that made him forbeare to sende more. By this bearer, Mr. Butler, your Lordship shall receave yt.

Herewith I send your Lordship an answere from Sir William Constable concerning his cosen, wherto I will humbly referre you."

Seal of arms.

Ralph Sheldon to the Earl of Rutland.

1610 [-11], Feb. 21. Beeley.—This bearer, a servant of your uncle Roger Manners, has asked me to be a suitor to you for a place in the almshouse at Warwick which is now void and in your gift.

Sir Thomas Compton to the Earl of Rutland.

1610 [-11], Feb. 28. Abbington.—I hope you will pardon me for keeping your servant so long. The occasion was the sending of horses and other things into France to my sons-in-law. The King and Prince are now at Newmarket and go to Royston on Saturday. *Signet.*

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1610 [-11], March 4. London.—"It is certaine that Sir John Biron and Sir John Ratcliff were over seas long since, and it is as sure now that the Lord Scroope with his second—saied to be Sir William Constable—is staied and taken upon the Downes by Sir Thomas Waller, as they were in their jorney passing disguised in an oyster boate, and so his Lordship wilbe in London this night without sayling. The others are sent for, and yt may be some matter of Fleete, or like ponishment, will light upon them all, if but for example sake.

On Weddensday last by expresse direction and commission from his Majestie the Bishop of London was at Whitehall before the Lords sworne into the Sea of Canterbury, who shall com to London is not yet knowen abroade. They that arre named arre the Bishops of Bath and Wells, of Litchfeild and Covantric and of Chichester, and Doctor King.

On Thursday last in the afternoone the Visconte of Fenton was sent to Lambeth to the Lady Arbella with direction to will her to prepare for her present jorney to Duresme, which I thynke wilbe before the King's retorne.

The Visconte of Bindon is deade, and so a good wyndefall com to the Lord Chamberlain or som of his.

Yesterday, Higgins, that went to the other side and retorned to from whence he went, preached a long sermon of his now settled profession at Pawles Crosse, where were present, the Lord Tresurer, the Erles of Shrewsbury and Worcester, the Lord Lisle and a great assembly of people."

——— Bruz to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1611, March 10. London.—"This last weake the Bishope of Londone was exalted to Cantuberrye beinge of three severall places Bishope in lest then a yeare and halfe, and yf he dieth in a yeare he hath gained no wealth bye his good fortune. Notwithstandinge, manye of the clargie are greved and malecontent therat, especiallye the other Byshopes beinge all his seniores and manye of them pretendinge and hopeinge for the place.

My Lord of Suffolk hathe soulde Charterhowse to riche Sotton for fortene thowsande pownes. They saye that he wile buylde an hospitall for pore solgiares to dweale therein.

My Lord Walden is gone downe into the contrye to take possession of the Lord Vicount Bynden's londes that is latlye departed. Daylie fortune doth strive to overweallme hime with wealthe.

Heare was latlye one of the players boyes found in a marchante's howse in wemens apparelle, who offeringe his service as a mayd was received into the howse uppone triall, and so laye with all the wemen in the howse, and played to his one profitt and pleasuer tell he was discovered, taken, and sent to Bridwell.

Sir Thomas Dale is departed to Virginia with three hundred men, and the Cumpanye hath spent therein ayght thowsand pownes. They should have sent with them at the lest twise as many wemen to have mad a good and spedye plantatione.

Ther was this last weake cast one the Frenche shore an Ingleshe shipe that came from the Est Indies, the saye worth a hundred thowsand pownes. The Frenchemen will finger some thereof. The shipe was mett by an Inglishe shipe that went to Burdeaux, or they myght have browght hire safly home, but ther charitie did not extende beyond ther commissione. Ther was in her alive but fower of the 140 that whent ought with hire, and they also verye sicke. The Masters boye was he that brought hire home. The onners and those that ventered in hire will nowe as hardlye gett ther goodes from the Frenche as they did from the Indians.

Monsieur Rone (Rosny) the Ducke of Sulene (Sully) is gone from the Frenche cort malcontent, first offeringe to the Quene Regent his offices, which was accepted of and geve to others agaynst his expectation. Then was ther a letter to the Quene put out in his name in which he semeeth to be greatly greved that this offer was so sone toke hold one, denieinge to excepe of the hundred thowsande pownes that then was offered hime with the title of Marishalle, setting doune the manyfould services that he had done for his Kinge and master, with the number of the millions of crownes that he had gott by his industrie for hime. For the which letter his ambitione was muche mislicked, but now he doth denye the wryghtinge of the letter and sume doth saye that his Secretarye that was malcontented with hime ded wryght it. But howsoever he is out of all his offices, could have no place to seat in the Counsell when he came thether, goeinge into the cuntrye veryc malcontent, and none would come to cumefor hime, for the stat of France is now so setled that no malecontent cane steare ore make any troble, for the Quene Regent doth more absolut governe then hir latt husband ded and is more fered and beloved of all, bringeinge upe hire younge sonne the Kinge, so devoutlye in the feare of God and hirsealfe as he standeth by hir with his hatt in his hande, kepeinge none companye but suche as she licke of, forbiddinge all weamen to kisse hime ore anye to speake idlye ore vaynely before hime.

The Persian hath latly had a great victorye over the Turk, killinge above 40 thowsand of his men and takeinge many of his townes. Yf

Christians would nowe make head againste hime they myght easlye prevayle, but that they will not, for they desier rather to be one agaynst the other, as now Mathias the Kinge of Hungarye is marched agaynst the Emperor his brother with twentie thowsane men towardes Prage, so as b[r]other wilbe amounst us souner agaynst brother then bothe agaynst the Turke our commone enymie.

The Duck of Brandenburge and the Duck of Saxony are agreed to part the Duche of Cleaves betwene them, but the thirde partie Newburge is not contented therwith and therfor he is gone in to France and doth mene to come hether to see yf he cane be ayded.

Sir Antonye Sherlye is cashered out of the Kinge of Spaynes service. I knowe not now what he should doe but to goe agayne into Persia with his brother Sir Robart Sherlye.

Here is reported that the Lord Cheefe Justice is deade and more then three Lawiers doth loocke for the place.

Ther hath byne here great talke of my Lord Scropes death and after of his takeinge, and eache spoke accordinge to his affection. I spoke in all places what I could for youer sake; and moreover bycause my father's mother was a Scrope, but my paper will not lett me troble your Lordshipe farther but only in lettinge you understand that here I spend in idlenese my tyme and that little mony that I have. Therfor I will as sone as I cane, goe agayne to Venise and ther remayne ever." *Signet.*

Thomas, Lord Clinton, Sir Richard Amcotts, and others to the Earl of Rutland.

1611, April 11. Market Raisen.—We have received your letter and a copy of the letter of the Officers of the Green Cloth concerning the purveyance of all kinds in the parts of Lindsey in Lincolnshire. We think fit to entertain the overture with due respect, but we have nominated Sir Richard Amcotts, Sir William Pelham, Sir Nicholas Saunderson, Sir John Read, Sir Adrian Scrope, Mr. Tyrwhitt, and Mr. Toathbie to confer with the Green Cloth in the matter. *Seven signatures. Signet.*

Sir John Harper and Sir John Bentley to Sir John Manners, Sir Peter Fretchville, Sir George Fullwood, Francis Fitzherbert, George Blount and John Parker.

1611, April 25. London.—We have attended the Earl of Shrewsbury concerning an agreement with the Officers of the Green Cloth for purveyance in our county. He has done what he could, but the Green Cloth will not be satisfied with any money but will have forty lean oxen and ten score good wethers. *Signed. Receipt acknowledged by Francis Fitzherbert, Sir George Fullwood, Sir Peter Fretchville, George Blount, John Parker and William Jessop.*

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, at Belvoir Castle.

1611, May 4. London.—"A messenger of the chamber delivered to me the letter inclosed to be sent to your Lordship from the Lordes of the Counsell. By yt your Lordship shall see what is yet here resolved towching the composition for provision.

The ferme of Halden is now let for one yeare more from Michaelmas next at 250*l.* yearely rent.

I have with much adoe furnished Sir John Savile with 200*l.* and taken bonde of him, of his son and of Mr. Purvey for repayment therof

to your Lordship on the 8th of November. In the next weeke I will wryte where, and how much, is to be paied upon my bill at Belvoyre.

Mr. Vavasour hath here paied the 100*l.* your Lordship lent, so I shall not neede to wryte for the whole 200*l.* but onely for so much as I finde I shall neede necessarily, for which I humbly beseach your Lordship to leave order that my bill may not faile.

I have sent to the Lady Fraunces Willoughby a gowne which cost 23*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

It is not unlike but your Lordship may buy the Mannor of Bennyngton if you have a mynde to deale with yt. The purchase will amount nere unto 5,000*l.* at least much above 4,000*l.* as I guesse, and wilbe sold if any will buy yt; but all the money must be paied within three monythes after the bargaine agreed.

The King removes on Monday next from Grenewich to Hampton, and on Friday after to Windsor.

The speach contynueth that the Visconte of Rochester shalbe ereated Erle of Devon very shortly.

I might have written to your Lordship of Morgan who was this terme tried and his facte founde wilfull murther, but we say the King hath graunted him a lease of his lief.

Here arre no other newes but onely of the death of your Lordship's wellwiller, and my old acquaintance, Mr. Antrobus, who departed on Weddensday night last sodenly at eleven of the clock, havinge not ben sieke at all, for at iiij^or^ in the afternoone I saw him as well as I saw him these 7 yeares." *Signet.*

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, at Belvoir Castle.

1611, May 8. London.—"It is saied that there is a peace in Germany and Hungary and that the Archduke Mathias who was in armes in Prague agreeth well with his brother the Emperor—contrary to comon rumour—and is chosen King of the Romaynes; so heire apparant to the Empyre.

What is agreed betwen the three competitors for Cleve, Saxon, Brandenborgh and Nieuborgh will appeare by a note enclosed sent from Sir William Mooneson to your Lordship, with remembrance of his service.

The Venetian Embassador is retorning hoame. On Sonday last at Grenewich the King with his rapier knighted him and gave him both rapier, girdle and hangers and a patent to him and his heires males to retayne for ever that dignitie according to the new platforme or projecte for ereeting of Barronets.

It contynueth that the Visconte of Rochester shalbe Erle of Devon and that the King hath geven him the inheritance of the Castle of Rochester and som revennue about yt, though but small.

Here was lately an auncient priest called Doctor Bishop taken and examyned by the Archbishop of Canterbury and so sent to the Clynek.

Here is a speach that the Lord Visconte Montague is sent for to eom up, supposed about the othe or som intelligence that he holdeth abroade."

William, Lord Cavendish to Sir John Manners, at Haddon.

1611, May 15. London.—Reeommending Mr. Deane for the office of the clerkship of the peaee [in Derbyshire], vacant through the death of Mr. Baxter. *Signet.*

Sir P. Warburton, Judge [of Common Pleas] to Sir John Manners.

1611, May 16. Serjeants' Inn.—Recommending Mr Deane of Byley for the office of the clerkship of the peace in Derbyshire.

T. Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor, to Sir John Manners.

1611, May 22. York House.—On the same subject as the two preceding letters. *Signed.*

Gilbert Fortescue to his uncle, Sir John Manners, at Elston.

1611, May 31.—Excusing himself for not having written before on account of his long and serious illnesses. *In Latin.*

Baronets.

1611, June 3.—A list of twenty baronets, commencing with Sir Nicholas Bacon. *Apparently a list of the first twenty creations but including erroneously Sir George Trenchard and Sir John Styanganch (sic).*

Sir F. Fane to his kinsman, the Earl of Rutland.

1611, June 6. Sewly Lodge.—I have come down here to visit the old knight, with a resolution to wait upon you before my return into Kent, which, in regard of the sudden occasions which may call me away I desire to perform with expedition. Therefore I have sent this bearer to bring me word where I shall find you next week, whether at Belvoir, Garendon or Croxton. I send you a book lately come forth touching the baronets, which is the only subject of discourse at the present time. *Signet.*

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland.

1611, June 20. London.—Sir Robert Osborne has written to you and sent a book from Sir George Chaworth and his exceptions. An occasion offers for you to show a kindness to Mr. Justice Forster, and he himself spoke me therein. Mr. Brooke, a counsellor, who married his daughter, is this summer Reader in the Inner Temple. If it please you to furnish him with a fat red deer baked, and a buck as it may be, to be with the Reader in his chamber in that house on the 5th of August next, the Judge I know will take it as a great favour done to him.

Yesterday the Lords were at the Tower, and now the Countess (of Shrewsbury) is removed from out the Lieutenant's house and placed in the lodgings of the Tower.

The ambassador of the Duke of Savoy that was here, will be here again forthwith. He is on his way and his secretary is already come. *Signet.*

The Same to the Same.

1611, Oct. 3. London.—I cannot write of the dispatch of Sir John Thornhagh's business.

Touching the lease of Uffington, it were not amiss to wait some little time before offering to buy it. I find that Henry, Earl of Rutland, when he conveyed that manor to his brother Sir John Manners deceased, in August, 1556, had no estate in it, for he had sold it for 1,300*l.* in the

previous May to one Langley a goldsmith. That may be the reason, I guess, that moved a new assurance to be required by Sir John Manners, which was made in October 1559. *Signet.*

Sir William Constable to his kinsman, the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1611 [-12], Jan. 10.—"I most humbly crave pardoun that I unportune your Lordship's favouer thus, which necessitie compells me unto, and the hoopefull good fortunes that my libertie may purchase. I had formerly writ unto your Lordship by Sir Vollentine Browne, who after his *habeas corpus* libertie fell lame; which beinge retourned to me I maike bould to send it with this, boethe beinge of one subject, which is to move your Lordship's compassion of my imprisonment, that yf your Lordship would be so nobly inclined to redeame me, I would willingly resigne upp my intrest in Choppwell unto your Lordship's dispose, which beinge in your Lordship's handes wilbe a much better thinge then it is nowe esteamed, and the sale wilbe much advanced by your Lordship's countenance in that business. By this course your Lordship may have a good meanes to be restored to your munny againe in tyme, which for to doe so good a deede I trust will not prejudice your Lordship much. All the honest courses I can, with any hope, effect, I will attempt. Yf none will taike success I will learne some other course though dishonest, rather than bury myselfe heare, trustinge that God will pardoun the falte since necessitie doethe compell me unto it. Good my Lord, be pleased to take commisseration of my present fortunes and put your poore kinsman into the world againe, who may be so happie as to purchase so much reputation in my age, that I may wiepe of the errors of my youthe." *Signet.*

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1611 [-12], Jan. 21. London.—Yesterday Mr. Chapman came to my chamber, who after some excuses from Lord Roos, as he is called, for not visiting you when he was in the country, gave me the enclosed letter to convey to you.

The King continues at Royston till Shrovetide and then returns here, to stay. It seems to be resolved that the Queen will begin her journey to Bath about the 27th of March next.

I forgot to mention in my last letter the death of the Emperor Rodolph the Second; in whose place Archduke Matthias, King of Bohemia, is succeeding. *Signet.*

William Rodes to the Earl of Rutland.

1611 [-12], Feb. 28. Glentworth.—I am sorry I cannot wait upon you concerning the privy seals. I would do so willingly if the state of my body would permit it. There are only two persons for whom I would intreat, Edmund Joyne of Kexby, and Richard Joyne of Upton. I think they are both tenants to Lord Willoughby. *Signed. Signet.*

William Pelham to his cousin, Sir George Manners.

1612, March 2. Orleans.—"The news we have is that the King of Denmark is slayne with the shooting of a cannon, which if it be true, I thinke you have heard of it before now. It is also reported that the

gold of France is to be proclaimed at a lower value, as the French crowne shall go but for six shillings and four sous, and the jacobus for 20*s*., and the other pieces ratably."

THOMAS SCREVEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1611 [-12], March 19. London.—"The King after his retorning hither on Satterday hath strictly examyned all the circumstances of that which happened at Croydon, and semes so well satisfied, that he much approveth the Erle of Mountgomerie's temper and forbearance at that tyme, when any act of his then don upon the other, myght—by all likelihood—have stirred up a great tumult and confusion between the English and Scotts then present. All misreportes arre cleared, all persons againe in grace, and Ramsey committed on Monday to the Tower.

The Lord Treasurer hath his payne and swellinges contynuyng in his legs. Som do hope of his recoverie, others do much dowbt yt, so that out of this diversitie of opinions I know not what to wryte. The King and Queene and Prince do still often visite him.

Sir Edward Cecill goeth presently into the Low Countreys as Deputy for the Prince, to christen the sonne of Conte Ernestus borne of his wief, the Duke of Brunswick's daughter by the Queene's sister.

Yesterday one Legate an Arrian that hath ben long a prisoner and thrise lately convented for his heresies before the Bishops, was burnt at Smythfeild, where he died obstinately without any relenting in his opinions. Another called Wightman calling himself a prophet is sent away to be executed in Staffordshire.

Their 25 of March in Fraunce were the great matches of Spaine and France published in Paris with great solempnitie.

The Duke of Buillon is expected to be here about a fortnight hence, now this solempnitie is past." *Signet.*

BARONETS.

1612, April 6.—Report of a discussion before the King and his Council (1) whether Baronets and Banncrets were the same, which was decided in the affirmative, and (2) whether Baronets had precedence of the younger sons of Barons, the decision upon which latter point was deferred.

R. DALLINGTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1612, April 16.—"The newes of the Kinge of Denmark's death which was after disprooved by the relation of Mr. Anstrother whoe came lately from thence, grewe uppon this occasion. Gostavus the yonge kinge of Swethland made a roade into Denmark with some foure hundred horse and divers companyes of foote, where hee had the burninge of townes, killinge of people, and spoylinge of the contry, for seaven dayes together. The Kinge of Denmarke, thinkinge to divert him from further proceedinge by makinge the like inroade into Suevia, went thither in person attended with divers of his consayl, and sufficient forces, horse and foote, to make the like spoile. Duke John, the brother of Sigismond Kinge of Poland, who is betrothed to Gostavus his sister, lyes in ambushe for him uppon his retreite, setts uppon him, killes above twoe hundred of his men, besides twoe of his counsellors whose names I cannot learne, himself had his horse slayne under him, and was forced to quitt his armor and by flight to save himself. Hereuppon grew the report of his death. The Kinge—before his march into Swethland—had sent certayne troopes of horse to attend Gostavus,

and to take their best advantage to ympeach his proceedinges, as not beinge force sufficient to encounter him in playne field uppon indifferent tearmes. These men, findinge the Swethlandes at noone tyme disarmed, some of his men at foode, some sleepinge, others at play, tooke the opportunity, sett uppon them, slewe many, and routed the rest. The Kinge himselfe in his flighte tooke the water. The Danes seeinge him, and supposinge hee had bene a Frenchman, whereof there were many in his troope, would not give over the pursuit of the Swethians whome they had then in chase; by which meanes hee escaped. It is now lately reported that hee is dead of the extremytie of cold taken in the water, in such a tyme of the yeare and so colde a clyme. When the truthe shall bee knowne, I will give your Lordship further notice thereof.

Hee hath a yonge brother of some twelve yeares of age, but consideringe the tymes and this warre, wherein they are now engaged, it is to be thoughte that state will make choise of Duke John his brother in lawe, a prince of a martiall disposition, a professed enemy of the Danes and some twenty-five yeares of age. The Duke of Bourbon's cominge is still expected, though yt was for a while disputed here, by reason of a late accident hapened in France. There was a Catholicke mayer in the towne of St. Jehan d'Angely—whereof the Duke of Rohan is governour—whoe helde that place, as they of the towne pretend, contrary to the customes and ordinances of that towne, which admitted noe man to bee mayer two yeares together successively. This man the Queen would have to contynue his office and by letters streightly charged them of the towne to admytt the same. They, notwithstandinge, by the assistance of the governor displaced him, and propounded three other sufficient men for the place, sendinge to the Queen that shee would bee pleased to make choise of any one of them, and him they will with all speed and willingnes admytt to the office. This shee hath refused and taken so heavy displeasure as the yssue is much doubted. There is this day come to London the Count of Anhaulte from the Palsgrave whoe is thoughte will bee here in the end of May."

Postscript.—"Ranson, one of his chancellours, and the cheifest inciter of the Kinge to this warre, was one of the counsellors slayne at the defeat." *Signet.*

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

1612, April 17. London.—"The King and Quene arre gon to Hampton yesterday morning, meaning to returne hither on Satterday here to kepe St. Georges Feast with great solempnitie.

The Erle of Anault landed on Tewsday and this last night came hither. He is com from the Palsgrave on that great buisenes, the mariage of the Lady Elizabethe's grace, which will take effecte as generally is thought. If it sorte so, no doubt but the Palsgrave will be here earre long in person.

The Conte de Rohan opposed—in the towne of St. John de Angelo where he is governor—against the election of a maior that was Catholique and recomended by the French Quene, which she took yll. He sent to excuse yt, and to offer 3 other names to election, whom she refused, comaunding that the man elected shold have the place or she wold plant him in yt with the canon, and therwith hath ymprisoned his mother and the messenger. This accident is cause of the Duke of Buillon's staye, who is not lyke to be here yet, perhaps not till he hath peeced that buisenes if he can.

The solempnitie at publication of the two marriages of Spaine and France hath lasted 3 dayes in Paris and ben exceeding great and magnifecent.

The Duke of Mahine is going into Spaine embassador, in great state and pompe. The inauguration of the new Emperor, Archduke Mathias, shall be in May.

The Lord Treasurer contynueth very ill; his swellings reviving, and great doubte had of his recoverye.

The Lord Roos—as he is called—is preparing over-seas, and meanes to be at the inauguration of the Emperor."

Sir Edward Dymoke to the Earl of Rutland.

1612, April 17. Scrivelsby.—Asking that the bearer, Robert Johnson, may be discharged of his privy seal. *Signet.*

Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1612, April 18. London.—The Lord Treasurer continues very ill. His swellings increased, his sores slowly healing and little hope of his recovery, for his infirmity is great and nature weak.

Upon the late accident of the Conte de Rohan, the Duke of Bouillon is revoked by the Queen to Paris, so that it is doubtful now whether he shall come hither.

The King returned today and tomorrow, it is said, the Earl of Anhalt shall have audience. *Signet.*

W. Cooper to the Earl of Rutland.

1612, April 18. Thurgarton.—This bearer, lately my servant, has asked me to write to you hoping to get into your service. He is a very good baker and brewer. My only reason for parting with him is that his house is too near his office. *Signed. Signet.*

Robert, Lord Willoughby to Sir George Manners, at Fulbeck.

1612, April 21. Grimsthorpe.—I understand that you are willing that the 500*l.* which you are to receive from Sir John Hatcher should be delivered to me. I have sent this bearer for the purpose of knowing what security you will demand for the repayment thereof.

Sir George Manners to Robert, Lord Willoughby.

1612, April 24. Fulbeck.—I received yesterday a letter from Sir Thomas Grantham, whereby I perceive that I shall not receive the money from Sir John Hatcher till the 11th of May, in London, which from a conversation I had with Sir Peregrine, I presume will be too late for you. I find moreover that I may require the money, so that I should much condemn myself if I were to detain you with further hopes and then be forced to disappoint you.

The Duke of Bouillon.

[1612, April.]—"C'est l'estat du train de Monsieur le Duc de Bouillon, et des Seigneurs et gentishommes qui l'accompaignent en Angletere, qui consistent premiercment celui de Monsieur.

Un maistre d'hostelle, un esquier, un gentilhomme servant, vingt gentishommes, un secretaire, aynt chascun des susnomes un valet, plus 3 valets de chambre.

8 pages, 8 lacquais, 3 cuisiniers et 3 garsons, 2 somelliers 3 officiers pour le linge, on pour la vaiselle, 1 mareschall de logis, 1 argentier, un carossier et un garsou.

Le train de Monsieur le Duc de la Trimouille.

Son gouverneur troisiesme, son precepteur deuxiesme, un esquier deuxiesme, un maistre d'hostell deuxiesme. 4 gentishommes a sa suite aiant chacun 1 valet. 1 secretaire, 2 valets de chambre, 1 argentier et un violon, 3 pages et 3 lacquais, 1 cuisinier et un garson, 1 somellier et un garson.

Le train de Monsieur de Chastillon consiste en 7 gentishommes avec chacun un valet. 1 esquier deuxiesme, 1 secretaire 2em, 1 argentier, 2 valets de chambre, 2 pages, 4 lacquais.

Monsieur le Vicomte de Sardigny aiant avec luy 1 gentilhomme, 2 valets de chambre et 3 lacquais.

Monsieur le Marquis de Galerande, Idem.

Monsieur le Baron de Tors 2 gentishommes, un valet de chambre, 3 lacquais.

Monsieur le Baron de Vigean un gentilhomne, un valet de chambre, trois lacquais.

Monsieur de Pougny, un gentilhomne, un page, un valet de chambre, 2 lacquais.

Monsieur de Lotenere, un valet de chambre, 3 lacquais.

Monsieur le Baron de St. (?) Shugell, un gentilhomne, un valet (de) chambre, 2 lacquais.

Monsieur de Tinbran, 2 gentishomnes aiant chacun 1 valet. Un valet de chambre, un page et 2 lacquais.

Monsieur le Baron des Ousches un gentilhomne, un valet de chambre, 2 lacquais.

Monsieur le Barron de Mongeais, un gentilhomne, un page, un valet de chambre, 2 lacquais.

Monsieur le Vicomte d' Estein, un gentilhomme, un valet de chambre, 2 lacquais.

Monsieur de Crivans un gentilhomne, un valet de chambre, 2 lacquais.

Monsieur de St. Maure un valet de chambre et 2 lacquais.

Monsieur de Scubran, 1 valet de chambre, 2 lacquais.

Monsieur le Baron de Nevillan, 1 valet de chambre, 2 lacquais.

Monsieur de Piston, Idem.

Monsieur le Baron de St. Gelais, un gentilhomne, un valet de chambre, 2 lacquais.

Monsieur de Cavanac, 2 lacquais.

Pour faire porter tout le bagage des trains cy dessus, il suffira de 25 ou 30 charrettes. .

Pour porter tout ceux qui iront a cheval, comprenant les chefs et maistres, il faudra environ cent quattre vingts chevaux et en tou evenement, 2 cents chevaux."

Sir John Savage to his cousin, Sir George Manners.

1612, May 1. Chester.—I have received your letter wherein I perceive there is a *quia facias* come down against Grandby for a debt by my ancestors in King Henry the Seventh's time. I never heard of it before, but I will write up and have it seen to. I pray you commend me to your brother Roger. *Signet.*

THOMAS SCREVEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Mr. Wallis' house at Cambridge.

1612, May 4. London.—With regard to your purchase of Kimpton, I find by Mr. Serjeant Nicholls that Sir Lewis Watson must acknowledge the fine and seal and deliver the deed. Before I came here your cousin had gone over the seas so I could not deliver what you directed. I attended the Lord Privy Seal who likes well the message you sent and will deliver it at his first opportunity to the King. His Lordship fell of himself into some speech concerning your cousin, which he was willing should be made known to you, and this was it; you resorted "extraordinarily" to him which made him somewhat wonder, but much more as, in his business here, he still fled to him for counsel and advice, acquainting him that he had turned all his lands into fee simple, by which he had power to do what he liked with them. That accordingly he hath settled all to descend to the blood from whence he had it, only Walthamstow in Essex and Boynton in Yorkshire which were lately purchased upon defective titles. That he had left all in trust with his Lordship, with full power to rule and order his whole estate in his absence. He seems greatly to wonder at it all but assures you of its truth, being unwilling to conceal it from you for fear lest some jealousy of his due respect for you should arise. I was so bold as to inform him of the message you gave me in charge to your cousin, which has cleared all.

Your letter from Mr. Downes came too late. Doctor Cleaton was dead before it was written and all his living gone, except the mastership.

There are many uncertain reports of the Lord Treasurer's state, but no news of any amendment. He passed his journey to Reading in carriage and litter but then began to grow weary and was often carried in a chair, by men.

The Duke of Bouillon was at Court on Friday and Saturday, and yesterday royally feasted in the great banquetting house. Tomorrow he goes to Hampton with the King, and the next day away.

"On Sonday was sevennight the Queene with all her ladies mourned in black, and yesterday all in white taffatay."

SIR JOHN SAVILE to his brother-in-law, SIR GEORGE MANNERS, at Cambridge.

1612, May 22. Howley.—"If I weare in hope to do you the least partte of a good office, I would willinglye adventure as longe a jorneye as Cambridge, but I have learned of laytte, trulye to knowe and understande that I ame a mane most unfitte to undertake this office. If that which yow have ever performed unto him, with so muche love and respectte, hathe scarce gayned the remembrance of a freinde, what maye the wordes of a Samaritane prevoyk in a tyme so unseasonable. Beleve me if yow live but a smalle tyme yow will learne to knowe this maxime; *Fides cum hæreticis non est observanda.* I have ever trulye honored and loved your brother, and I assured myselfe not withoutte just cause. My errore I must confesse was more than yours. I praye God yow maye learne to knowe rightlye your brother Francis Compton and all the rest of theame. The best matche I knowe yow will ever make wilbe but a savinge gaime, the condetyones offered ar farre from it. I must be with Sir Jarvisse Cliftonne in Whitsonne weke. It concearnes a greatt nounber of pore menne in thear whole estates and my selfe somme thinges. It is a beusines that can not be deferred. If

my Lord's healthe or strength increase or continewe as it is, I will certaynly—God willinge—coume forwarde. If it impayre—whearof I doutte muche—my jorneye woulde be but in vayne, but better to be idle then fruitlesse and inconveyentte. Remember my best wishes unto my sister and tell her better fruittes of such freindes cane never be expected."

MARMADUKE CONSTABLE to SIR GEORGE MANNERS, at his house near Grantham or elsewhere.

1612, May 26. Bradicke.—"I onderstand by Ned Waldby that it was reported to you that I was dead, but I thanke God I am very well recovered and in as good health as ever I was in my lyfe, sence I recaved the x^{l} my Lord sent me by Bartell, for I toke phesike this spring which if I had had no mony I could not have done, for my mother is not able to helpe me by reason she hath parted with halfe hir esstat towardes the paiment of my brother's Sir William's dettes in this contry which is 500^{l}, so that she is skant abell to releve hir selfe, so I make bould to writ to you because Bartell tould me you ware very willing to dow me the best good you could to me, for which I humbly thanke you with all my hart and for all your kyend favers you have done me, and I humbly bechich you, good Sir, that you would be a meanes for me to my Lord to procoure me som meanes yearly from Hemsleay, as his Lordship's promes was to me whin I came into this contry. So I bechich you to move my Lord for me for if my Lord dow not helpe me I know not what to dow, for I have nothing left to releave me." *Signed.*

WILLIAM PUREFEY to SIR GEORGE MANNERS, at Cambridge.

1612, [May ?] Thursday. Wormely.—"I am marveylous glad to heere the report which heere goes currant amongst us of my Lord your brother's ammendment, and I shall much rejoyce to heeare it confirmed by Tom Savell from yourselfe, for he is a Lord I have ever much honorid and loved, and to whom I desire my service may be presented with my prayers for his perfect recovery.

"Heer was Sir Thomas Terringham with me this day who told me the newes of the Court, and amongst others he said the jesse for this summer progresse was com forth, and by that the Kinge meanes to be a huntinge in the Forest of Sherwood, and to take Belvoyr Castell in his way comminge or goinge. But this morninge when he came thence ther was speach of an alteration, so as it is for certayne thought his Majesty will goe no further than Sir Anthony Mildemyes, which newes I the rather send as beinge I suppose more pleasinge, unlesse his Lordship had his health beter which I pray God send him speedily." *Signet.*

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ROGER MANNERS to his brother, SIR GEORGE MANNERS, at Haddon.

1612, July 6. Whitwell.—Concerning a presentation to a living in which Dr. Babington was interesting himself. *Signet.*

Sir Francis Fortescue to his cousin, Sir George Manners.

1612, July 7.—"I and my wife have bin conferring about your motion, and you knowe we determined a jorney, which, by that motion wilbe the better welcome and I doubt not your demaunde truly supplied without disparagement, which is as much as may be; at least yow may for youre owne safetye have allowaunce of a tender which I wishe yow to make, or els yow canne but have a value as wilbe allowed by the Courte of Wards. I beseeche yow commend my duty to the Erle atte whose service I am, and yow knowe my late Lord is my debtor."

Postscript.—"My meaninge is playne. One of my brother's daughters, which can nott be excepted agaynst. Yf yow conclude as they agree, Sir George shall finde his partner, I doubt nott, satisfied."

The Princess Elizabeth.

[1612, August.]—Instructions to the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of levying and collecting the aid due to the King upon the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth, his eldest daughter. *Two sheets. Copy.*

Sir Oliver Man[ners] to his brother, Sir George Manners.

1612, Aug. 4. Mr. Coran's house in Fleet Street.—"I am weake, weary, and hartily sory that [I] cannot arrive tyme enough to be presented to [His] Majesty at Belvoir; but will not my Lord attend him likewise at Notingham Castle? If my comyng so speedily be necessary, I will adventure to post it in coache, albeit my want of cloths and health do not admitt so sodaine a journey. You may be assured that no frends conversation doth make me desire to stay heere, for my cosin Grace is sickly and my Lord Vaux his mother, and William Vavasour are prisoners; judge you what comfort they may afford me. I have sent to see if my good frend Sir Thomas Lake be in towne; but perchance he is gone with the King; if it prove so, let me request you to commend me in all respective and loving manner to him. There is no man better able to judge when, where, and how, it may be best for me to be presented to his Majesty. A word to you is sufficient. What course soever his Lordship please to resolve of I will take, yet whether it be to deferre or hasten my coming, I beseeche you procure me a speedy answer. So I rest with desire to be excused to all my honorable frends."

Postscript:—"I thinke this afternone to go visit the Earle of Northampton who is at Greenewidge."

The Earl of Huntingdon to his cousin, Sir George Manners, at Haddon.

1612, Oct. 12. Ashby.—Concerning proposals of marriage between George Hastings, the son of his uncle, and the daughter of Sir George Manners. *Signed. Signet.*

Marmaduke Constable to [Francis] Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1612 [-13], Jan. 7. North Bradicke.—"Sence I came from your Lordship into this contry I recovered very well of my health till Michellmes, and then I grow very ell, and tow sores broke out of my armes that I was forsed to send for a dockter and take phesike, and I toke phesike some thre wekes and my sores heled, and then he gave me a

recate to make a drinke to take every morning, which I have donne till now and I was very well recovered of my health and had no payne no whare and had a very good stomake to my meat and I should have taken my drinke every morning till the spring and eatten as good meatt as I could geat, and now my mony is spent and my mother used me very well as loying as I had mony because I boucht souch meatte as I was apyented to eatte; and she greaves at my being heare becaues I have no meanes to helpe my selfe now, and I am forsed to eatte souch meat as she leaves on, which is melkemen's salte beaffe, and swine's flesh, so that I grow very elle agane. I have bought my bead and beadstead and all thinges that beloyenges unto it which your Lordship knowes will cost a great dealle of mony with my charges heather and my dockter's charges any my phesiker (*sic*), so that I have not one penny left me and I shall falle into a very misarable estate exsepte your Lordship helpe me; and I bechich your Lordship eaven for Jeusus Christ sake helpe me, for I have none in this world to fly for socker, but to your Lordshipp. Tharfar good me Lord releve me now and lett me not falle into mesery agane for want. I challunce now your Lordships promes to me, which was I should never want as loyeng as I leaved, and I besich your Lordship to thinke uppon me and helpe me now and alowe me somthing yearly, for it is not loyeng that I have to leave, and I houpe God in heaven will reward you for it. My man can tell your Lordship that I was forsed to sell my silk stokinges for mony to beare his charges to your Lordshipp, and in good faith my clothes is all worne to peaces for I am forsed to weare my gowne every daye to hide the holles that is in my briches." *Signed. Signet.*

Sir Oliver Manners to his brother, Sir George Manners, at Fulbeck.

1612 [-13], Jan. 15.—"I will not labour to excuse my long silence by late comminge to London but rather by late and not long conferring with Sir Thomas Savage, whose sicknes and my crazines were causes of litle conference; and by other meanes you knowe I can come to knowe very litle, yet what I may conjecture by observation I will freely let you know. May you therefore please to understand that I find both brother and sister so kynd and loving towards me as I may justly think —yea beleeve—you shall fynd like love and kindnes when you come; yet if in some respects you should imagine it to differ, let me remember you I was held a lost brother, and therefore no wonder if at the first I be more made of then an other. But in fine, beleeve it we shall both, according to our estates, have cause to rejoice infinitely in having the most honorable and most affectionate brother that lives."

I trust you received my letter from Harborough in which I told you what passed between me and Roger Kerchivall about my cousin Bess. I also desired you to confer with him about Pillarton.

I have enquired for a house here for my Lady, but can hear of none at the price you are willing to pay, unless I joined with you, which now I cannot easily do as my Lord and my Lady desire my continuance with them at Charterhouse, where I have been ever since my arrival. *Signet.*

Sir Thomas Parry to the Ranger of the Forest of Pickering.

1613, May 14. The Duchy House at the Savoy.—Requiring the delivery to William Purefey of the fee stag for the summer season, to

be taken in Pickering Forest, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster in the County of York. *Signed.*

DERBYSHIRE.

1613, June 14 and 28.—A list of the persons giving recognisances for alehouse keepers in the High Peak, before Sir George Manners, Sir George Fullwood, John Parker, and G. Blount. *Two sheets. Also a third sheet probably of a later date.*

SIR GEORGE MANNERS to his cousin, SIR FRANCIS FANE, at Sewly Lodge.

1613, July 22. Stanford.—I send these to welcome you into Northamptonshire and shall be glad to see you in Lincolnshire. I intend to try my hand, with Sir Anthony's favour, at a buck before grass time go out, and shall be glad of your company.

F. EARL OF RUTLAND to WILLIAM LEONARD alias POCKLINGTON, bailiff of Egle.

1613, Sept. 24. Belvoir Castle.—Authorising him to pull down the tiles of the house in Egle and to deliver them to his brother Sir George Manners. The timber of the house to be taken down and kept. *Signed.*

J. PERCY to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1613 [-14], Feb. 12. Tower Hill.—I am bold to entreat a favour of you, which, if you will do it, will be the settling of my fortune; for if I can get 200*l.* I shall make as happy a fortune as I desire. My suit to you is only for 100*l.* as I hope I shall get the other 100*l.* elsewhere. I am out of hope to see you in your red robes as I hear there will be no Parliament. *Signed.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the SHERIFF and JUSTICES OF THE PEACE in DERBYSHIRE.

1614, July 4. Whitehall.—Calling upon the gentlemen of the County to make a collection of money and plate on the King's behalf and to send it up to the Jewel House at Whitehall with a register of the value of each gift and the name of the giver. *Copy.*

RICHARD MARKHAM to his son —— .

1614, Sept. 5. Newboe.—A letter of advice and remonstrance.

NEWS from the LOW COUNTRIES.

1614 [December].—"Ther have been articles propounded by the Ambassador and severall exceptions have been taken on both partes. There did difficulties arise betwene the pretenders, and there were some exceptions and prolongacions cast in by Spinola. All parts were agreed, and the articles signed and the execution expected, and then Spinola raysed a new proposition: that the States should give assurance never to assiste Brandenburge, and they would also promise the like of the part of Spayne and the Archduke, concerning Neuburge. The States forseeinge the disadvantage of there part, of many other to assist and colour the aydis of Spayne and the Archduke, and none to assist Brandenburg but themselves, and his Majesty of Greate Britayne,

conformed themselves to that demaund thus. That they would never assist Brandenburg in the breach of any of those accorded articles. This delay was small, ther beinge no foundacion left for them to work upon. Then ther was a commesion produced from the Kinge of Spayne to Don Louis de Valesso, for the commaundinge of the towne of Wessell as governor. If the towne were deliverd, the purpose of the commission were voyded. Spinola as a servant must subject himselfe untill the order from Spayne. Heere the whole treaty and articles were vayne. The ambassadors of the kinges and princes tooke themselves deluded and scorned, and some of them expressinge the offence they tooke, and a greate innundation of water commynge withall, the gownes and the swords broke up, and returned to their severall quarters, all places remayninge in the possession of those that had taken them. The States havinge strenthened ther frontyers with garrisons, both sides have leysure to call to mynd the thinges past; to take a veyw of the present, and judge and provide for the future. And it is discoursed as a greate error the losse of Wessell, and much labour used, to put the fault from on to another. It is conceyved the king of Spayne's end of those levyes was never limited in the onely recondition of Julyers, that it was a meire artifice of the Spanish party to imbarke the kinge into a treaty, to winne time and prepare his ends. That he would have declared himselfe more this yeere but for the divercion he had by the gallyes the Turkes put to sea, and the quarrell taken with Savoy.

That he hath declared thus much, that the intention of the greate league of the Romayne Catholique partye intend the depression of those of the Religion. What they would do and how they would use them is declared by the taking and usage of Acum [Aachen], Wessell, and the rest.

It is well understood that the league is greate and it is conceyved that he will keepe his forces in the partes about Wessell to hinder the succors that may come from those partes, and that by the next yeere Spaine will have freede himselfe from ympediments, so as they may generally fall upon Germany; for the better effectinge of which itt is conceyved —yf it be possible—they will contrive an excuse for the not accomplishinge of this accord, and that they will rayse a new treaty to wynne as much time as they cann, and thereby hold the kinges, princes and States that have interest, from preparation. That they hope and account to fynd those of the religion in Germany not well united nor well provided to make opposition with forces neyther practiced nor commaunded by any chyfes. And yf the kinges and States do not really and timely assist them it is to be feared without a miracle they will runn a greate danger, and it is ever seene when a masterfull armye is in the feyld, the townes stryve to come in timely to make a good composition.

The remedyes ar also discoursed, which is by well unitinge of the princes of Germany by a brave declaration of the kinges of Greate Britany and France together with the States of the United Provinces, that they will make a warr offensive upon Spayne and all the pertissions of Germany be attempted. In these many difficultyes, appeare the marriadge betweene France and Spayne goinge on, which yet is in suspence. There is no oppinion that France will oppose Spayne. The marriadge not goinge on, Spayne wilbe discontented, and the Jesuites party is so greate in France that it wilbe easy for the kinge of Spayne to stirre upp factions to breake into warr, by which there owne affayres wilbe embroyled, that little hope is conceyved thence. From his Majestie of Great Bretany affection is not doubted, but except a parlement be called, and a supplement of mony accorded, howsoever he promise or threaten, when the meanes is not seene, this side will not

hope nor th'other feare. So yf God provide not by some diverseon of the enemy or miracle, those of the religion in Germany will runn a greate danger, for undoubtedly the States for the meere cause of Germany will not enter into a war if they be not attempted by the particular interest, except the kinges helpe, or one will joyne with them.

Ther is no question but the Prince Pallatine hath lively demonstration of the danger he is in, as possibly he can.

The Spaniards will cover ther designes so much as they can, and by treatyes, promises, and artifices, winne time, and gayne ther end yf they can. We heare credebly that the Emperor hath given comission to the Count Veaudemont, brother to the Duke of Loraine to leavy eight thousand men in Loraine, and that he is all ready in hand with the worke, as also to the Bishop of Whittenburg seven thousand, Maiens, nine thousand, and Bavear, seven thousand, and this army to be employed to reduce all the eccleasticall States of Germany which are now of the reformed religion, under the obedience of the church of Rome."

WILLIAM SEXTEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, at Belvoir Castle.

1614 [-15], Jan. 2. Savoy.—I delivered 20*l.* to Captain Stratford, with a credence from Mr. John Browne for 250*l.*, to be paid him in Amsterdam, and 10*l.* for Mr. Robert Manners.

I have presented your New Year's gifts, namely 20*l.* in gold for the king. A great bowl and cover, gilt, weighing 75 ounces at 7*s.*—26*l.* 5*s.* for the Lord Chancellor. Six fruit dishes of Germany work, 117 ounces and a half at 8*s.* the ounce, with a case of 8*s.*—47*l.* 8*s.*, for the Lord Treasurer. A bowl and cover gilt, weighing 41 ounces and a half at 7*s.* 3*d.* the ounce—15*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, to the Lord Chief Justice. The gift to the Lord Treasurer I made choice of by Mr. Gofton's direction.

I paid Mr. Browne 100*l.* for the consideration of 1,000*l.* respited for one year and 25*l.* for six months use of 500*l.*

Mr. Deane master of the Savoy has left the lodging you wished to have, at a rent of 50*l.*, and has delivered the keys. Some of the rooms will have to be repaired.

The news of the Court hitherto is only a private Christmas. *Signet.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the HIGH SHERIFF and JUSTICES OF THE PEACE in DERBYSHIRE

1614 [-15], Jan. 8. The Court at Whitehall.—Ordering them to see that the King's direction, issued last year for the keeping of Lent according to the ancient severity and strictness of former times, be observed. *Copy.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the LORD MAYOR and his officers, Justices of the Peace, Lords of liberties, and Officers of Corporate Towns.

1614 [-15], Jan. 10.—Order for restraint of killing and eating flesh meat during Lent. *See Proclamations Collection, Public Record Office, No.* 36.

SIR HENRY ANDERSON to SIR GEORGE MANNERS, at his house in Saint Bartholomews.

1614 [-15], Jan. 28. Newcastle.—Informing him that owing to the great frosts, snows, and rains he had been unable since he came from London to attend to his business. *Signet.*

Francis Bradshaw to Sir George Manners, at Haddon.

1614 [-15], February. Shalcrosse.—I return you the Council's letter and orders concerning the eating of flesh meat, with a warrant to the High Constable for effectuating the cause.

William Conyers to Sir George Manners, at his house in the Blackfriars.

1615, April 1. Woolley.—I have let Willington Hall for 86*l.* for this year. I have since found a chapman, a gentleman, a friend of mine, who will purchase the property for 1,500*l.*, and I think he might be drawn on to give more.

T. Earl of Suffolk, Sir Fulk Greville and Sir Thomas Parry to the Farmer of the Manor of Langham, in Essex.

1615, Aug. 7. Northampton House.—Ordering him not to hold any Court within the manor, for the admittance of any copyhold tenant nor to receive any surrender, and to make out a rental both of the freehold and copyhold tenants of the manor, which rental is to be delivered to Mr. Fanshawe at his Chamber in the Inner Temple.

T. Earl of Suffolk, Sir Fulke Greville and Sir Thomas Parry to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Steward for the Manors of High Peak, Wirksworth, and Ashborne in Derbyshire, and of Sheen in Staffordshire and to his Deputies.

1615, Aug. 7. Northampton House.—To the same effect as the preceding letter. *Copy. In the fold is the copy of a letter from the Earl of Shrewsbury to Thomas Yeveley his deputy steward of the High Peak and William Deane his deputy steward of Wirksworth dated August 13th* 1615 *from Hampstead near London, directing them to carry out the directions contained in the above letter from the Lord Treasurer and the Chancellors of the Exchequer and of the Duchy.*

News from the Continent.

1615, Oct. 6. Cologne.—"The horsemen that bee latelie taken upp, goe daylie to the Princes in Fraunce.

In the meane tyme the Archduke hath raysed five hundred horse under the conduct of a ridd rogue who hath hanged alreadie fifty persons that had raised themselves in the name of the Kinge, and thoes that would not yeeld themselves were slayne in the place. Also some tooke their way through Loraine, whom the Duke stayde, suffering none to passe.

There is written from Spaine that the king had comaunded strictly the new governour of Milane to leade his whole armie out of Italic to the frontiers of Fraunce, there to staye untill the marriages betweene the two crownes have attained to their wished effectes, and withall to attend the proceeding of the united princes; for they have ben summoned to appeare, upon peyne in refusing to incurr the danger of high treason.

In our last from Italie itt is said that the councell of Spayne and of Italie have given generall lycence that everie man may furnish soe many shipps to sea as he is able, and all together to joyne against the pirottes: and what purchasse everie one can gett, the most parte therof shalbe to his owne private profitt; with which opportunitie the king of Spaine should alwayes have a greate navie in readines, for in Sivill there may

be furnished fiftie sayle. The navie shall for the most parte assemble att Lysbone, and from thence some shall goe against the pirattes and the rest for the Indies.

Att Trent by the commaund of the Emperour there shalbe a newe colledge built for the Jesuittes.

From Brounswick is confirmed that the eittizens and soldiers defend themselves, valientlie, making daylie many sallies to the greate losse of the enemie, having recovered from them a skonce, four faire peeces of artillarie, many gold chaines, silverd rapiers and poinyards, besides many prisoners of worth, with a greate quantitie of munition and victualls.

Also the weomen runn upp to the walls calling to the Duke to doe his uttermost for they would not shun him, and if he should besiedg the towne soe longe that there were not a man alive, yet would they doe their best endeavours to defend itt rather then the towne should come into his handes. In the meane tyme the Hanse townes are preparing their armies; one of fifteen thousand, which shall goe and front the Duke's armie, and an other of ten thousand to fall upon the landes of the Duke to spoyle and burne the same, purposing therby to clipp his wings att this tyme soe short, that he shall have noe desire againe to beseige the towne.

Also wee understand that the succours are come into the towne to the greate rejoysing of the eittizens.

The kinge of Denmarke will now willinglie treate of peace betweene them both.

Upon Satturday arrived a messenger att Mulhein sent by the chauncellour of Duyseldord in the name of both the princes—for soe itt is now governed—who addressed himselfe to the captaine, demaunding in whose name and by what commaund the demolition was undertaken.

Itt is said that he should carrie him to Brussells to Spinola.

The labourers that were imployed in the demolition of the houses of new Mulhein are upon Satterday last come back hither with all their instrumentes: wherby itt is hoped that the houses in old Mulhein shall not be destroyed.

Att Duyst itt is forbidden to receave any goods from Mulhein. Also all thoes of the Religion dwelling there are comaunded to qualifie them sellves as Papistes or to departe from thence. To be shorte, all thoes of the Religion in theis partes are hardlie followed and tyrannized not knowing where they shall rest them selves. God Almightie, etc.

The Count Vandenberke, governour of Gilderland for the Archduke, hath beaten two troapes of horse of the States which lay in Juliers. The perticulers wee have not yett, but sure wee are they are well beaten. Whether this will bring alteracion or not to the truce we must leave to the interpreters.

Translation.

Worthie etc.

I make noe doubt but you shall receave this my writing, and because you attend to understand the greate victorie together with the pride of the enemie, who with subtiltie had skalled the wall thineking to make them selves masters thereof, but are by the assistaunce of the Almightie and the valour of the burghers and soldiers beaten backe againe. Soe itt is that upon Thursdaye last past the Lords Vesane, Hans George Van Solms, Dods Van Kimphuysen, Cheife Lieutenant, and Rhenhart Houslax, captaine of horse, assembled them selves as knightlie commaunders, offering their honors, lyves and bodies for the libertie of the towne and are entred the schouse; so that they being worthelie there altogether assembled, did in the feare of the Lord

deliberate how they should compasse the releiving of the towne ; and soe sent for two cittizens out of the towne, who knew all the wayes that fronted the same, to understand where and what places were most safe to approach. They descouvering all the wayes, we chose the way by Lotinge, and in the name of God undertooke the enterprise, soe that the soldiers drew from Horman's house upon Sunday att night out of their campe, marchinge towards Wyehouse, where there was sent before beere, oates, and bread to make the soldiers more willing and forwarde, the horsemen having oates likewise freelie given them. From thence they marched to Brosekell, Rythe, and Driphouse, into a woode, leaving the old skonce upon the left hand where the enemie had stronglie entrenched himselfe without being discovered ; the most parte stayed in the wood untill they had taken in the skonce of Rasthoren, carrieing all the prisoners with them into the towne. And soe upon Sundaye, the 17th of September, att the breaking of the daye, by the proteccion and assistaunce of God, there entred into the towne eight companies of foote, being more then two thousand stronge, and three hundred and twenty horsemen. What joy there was upon the entraunce of theis may easlie be conjectured, for the cittizens and soldiers had taken smale rest in a monethes space, watching continuallie, night and day, oftentymes fighting with the enemie to their greate losse, many being slaine, by often sallieing. Nowe there were certen wagons laden with victualls, powder, muskettes, and bullettes, together with many weomen who not making sufficient hast to follow lost the troapes in the night, and were by a villaine misled and brought into the enemies campe, where those were misserablie murthered which could not save them selves by flight. They spared neither weomen nor innocent children in their swadling cloathes, shooting them through in a Turkish and Herodianlike manner. A horse man tooke a boye of twelve yeares old and cleft him throw in the middest, and an other did the like crucltie upon a little infant, raging more barborously then Turkes. Whether this be Christian like parte, and ever heard of amongst men of one religion, I referr itt to the judgment of all posteritie.

Notwithstanding that the reliefe was longe delayed and that through the want of horsemen, yett the Lord of armies knew the tyme better then wee ; for while the Duke had sent out eight corncttts of horse, and eighteen companies of foote, amongst whom were manie companies of new soldiers raysed of his owne subjects, to remove or disperse us, therby hopinge through hungar to constraine the towne to yeeld, wee were through God's assistance departed towards the towne, hee finding our emptie nestes. This being likewise our good fortune, that wee came upon thatt quarter of the towne that was lest guarded. And yett itt seemes they will not acknowledge the power of God in this reliefe but rather implore the divell's aide ; for they continew to shoote and throw wild fier into the towne ; but wee hope to drive them shortlie out of their trenches and sconces, soe as itt shall please the All Powerful God to continew his assistaunce. There is newes as if the king of Denmarke—who uppon the reliefe of the towne was much discontented —could not effect what he had promised the Duke of Lunenburgh as concerning the dukedome Gerekensagen, soe that five dayes since there is a trumpett sent in that behalfe to Doolfenbentell, who is not yett returned. And soe he is departed from thence, passing to Grifhorne upon Sundaye with some five waggons, as iff he tooke his waye toward Denmarke.

Further was I given to understand how that yesterdaye there was all the day greate shooting of muskettes ; wee hope they have lost the skonce, which God of his goodness graunt etc.

Dated att Teele the 18th of September.

Directed to the Lordes of Breamer."

Sir Thomas Overbury.

1615, Nov. 27.—An account of Franklin's arraignment, shewing his implication in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury and the facts which he confessed: namely, that he provided sundry sorts of poison which he knew were for Overbury; that there were conference between him and Weston concerning the operation of the poison on Overbury; that Weston and he concluded that they would next be poisoned for fear of discovering the plot, which would have been effected if Mary Parselowe had not warned Franklin; that whenever Sir Thomas Monson came from the Lieutenant of the Tower to tell the Countess in what state Overbury was, Franklin was locked up in a chamber and as soon as Monson was gone the Countess would tell Franklin what Monson had told her. There was no new discovery at the arraignment, only such circumstances as that the Countess and Mrs. Turner questioned Franklin about the nature and operation of many poisons and gave him four angels to buy diamond powder of the diamond cutters. Franklin said the Countess always told the Earl of Somerset by letter of all that took place concerning Overbury, and that the Earl wrote her a letter saying that Overbury would be released within two days, whereupon the Countess wept and said she was undone and that Weston had played the knave. Then Weston was sent for and said he had given Overbury as much as would kill twenty men. When Weston was apprehended, the Earl came to the Countess by night at the Cockpit, and Franklin was sent for out of his bed, and the Countess said, "we shall all be hanged," Franklin swears that he thinks that the Earl was as privy as the Countess to the murder; he always came to her chamber by a backway, and none saw him except the Countess and Mrs. Horne, insomuch that Mrs. Turner took it unkindly that she could not be admitted as well as Mrs. Horne.

Franklin appeared to have been a professed atheist, drenched with pox, both bones and marrow, and to have poisoned his wife. And this was the groom who had access to the Countess' chamber at all hours, though she were in bed.

Christopher Beresford to Sir George Manners, at Fulbeck.

1615 [-16], Feb. 10. Fetter Lane, London.—On legal business.

Sir Roger Wilbraham to Sir George Manners.

1615 [-6], Feb. 19. The Court at Newmarket.—Concerning the trial of Mr. Deverell, in which the King refuses to interfere. *Signed. Signet.*

John Deverell to Sir George Manners, at Great Saint Bartholomew's.

1616, April 29. Langton Arbor.—I lately met old Sir John Byron who told me he had received a letter from Sir John Thornhagh, signifying the King's pleasure that he should forbear imparking his grounds at Newstead until his pleasure was further known; whereupon he told me he gave no directions for enclosure but passed over all to his son. Young Sir John Byron was then in Lancashire, but on his return seemed discontented that stay had been made, and ordered the palings to go forward. I beg you will acquaint my Lord therewith. *Signet.*

The Manor of Langham.

1616, May 1.—Receipt by W. Tooke from Sir George Manners to the use of the King of the sum of 32*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* for a half year's rent on account of the manor of Langham, as belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster.

Sir George Fane to his kinsman, Sir George Manners, in London.

1616, May 12. Burton.—I have endeavoured to accommodate you with the best deer Badsett Court affords. I wish your son as much true happiness as his mother enjoys, to whom I present my service with acknowledgment of my fault in having failed to wait upon her. I have long since heard of my Lord your brother's private instalment which has hindered the tendering of my service. *Signet.*

Thomas Warren to ——.

1616, September.—By direction of the Judge, I have sent to the Clerk of the Peace the names of those who are indicted in Derbyshire for recusancy, depopulation, erecting cottages, and of the sellers of ale without licence, and of such as are licensed but keep disorderly houses.

Derbyshire.

1616, September.—A list of recusants and keepers of unlicensed alehouses in the High Peak occupied between the Lent Assizes of 1613 and 1616.

1616, Oct. 16.—Presentment of the Constables of the High Peak of all alehousekeepers, depopulators, and erectors of cottages, taken before Sir George Manners and Francis Bradshaw. *Copy of the certificate delivered to the Judge by Mr. Bradshaw. Three pages.*

Doctor Henry Atkins to the Countess of Rutland.

1616, December.—Giving his opinion concerning the health of the little lord and enclosing a prescription. *Signet.*

William Conyers to [Sir George Manners].

1616 [-17], Feb. 16. Branceforth.—Defending himself from charges which had been brought against his honesty.

News from the Low Countries.

1616 [-7], Feb. 22. The Hague.—"Seeing that the newes of Germanie were soe uncertaine, I have not translated them, but I would not faile to send you these articles uppon which they labour—at this tyme—in France, to treat of a peace, though wee doubte much of the successe therof, by reason that the Princes will not desist in the least point of their pretenses, notwithstanding there is a great mortalitie in their troopes.

We have here no newes, onely that the schysmes and dissention betwixt the Protestantes doth increase dayly more, a pittifull thing to see.

Those that are called Gomaristes have made a request to be presented to the States of Hollande, for the maintenance of a certaine Minister suspended named Henricus Roseus, a man of good life and verie well learned. They have bin everie where in the Haghe

to have their handes to it, many of the States have bin called to the Colledg, to give the reason of the subscribing. The last Sunday they did goe more than 250 of them to a sermon at Ryswich. Tyme will teach us what will become of it.

We doe heare good newes that the Generall Spilbergen hath obtayned one of the greatest victories uppon the sea that ever was—as it hath bin reported to his Excellencie by a Bougomaister of Roterdam—how the said Spilbergen—being past the Magalleno—did hould the South Sea, haveing fought with and beaten the Spanish fleete, under the conduct of Don Joan de Silva, who is taken prisoner, his Vice Admirall sunck, and the most parte of his shippes, insomuch that the said Spilbergen is maister of the Manielles. If that be true as we doubte not of it, that will be the greatest breach to Spaine that ever was. Wee expect to heare shortly the particularities of it.

From Colloygne we understand the Countesse of Nassau—sister to his Excellency Maurice—which hath been brought upp at Heydelberck, is to be married with the brother of the Duke of Swyebrugens, Administrator of the Palatinat, and that the United Princes of Germany will assemble themselves at the Springe for an agreement, and that the Duke of Brunswick will be there, who will joyne himself in the union of the other Princes. We expect the comeinge of the Duke of Hienborch [Henneberg ?] at Dusseldorf.

It is thought that in few dayes there will be sent 12 companeis into Juilliers, by reason that it is reported that the enimie hath some designe in those partes wherof we hope to be shortlie informed."

News from Holland.

1616 [-17], March 13. The Hague.—"The Earle of Styron hath had many yeares agone a great suite against the bishoppe and priestes of Munster for the possession of the towne and castle of Bourchelo, as also the lordship of Lichtevoort, wherof the rentes come to more than forty thousand guilders a yeare, which estate appertaineth to the Earle, but it was possessed by the priestes before named, who have bin condemned in the courte of Guelres, not onely to restore the said estate, but also to pay the money which they have receaved the space of thirty-seven yeares, which cometh to 7,000 thousand (*sic*) guilders with the expenses made in the said suite. The said sentence is approved by the Lordes the States of the United Provinces, who sent in all diligence toward the said towne of Bourchelo, 2000 muskatiers, 600 horsemen, and three demy-canons, and three feild peeces. After they had given twenty-four blowes against them they yeelded the towne up, the 5th of this month, leaveing all their armes—except their swoardes—in the towne, as also all the munitiers appertayneing to those of Munster. There was onely one man killed of our side, and four or five hurte, amongst others, the lieutenant of Captaine Lauterbache. The enimy taketh this exploit verie ill, whereof we hope to heare more.

There is great speache about the rendition of the townes of Vlissinge and Briel to the Lordes the States, and that the forces therin shall be reduced into a regiment under the commaund of a new coronet for the Lordes the States Service, thoughe many doubt of it.

It is reported also that the Prince Henry of Nassau—being maried—shall dwell in Vlissinge to governe Zelande and Flanders, and that the Comte William shall take possession within the countie of Nassau, by reason that he is a man unable, and that he will betake himself to rest, and that the Comte Ernest shall governe Frizelande and Embdem in his place, and the Comte John Ernest in the place of the said Comte

Ernest, thoughe I dare not assure it to tallie to be true. There is a generall speeche of it; tyme will teache us what it will be.

The Lordes the States have begun their assemblie on Tuesday last. We hope they will treate of matters of importance for the weakening of our enimyes.

We have advertisement from many places that the enimie maketh extraordinarie preparation for warre. We will not faile to doe the like on our side, hopeinge that the Lordes the States in this assemblie will take a happie resolution as well for matter of warre as for matter of religion.

We understand from France that the truce was prolonged for fourteen dayes and that the Duke of Vandosme is joyned with the Princes, soe that the affaires are in a strange case."

News from the Continent.

1616 [-17], March 17. Cologne (Coloingne).—"We understand from Venise of the 10th of this present moneth, that they have in readinesse some pices of ordnance and great store of munition of all sorts, to send toward Friuli. And that they did daylie rayse men of warre, and a great nomber of volontarie gentlemen of Verone and Vinzenza to be sent toward the same towne, and a companie also of the Duke of a hondred Mars (*sic*).

In the meane time the Venisian do hold themselves about Gradisca having fortified Farra and made two saillies without great loss of ether side. The Archiduke Ferdinando's men have burnt eight villeages of the Venisians about Monfalcon. Those of Venise have made a batterie of eighteen pices of ordnance to assaille Gradisca. In the meane time there went a thousand foote men into the said towne, thinking to bring afterward munition and victall, but they were hindered and bravely beatten of the Venisians.

There are come two galleys from Spaine to Genua with five hundred thousand crownes for the said commun wealth.

The old governor of Milane is arived at Cartagena having order from the king to stay at Salamanca, untill he hath other order of his Majestie. We understand from Constantinople that the great Turke was resolved to assiste Waywoda Thomas with all his possibillitie, having—to that purpos—given order to Betleham, Prince of Transilvania, to send him as many Heydugges as he can, and that the Turke—in some other parts—did gather themselves together to make an invasion into Polonia, and that the great Turke hath sent a very riche garment and a sword to the Vizir Generall with commandment to marche with his armie in all deligence toward the fronters of Persia. The great Turke hath commanded also to the Tartar, Arminy Cama, to followe in personne the said vizir for to assist him. We do heare from Viena that both the ambassadors of the Emperor and of the Turke were upon their going toward Constantinople, bicause some do feare that the Turke should intermeddle with the Venisians' affaires.

Touching the execution of Francfort we understand that his Majestie's commissaries arived the 9th of this moneth at the said towne with two thousand foote men, and two hundred horsemen, having taken the poore prisonners that were there, tyed them and set them upon chariotes, and carried them upon the horse market, where—after sentence given—they have bene executed upon scaffolds. The first that was executed was one named Fetmelch, the which was held to be the chiefest rebelle; first he had two of his fingers cutt off and then beheaded, and quartered; the same was done to three others. The fifth,

sixth, seventh have had theyr head cutt off onely, and afterward buryed under the gallows, but the four quarters of Fetmelch are hanged into four parts of the towne. His house hath bene rased, and his wife and children bannisched out of the towne. They have whipped nine other citicians out of the towne and bannisched eight others. Upon the same market place there was made four pillars with foure eggles placed upon, shewing by that the Empiriall protection.

If the poore men that have bene executed, have declared any thing, they have not bene heard, by reason that so soone as the sentence was given, the drome was beatten by the soldiers, so that they could not be heard. One of the old consell—presently after—was taken of an apoplixie, and died soudainly. There is a speech of an other that was touched of the same desease at that very instant. All the execution being done, the Jews have bene restablished into the towne, every one in his place. There is an other statue made before the gate of the towne with a safegard. The same daie the commissaries and the soldiers departed; there is yet some other prisonners, we hope to heare what will be done with them.

It is reported that those which have bene deputed by the old consell are condamned to paye for a penaltie 25000 gulders."

1616 [-17], March 23. The Hague.—"A certaine jeweler, being come from Amsterdam to sell jeweles to his Excellency and his brother, and going backe from them by night was murthered in the court. He had jeweles more then the value of hondred thousand gulders which have bene taken from him. It griveth very much his Excellency that such a thing is done in his court; stricke information is made every where to seeke out the murtherers. I spake two daies agoe with a marchant newely come from Acken who told me that there was twenty-three citicians imprisonned. It is to be feared that at the comming of his Majestie's commissaries—the which are in the waye—that they shall be executed as those of Francfort."

The King's Gests into Scotland.

[1617,] March and April.—*See Nichols's Progresses of King James the First, Vol. III., p.* 257.

Sir Francis Bacon [Lord Keeper] to Sir George Manners, Custos Rotulorum for the county of Derby.

1617, June 3. Whitehall.—"As I have contynued you, being a gentleman of an auncyent familye in that countrey in the place of Custos Rotulorum for the County of Derby, so doe I meane to followe my predecessors rule, that in grauntinge or continuinge the Custos Rotulorum I will appoynt the Clerk of the Peace. And therefore because the Clerk of the Peace for that countye is latelye dead, and this bearer William Deane that countreyman, an attorney at the Common Lawe, is commended unto me by Mr. Justice Warburton and Mr. Justice Wynche two of the Judges of the Common Pleas where he practizeth, and Justices of Assize for that circuyte, both for his course of life and sufficyencye; I have thought good to praye and require you to admytt him to the Clerkshipp of the Peace, and if you have placed any other therein that you discharge him, otherwise I shall dispose of the place of Custos Rotulorum to some other, which I hope shall not necde." *Signed.*

Sir F. Fane to his cousin, Sir George Manners, at Belvoir.

1617, July 4. Apthorpe.—My father is better, and for his recovery we have the warrant of all his doctors, and for the healing of his ulcers we have the assurance of Reynolds our famous surgeon.

My next journey to Wisbeach is appointed for the 16th of September, when I pray you not to fail the meeting. We shall then receive the verdict of the juries consisting of 78 persons, being 13 for each county; whereupon we shall proceed with our decrees.

My news from the Court will not be worth your reading now that the three great lords, who stayed with your brother Willoughby two nights at Stanford, have passed so lately.

On the 22nd of this month are our assizes at Northampton; the first week of August I shall be down in the fens to view some drains, and the last week of that month I am to meet the King at Coventry upon a summons from William of Compton. My services to the Countess, your sisters and my niece. *Signet.*

Richard Markham to the Earl of Rutland.

1617, Aug. 14. Newboe.—Thanking him for a present of half a fat buck, and expressing his desire of once more seeing the King. *Signed.*

The King's Gests out of Scotland.

[1617,] August and September.—*See Nichols's Progresses of King James the First, Vol. III., p.* 389.

Richard Markham to Sir George Manners, at Fulbeck.

1617, Sept. 11.—I desire to excuse myself for not visiting Sir George Manners, Sir William Ermine, Sir Edward Carre, Sir Henry Pagenham, and Sir Hamon Wichcote. I have this day attained the age of 76 years. Two of my ancestors were judges, namely Sir John Markham the father and Sir John Markham, his younger son, under Kings Henry the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth, and Edward the Fourth, and afterwards Sir John Markham was Lieutenant of the Tower to Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth. Another ancestor was standard-bearer to the pensioners under Queen Elizabeth, and his sister Isabel was of her Majesty's privy chamber. My father Richard Markham of Sidbrooke, who lived to be 86 years old, served Sir William Compton, and his eldest son John Markham served Sir Michael Stanhope. My second brother Thomas Markham served the Earl of Pembroke at St. Quentins and I served him when he was Lord Steward of the Household to Queen Elizabeth. My father was much bounden to the Earls of Rutland all his days and I myself can remember all these Earls as resident at Belvoir—first Lord Thomas, then Lord Henry, then by an interim the Earl of Bedford, then Lord Edward, Lord John, Lord Roger, and now Lord Francis, who long may live and after him his sweet young heir Lord Roos. *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

1617, Oct. 17. Calthorpe.—It is against my will that I trouble you and Sir William Ermine about my son's injurious dealing with me from the very time you made your award. I regret that I gave him so much power within my house and in my grounds, of selling so much of them; but I hope your favour is sufficient to protect me and my daughters and Robert Markham my son's second son.

My kind remembrance to Sir Edward Bashe. *Signed.*

Sir Francis Bacon to Sir George Manners.

1617, Nov. 17. York House.—Directing that all records, books, and rolls pertaining to the office of Clerk of the Peace for Derbyshire be

delivered to William Deane by Phillip (*sic*) Allport, widow of Richard Allport. *Signed.*

WILLIAM SEXTEN to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1617, Dec. 16. Salisbury House.—I enclose a letter from Mr. Dallington and the lease for Sir Henry Guilford. The King and Prince are expected here on Saturday. *Signet.*

ROBERT HALE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1617, Dec. 18.—Concerning the repairs of the chancel of Nether Pillarton, which had neither been made by Roger Manners the purchaser, nor by Sir Oliver Manners.

ROBERT WALLIS to SIR GEORGE MANNERS, at Fulbeck.

1617 [-18], Jan. 15.—My suit to you is that you will further my petition to my Lord your brother, that I may win his love and re-obtain my father's favour. *Signed.*

W. LORD CAVENDISH to his cousin, SIR GEORGE MANNERS.

1618, April 16. Derby.—Concerning the delivery of the records to the Clerk of the Peace. *Signet.*

SIR GEORGE MANNERS [of Haddon] to his cousin, SIR GEORGE MANNERS, at his house in Great Saint Bartholomew's in London.

1618, April 22. Elston.—A letter of compliments and thanks from his wife and himself. *Signet.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the EARL OF RUTLAND, Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire.

1618, April 25. Whitehall.—Ordering him to hold a view during the summer of the forces, both horse and foot in Lincolnshire, and to allow no exemptions except to the King's ordinary servants at Court. Such of the clergy as are included in a list to be furnished by the Bishop, to be called upon to find arms, and the usual provision to be made of powder, bullets, match and carriages. A certificate of all these matters to be sent up before the last day of October. *Eighteen signatures. Countersigned by Sir Clement Edwardes.*

SIR F. FANE to his cousin, SIR GEORGE MANNERS, at his house in Great St. Bartholomew's Close.

1618, April 27. Apthorpe.—I should have sooner returned thanks for your care and affection to little George but that I was very near resolved to come to London "and then I meant to have tendered my self and best services to your devotion insteade of that poore little knave whoe, I hope, willbe one day a man able to drawe his sworde on his god-father's side, or to crak with the arrantest crack in the north for his horse or his dogg." Your horse shewed himself a light-foot at Lincoln and your bay hack did well both there and here. "A man of mine comming over the heath this morninge from Standford, mett him at Rugford Hill, runninge over the course, and Sir James Evrington in his companie, whoe every weeke twice at the least runns his 140*l.* horse over the course, although he durst not putt him in our race day, which is nowe resolved to be ever hereafter the first Thursday in March." *Signet.*

THOMAS DISNEY to SIR GEORGE MANNERS, in London.

1618, Dec. 5. Somerton Castle.—Sending a list of apprentices who have been bound in the wapentakes of [Lovedon and Bothby, in Lincolnshire]. *Signet.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1618, Dec. 18. Somerton Castle.—Sending a further list of apprentices, to be delivered to the Lord Justice of the Common Pleas. *Signet.*

LINCOLNSHIRE.

1618 [December].—A list of apprentices who had been bound to farmers in the wapentakes of Lovedon and Bothby, in Lincolnshire, by the appointment and consent of Sir George Manners, Daniel Harly, George Nevile and Thomas Disney, Justices of the Peace. *Six pages.*

APPRENTICES.

1619, Feb. 4.—The principal parts of a commission to Sir James Spence and others, for granting pardons to such as use trades whereto they have not been apprenticed, and for giving them dispensations to continue the same for their lives, notwithstanding the Statute of 5 Eliz., and for enforcing that statute in future. *Printed. Proclamation Collection, Public Record Office, No. 64 B.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the COMMISSIONERS [for the musters] in DERBYSHIRE.

1618 [-19], Feb. 11. The Court at Whitehall.—Orders concerning the musters of foot and horsemen and for the provision of powder, match, bullets, and carriages in the county, a certificate of which was to be sent up by the 10th of April next. *Copy.*

—— to HUMPHREY SAVAGE, Constable of the hundred of the High Peak.

1618 [-19], March 1.—A list of the several days appointed for the musters in Derbyshire. *Copy.*

LINCOLNSHIRE.

1619, April 5.—The rates of wages of artificers, handicraftsmen, labourers and servants, assessed by the Justices of the Peace within the parts of Kesteven and signed by them. *Copy. Two sheets. This list differs slightly from the list of the 9th of April* 1621.

EDWARD BOLTON to SIR GEORGE MANNERS, at Great Saint Bartholomew's.

1619, June 8. At Mr. Green's, in Little Old Bailey.—My friend your cousin, Sir Roger Manners, moved you once before at my request concerning the sale of Langham Park. If you wish to sell your interest in it, I think I know of a purchaser. *Signet.*

Lincoln and Ancaster Heath.

1619 [August ?].—Appointment by the Earl of Rutland, Robert, Lord Willoughby, Emanuel, Lord Scrope, Sir George Manners, Sir Peregrine Bertie, Sir Thomas Grantham, and Anthony Eyre, of Lancelot Carr, John Hawley, William Disney, Robert Fuller, and William Spence, to preserve the game about Lincoln and Ancaster Heath for the King's sport. *Six signatures.*

The Same.

N.D.—Summons by Sir George Manners to the Earl of Rutland, Lord Willoughby, Edward Blawe, Sir George Manners, Sir P. Bertie, Sir Thomas Brudnell, Sir Thomas Grantham, George Nevill, Edmond Thorold, Augustine Earle, Christopher Beresford, and Robert Tredway to pay by Michaelmas next the sums set against their names, for the preservation of the game and wild fowl about the heaths and rivers near Lincoln and Ancaster. *Signed.*

The Star Chamber.

1619, Dec. 8. A list of 20 Dutchmen fined in the Star Chamber [for transporting gold out of England]. *See Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, James I. same date.*

Sir George Manners [of Haddon] to his cousin, Sir George Manners.

1619, Dec. 28. Haddon.—I am sorry I cannot return to you my cousin Vavasour's gift, which I thought was given to me, that is, the brache (hound) Flora. Lady Stanhope, the wife of Sir Philip, persuaded me to let her husband have the hunting of her for a while, and a servant of his called Robert Humble, who had been servant to Sir John Gibson, ran away and took the brache with him. If she be found she shall be returned to you. My brother Roger greets you. *Signet.*

Bohemia.

[1619].—A discussion whether the States of Bohemia had power to reject King Ferdinand, and what their reasons were; and also what means they had of preserving themselves and the King [Frederick] whom they had chosen in the place of King Ferdinand. *Copy.*

The Lords of the Council to the High Sheriff and Justices of the Peace in Lincolnshire.

1619 [-20], Jan. 20. Whitehall.—Ordering them to provide a magazine for storing up corn during the present plenty. *Copy.*

Thomas, Lord Cromwell to Sir George Manners, at Great St. Bartholomew's, London.

1620, April 12. Grimsthorp.—"I have bine an eye witnes of the brave acte your hors hath don. He did strongly and bravely, and if Don Quixshot de la Manca had rid him, he could have don no more, for he wan all he ran for, which long may he doe, tel I prove his ennymy, which when I see you, you shall knowe.

I have won Grantom Cup of my Lord Willowby with my gelden, and against next yere you shall see, I wil provide myselfe soe that the Cup of Lincolne shall not be caryed any whether but into Staffordshire." *Signet.*

JOHN HACKER to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1620, July 26. East Brigford.—Asking for the forgiveness of his son who has killed a buck in Thorney Wood in the Forest of Sherwood.

The EARL OF BUCKINGHAM, Lord High Admiral, to COUNT GONDOMAR, Ambassador of the King of Spain in London.

1620, Oct. 2. Theobalds.—The King my master has said openly that neither the King of Spain, nor your Excellency, nor the Marquis Spinola, nor anyone on behalf of Spain, hath given any undertaking or promise that the army of the Marquis Spinola shall not enter the Palatinate. On the contrary, the King's Ambassador in Spain and the Spanish Ambassador here, have always given the assurance that there was no hope of his doing anything else. I also am witness of the way in which you have always spoken; and the King my master has not only published this fact but has declared that he would consider himself deeply offended with anyone who made so false a statement as the contrary would be. *French. Copy.*

SIR GEORGE MANNERS to his servant, GEORGE FALCON, at Fulbeck.

1620, Dec. 3.—"I would have word presently sent me to Stansted, upon receyte herreof, whether Monday next hold for the ellection of our knights for the Parliment, and that yf the election be not befor New yeeres day, there may then be notice given to all my neyghbours att Knath, Bardney, Tupham and Fulbecke, that I shall desyre theyr companyes att Lincon that day beinge the County day for chusinge the knights of the shyre. Yf the ellection of the knights be past, and Grantham not chosen theyr burgesses, then commend me to Sir Thomas Ellis by message, not shewinge my letter, and lett him know, as likewise Mr. Moon and Mr. Wyclyfe, that in regard I am a ffreeman of theyr towne, and of never a corporation else, I shall take it very kindly att theyr hands and the townes, yf at this tyme they will bestow a burgesses place upon me, and the more kindly for that it proceedes from my owne motions.

Postscript.—Shew my letter to no man, but burne it." *Seal.*

YORKSHIRE.

1620 [December].—The form of words ordered to be spoken by Bartyn Allot, constable, standing on a stool in the open session on the first day of the next session of the peace for the West Riding, submitting himself for having unduly interfered on behalf of Sir George Calvert and Sir Thomas Wentworth, and for having intimidated voters in the recent election of Knights of the shire for the West Riding of Yorkshire. *Copy.*

The NOBILITY of ENGLAND to the KING.

1620, ——.—A petition praying that they may not be prejudiced by grants to English subjects, of titles peculiar to other parts of his Majesty's dominions. *Copy, apparently in Sir George Manners's handwriting.*

The SILK TRADE.

[SIR GEORGE MANNERS ?] to the KING.

1620, April 17. Whitehall.—Petition for granting a Commission to enquire into the abuses of the corrupt dyeing of black and coloured

silks. *Note by Sir Robert Naunton endorsed, referring the matter to the Attorney and Solicitor-General. Copy.*

The Same to the Same.

N.D.—A rough draft for the above. *In Sir George Manners's handwriting.*

The Commissioners.

Mr. Solicitor, Sir Richard Weston, Sir Francis Gofton, Sir William Pitts, Mr. Recorder of London, Sir Thomas Lowe, Sir John Jolles, Mr. Deane, Sheriff of London. These eight or any four of them, whereof Mr. Recorder and Mr. Solicitor are to be of the quorum.

Silkmen, Dyers, and Weavers.

N.D. — Silkmen. Captain Henshaw and Arthur Blackamore, of Cheapside. Mr. Woodruffe and Arthur Leeson, of Paternoster Row. Mr. Paske, Eldard, Jofin Abrey, and Deane, of Cheapside. Mr. Knight of Poultry. Mr. Darling of London Bridge. Joseph Cocke of Bridge Row. Mr. Grove, Lemon, Rogers, and Skarborough, of "Lambrstrett." Nicholas Audley of London Stone.

Silkdyers. William Pitts, William Blackamore, William Graves, William Browne, Worsley, Wylde of Thames Street, Newman, Blynkensop, Gibson, Marshall, Piggen, Gutridge, and Bolles.

Silk weavers. John Taylor of Little Wood Street, John Rowden of Whitecross Street, Robert Wilkinson of Cripplegate, Francis Truckston of Maiden Lane, Robert Prest of Bishopsgate, Mr. Foster and Mr. Kenshall.

Sir H. Yelverton [Attorney-General] and Robert Heath [Recorder of London] to William Pitts and others.

1620, May 1.—Warrant requiring their attendance at the Attorney-General's chambers. *Signed.*

The Dyers.

N.D.—A list of questions to be asked of the dyers. *The answers are appended to each question in Sir George Manners's handwriting.*

Leonard Tichborne to John Taylor and others.

1620, Aug. 10.—Warrant to John Taylor, John Rowden, Robert Priest, John Renshall, weavers; John Mylles, Thomas Samson, and John Hancock, light-weight dyers; Edward Pardoe, fustian dyer; Robert North and Philip Haselwood, Spanish dyers; to attend for examination at the Sadlers Hall in Cheapside. *Signed.*

Leonard Tichborne to John Renshall, Edward Pardoe and Gittens.

1620, Aug. 10. — To the same effect as the preceding letter. *Signed.*

Sir Thomas Coventry and Robert Heath to John Aubrey and others.

1620, Aug. 12.—Warrant to appear before them for examination. *Signed.*

LEONARD TICHBORNE to WILLIAM PITTS and others.

1620, Aug. 17.—Warrant to attend for examination at the Sadlers Hall. *Signed.*

LEONARD TICHBORNE to THOMAS GITTENS and others.

[1620, September.]—Warrant to attend for examination on the 30th of September at Sir Thomas Coventry's chamber in the Inner Temple. *Signed.*

SIR THOMAS COVENTRY, SIR FRANCIS GOFTON, SIR WILLIAM PITT, and ROBERT HEATH to WILLIAM PITTS and others.

1620, Oct. 28.—Warrant to appear before them at Mr. Solicitor's chamber to receive directions touching the abuses in the dyeing of silk. *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1620, Nov. 12. — To the same effect as the preceding letter. *Signed.*

SIR THOMAS COVENTRY, ROBERT HEATH, SIR FRANCIS GOFTON, and SIR WILLIAM PITT to JOHN WYLDE and others.

1620, Nov. 26. — To the same effect as the preceding letter. *Signed.*

HAMMOND'S patent.

N.D.—Notes concerning this patent, including a conversation with a silkman who said that the corrupt dyeing of silk would never be put down as long as Hammond's patent lasted, because he who had it was in good favour and near about the King.

N.D.—Warrant for the patentee to have power to search for all unlawfully dyed or imported silks. *Copy.*

The BARONS of the EXCHEQUER.

N.D.—Order that W.—R.— shall not dye any raw silk black before the gum is discharged out of it, whereby its weight may be increased in any way more than what must be to make the colour; and that no stuff called "slip' or any other matter be used to increase its weight. *Copy.*

The NAMES and PRICES of SILK sold in England.

N.D.—Coloured Naples silk at 40*s.* Grain colours, according to their richness for 40*s.* and 50*s.* Ordinary colours for 32*s.* Black Naples for 32*s.* Black Spanish silk for 26*s.* For coloured "florett" according to the fineness, some at 10*s.*, 15*s.*, 20*s.*, and 24*s.* Sleeve silks in colours in like manner.

Ordinary rates for dyeing black and coloured silks. Coloured fine silk ordinarily 16*d.* Coloured florett 12*d.* Coloured sleeve silks 14*d.* And for grain silks as the owner pleases; either 6*s.*, 8*s.*, 10*s.*, 12*s.*, 20*s.*, or 30*s.*

NEW PROPOSALS.

N.D.—Suggestions for the establishment of fixed prices in the dyeing of black and coloured silks. *Draft.*

N.D.—Further suggestions for remedying the abuses in the trade. *Draft.*

The Petition.

N.D.—Report by the Commissioners of Sir George Manners's commission containing suggestions for remedying the absuses in the silk trade. *Two drafts.*

The Parliament.

1620 [-1], Jan. 23.—A book of the names of the Knights and burgesses returned to Parliament. *See Parliamentary Returns; Members of Parliament. Index, Vol. i., p. iii.*

The Earl of Rutland.

1620 [-1], Jan. 24.—Warrant to all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Sergeants, Knight Marshalls and others to give his servant, John Chichester, esquire, privilege of Parliament, to pass in and out of their liberties without hindrance or molestation. *Copy.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Devonshire and Lord Cavendish, Lieutenants of Derbyshire.

1620 [-1], Feb. 28. The Court at Whitehall.—Ordering them to take a view and muster of the horse and foot soldiers in the county and to send up their certificate on the 24th of June. *Copy.*

W. Earl of Devonshire and W. Lord Cavendish to Sir Francis Wortley and Sir William Knyveton, Baronets, Sir George Manners, Sir Peter Fretchville, and Sir John Harper, Deputy Lieutenants in Derbyshire.

1621, March 25. Devonshire House.—Enclosing the preceding letter from the Council. *Copy.*

Rates of wages in Lincolnshire.

1621, April 9.—Rates of wages of artificers, handy craftsmen, labourers, and servants assessed by the Justices of the Peace.

"Baylifs of husbandry taking charge of the same, to have by the yeare not above xlv*js.* viij*d.*

Cheif hind servant that can mowe and sowe, shebborde and order his plow, thack, hedge and do other thinges belonging unto husbandry, to have by the yeere not above xl*s.*

Other common servantes that can mowe and sowe, to have by the yeere not above xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Other servontes that can neither mowe nor sowe being above the age of xvj. yeeres, to have by the yeere not above xx*s.*

Other men servantes being under the age of xvj. yeeres, to have by the yeere not above xvj*s.*

Cheif shepcrde taking charge of severall groundes and flockes of sheepe, having meate and drinke, to have by the yeere not above xxvj*s.* viij*d.*, and without meate and drinke not above v*li.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Every other shepperdc having meate and drinke, by the yeere not above xx*s.*, and without meate and drinke not above iiij*li.* x*s.*

Every springall boy shepperde with meate and drinke, by the yeere not above xv*s.*, and without meat and drink not above l*s.*

Every woman servante taking charge of maulting in great farmes to have by the yeere not above xxiiij*s.* Every other maulster not above xx*s.*

The best mayde servant that can brewe, bake and dresse meate, to have by the yeere not above xxijs., the second mayd servant not above xviijs., the yongest maid servant not above xiiijs.

Toskers and threshers of corne and graine to have from Martlemas untill Candlemas with meat and drinke by the day 1*d. ob*, and without meat and drinke by the day, iiij*d.*, and from Candlemas untill mowing time with meat and drink by the day ij*d.*, and without meat and drinke by the day not above v*d.*

Every thresher and tasker to have for every quarter of wheate and rye threshing, not above viij*d.*, and for every quarter of peason, otes and barley, not above v*d.*

Every laborer for hedging, dykeing and plashing and quicksetting, to have by the day both winter and somer with meate and drinke not above ij*d. ob*, and without meat and drink not above v*d.*

The said hedgers, dykers and quicksetters to have for every roode of clay ground, being xxj foote in length and fower foote in bredth and three foote in depth not above v*d.*, and for sandy and softer grownd of the same length, depth and bredth, not above iiij*d.*

Plashers to have for every roode of the same length being under twenty yeeres grouth, not above ij*d.*, and being above twentie yeeres grouth not above ij*d. ob.*

Mowers of hay and corne and stackers of the same, to have by the day with meate and drink not above iij*d. ob*, and without meate and drinke not above ix*d.*

Mowers of hay to have for mowing of every acre of meadowe and pasture in high grownde after the statute measure, not above x*d.*

Mowers of barley to have for every acre mowing without meate and drinke not above iiij*d.*, and for every acre of peason and beanes without meate and drinke not above vij*d.* and for every acre of otes without meate and drinke not above iij*d. ob.*

Women haymakers to have by the day in high grownde with meate and drinke not above 1*d. ob*, and without meate and drinke not above iiij*d.*

Men haymakers to have by the day with meate and drinke not above ij*d. ob*, and without meate and drinke not above v*d.*

Forkers and pitchers of hay and corne to have by the day with meate and drinke not above iij*d. ob*, and without meate and drinke not above vij*d.*

Men shearers of wheate and rye and other grayne to have by the day with meate and drinke not above iij*d.*, and without meate and drinke not above viij*d.*, and wemen shearers for the like to have by the day with meate and drink not above ij*d.*, and without meate and drinke not above vj*d.*

Cockers of barley and peason to have by the day with meate and drink not above ij*d. ob*, and without meate and drinke not above vj*d.* Women for the like with meate and drinke not above 1*d. ob*, and without meate and drinke not above iiij*d.*

Sheepe shearers to have by the day with meate and drinke not above vj*d.*, and without meate and drinke not above xij*d.*

Thackers, paylers, raylers, kidders of wood to have by the day both winter and sommer with meate and drinke not above iij*d.*, and without meat and drink not above viij*d.*

Taylers to have by the day both winter and sommer with meat and drinke not above iij*d.* and their servantes, not having served two yeeres, not above ij*d.*

Masters of the occupacions following, vidt.: carpinters, masons, carvers, joyners, shipwright, sayler, tyler, bricklayer, plumber, glay-

sier and rough mason, every of them that shall take upon him the charge of the artes aforesaid having six men under him, to have by the day from the middest of March untill the midst of September, with meate and drinke, not above v*d.*, and without meate and drinke not above x*d.*, and from the midst of September untill the midst of March, with meate and drinke, not above iiij*d.*, and without meate and drinke not above viij*d.*

All other of the occupacions aforesaid, being masters of their occupacions, to have both winter and somer by the day with meate and drinke not above iij*d. ob*, and without meat and drink viij*d.*

And likewise their journeymen and apprentices after they have served five yeeres, to have by the day with meate and drinke not above iij*d.*, and without meat and drinke not above vj*d.*

All other that have served in any of the occupacions aforesaid above two yeeres and under five yeeres to have by the day with meate and drink not above ij*d.*, and without meate and drinke not above v*d.*, and before they have served too yeeres to have by the day with meate and drink not above ij*d.*, and without meate and drinke not above v*d.*

And all other servantes and laborers in any of the occupacions aforesaid to have by the day with meate and drinke not above ij*d.* and without meate and drinke not above v*d.*

Gravers of peates, bagges and fenne turffes to have by the day with meate and drink not above iiij*d.*, and without meate and drink not above x*d.*

Dykers and turners of turfes to have by the day with meate and drinke not above iiij*d.* and without meat and drink not above viij*d.*

Every servant being a dyer to take for his wages by the yere with meate and drinke not above l*s.*

Every servant being a miller to take by the yeere with meat and drinke not above liij*s.* iiij*d.*

Every servant being a weaver to take by the yeere with meate and drinke not above xl*s.*

Every servant being a sadler to take by the yeere with meate and drinke not above xl*s.*

Every servante being a bowyer or fletcher to take by the yeere with meate and drink not above xl*s.*

Every servant being a waterman, fishmonger, fisher, or fishdrier to take by the yeere with meate and drink not above l*s.*

Every cooper being a servant to take by the yeere with meat and drinke not above xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Every servant being a smith to take by the yeere with meate and drinke not above xlvj*s.* viij*d.*

Every shoomaker or jerkin maker being a servant, to take by the yeere with meate and drinke not above xl*s.*

Every servante being a butcher to take by the yeere with meate and drinke not above xlvj*s.* viij*d.*

Every servante being a baker to take by the yeere with meate and drinke not above xl*s.*"

Lincolnshire.

1621, April . - A list of the principal persons in Kesteven, and the amounts at which they were assessed for the payment of the first of the two subsidies granted by Parliament on the 16th of January previous.

Edward Lloyd.

1621, May 1.—A note of the sentence passed upon Edward Lloyd, late of Clannemayne [Llanymynech?] in Shropshire, by the House of Commons, for having spoken falsely and maliciously in the Fleet Prison, concerning the Princess Elizabeth and her husband the Palsgrave. *See House of Commons Journals, Vol. I., p.* 608.

K. Marchioness of Buckingham to her uncle, Sir George Manners.

1621, June 21.—Soliciting his good offices on behalf of John Burdhead of Brandon, who had been injured by Mr. Anthony Thorold of Hough. *Signed. Signet.*

The Lords of the Council to the Commissioners for the subsidies in Lincolnshire.

1621, July 24. Whitehall.—Pointing out that the payments in their County for the first subsidy are smaller in proportion than former subsidies have been, and giving instructions for the levying of the second subsidy. *Copy.*

Sir J. Wray, Sir Nicholas Saunderson, Richard Amcotts and John Bolles to ——.

1621, Aug. 13. Glentworth.—Enclosing letters from the Lords of the Council concerning the taxation for the first payment of the second subsidy. *Copy.*

Anthony Thorold, Daniel Harly, Richard King, and Robert Cawdron to Sir George Manners, at Fulbeck.

1621, Oct. 15. Ancaster.—We have met to-day to consider your letter and the reasons subscribed by Sir Hamon Wichcote and Mr. Disney. We enclose an answer which we hope will give you satisfaction. *Signed. Signet.*

The Commissioners for the subsidy in Lincolnshire to the Lords of the Council.

1621 [October ?].—Giving their reasons why the amount of the first payment for the second subsidy was not so much as it had been on former occasions. *Copy.*

The King to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

1621, Dec. 3. The Court at Newmarket.—An angry letter of reproof for interfering, and encroaching upon his prerogative. *Copy. (See Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, James I., same date.) In the fold is a summary of the Petition and Remonstrance of the House of Commons to the King, of the same date, for which also see Calendar, same date.*

The Same to the Same.

1621, Dec. 17. The Court at Theobald's.—*Copy. (See Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, James I., same date.) In the fold is a copy of a petition from the House of Commons to the King asking him to fix a date for dismissing them now, and for re-assembling again after Christmas.*

The Lords of the Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace in Derbyshire.

1622, March 31. The Court at Whitehall.—Requesting them to levy a benevolence. *Copy. See Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, James I., same date. No.* 101.

William, Earl of Devonshire and William, Lord Cavendish to Sir Francis Wortley, Sir William Knyveton, Sir George Manners, Sir Peter Fretchvile, and Sir John Harper, Deputy Lieutenants of Derbyshire.

1622, April 7. Devonshire House.—On the same subject as the preceding letter. *Copy.*

[—— Phelips] to the King.

[1622, April 12.]—Petition on behalf of his brother [Sir Robert Phelips]. *See Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, James I., same date.*

The Cloth Trade.

[1622.]—A merchants' petition to the House of Commons giving reasons for the decay of the cloth trade in England.

1622, April and May.—The remedies proposed by the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the causes of the decay of the cloth trade in England, by the clothiers.

1622, May 9.—A copy of the order made by Edward Barkham, Lord Mayor of London, for the regulations to be observed by the clothiers, and the porters of Blackwell Hall.

Capt. Thomas Roe to Sir George Manners, at Great St. Bartholomew's in London.

1622, June 22. Mannheim.—"Your lynes unto your poore servant hath incouraged me to write the oftner for untill now I never knewe whither my letters came to your hands or not. Since the overthrow of Tilly which it may be, was not so great as it was reported, he loosinge not above 2000 men, himselff escaping free, onlie som cannon and baggage was lost; soe in a short tyme he gathered head againe and with the help of Gonzaloes horse, he marched towards the Marquis of Tourlach [Baden Durlach], where he was enterned with good, sound skirmiches, and lost at his first entertaynment, 2 regiments of foote and 3 pieces of ordinance.

But Tilly comminge firslye uppon him [Baden] with a frech charge of horse putt all his horse to route, who never torned againe, leavinge the foote in great distres, for they onlie had this advantage, havinge an ingine called a wagenberke, which is upon an instant to be cast round about an armie, beinge a defence against anie horse or foote, they cast that soddenly aboute ther armie. The ennmye aproacheth to it but were repulsed sundrie tymes, in the end they planted there ordinance and played into the campe and did much hurt; they in the campe did the like uppon them, but to conclude, the night drew on and the armie of Tourlach proceded to save themselves, begun to march away and to take the savefest passages that the enimy pursuing them could not hurt them, especially beinge by night. Beinge thus gone leavinge all their baggage and ordinance behind them because they could not be drawne those wayes which they went, the enimie cominge to asaile them found no man there, onlie the baggage with 15 pieces of cannon of which 3 of them was his owne before, and manny other smale pieces which

belonged to wagenberke ; ammunition there was not much, because it was blown up before ; but this was twoo great a loss, besides it is certeine he lost a wagon loden with rex dollers, som say twoo. Som was set to pursue the armie but it was twoo late ; onlie they met with some certeine straglers. This great blow came through the cowardlynes of his horse. It was said at first his sonn was taken prisoner, but it was not soe, onlie of note there was a Count.

"Since this he gathered head againe and in the meane tyme, Leopoldus comes with an armie of 3,000 and besiegeth Hagenoe a chief towne in his owne countrye which Mansfeld had taken and left a garrison in it of 3,000 men. He had made his approaches verrie neere unto it, insomuch that the Kinge being advertised thereof marched towards him with Count Mansfeild's armie. Leopoldus hearinge of his comminge and not daringe to staye, left the siege and begun to march away, but Mansfeild's horse beinge somewhat too neere him sett uppon his rear gard and tooke all his baggage with his ammunition and 2 pieces of ordinance, and had it not been for a bridge they pulled up, they had been all defeated. The next day there came 600 horse and 400 foote and presented their service to the Kinge who he receaved into pay. The rest of the armie mutinied and divided themselves into parties and begun to plunder his oune country. How he apeased them we knowe not, but it is said he hath gotten som few of them togeather againe, though not mannie, and it thought he will never be able to doo anie more hurt.

"From hence the Kinge marcheth back againe, meetinge the Marquis Tourlach [Baden Durlach] with his armie by the way, who was comminge to him ; they held counsell together and in thend concluded to march over the Reighne and the Necker and to goe into the Landgrave of Darmstadt's country which lyeth not farr from Franckford, one that held himselfe as newtrale, yett underhand was the enimies greatest frind, in that regard they would goe and make spoile of his country. The Kinge marched heere over by us at Manheim with these twoo armies ; Mansfield was about 14,000 and Tourlachs was 7,000 foote and 1,500 horse, soe as they came there they tooke the towne and plundered it and tooke the Landgrave and his sonn prisoners and then plundered all his countrye. They relieved our 3 townes with 4,000 cowes, besides swine and sheep in abondance.

"From thence they passed towards the Mayne, thinking to have made a waye for the Duke of Brunswyck to have come over. But Monsieur Tilly havinge gotten more new forces out of Bavaria and other places, was come to the Mayne oncxpected before them, and marched towards them to give them battle, but Count Mansfeilde hearinge of it, retired, givinge order first for his baggage to be gone and afterwards marched himself with his armie. The Kinge was to passe twoo straights homewards, and beinge passed, Mansfeilde keepeth the one and Tourlach the other. untill the baggage and munition were free, and then they marched forward, the enimy still followeth in the reare and holds them in continnewal skirmish untill within sight of Manheim. There were not mannie slaine of either side in this retraite, one Count Mansfeild were taken prisoner beinge with his menne ; he was a voluntier and a Lieftenant Coronell of the Dutch, but it was thought Count Mansfeild lost not less than 1,000 straglers. After the Kinge had passed his Armies over the Reighne againe he rested heere som certaine dayes and Tilly retired to wait upon the Duke of Brunswyck in the meantyme that the King rested here with these twoo, and holdinge counsell what was to be done with my Lord Ambasadour, our Gennerall and the rest, Tourlach visits my Lord Ambasadour and boroweth of him 1000li

sterling. The next morninge he had receaved it he stole away, not takinge his leave of the Kinge nor no man ells, and the next day after sent his sonn to the Kinge with his excuse and desired to have his armie home where he would presently casheer them, which the Kinge graunted him, soe that that armie we have wholly lost. No man can imagine his discontent, unles it were he would not be commaunded by Count Mansfeilde, som will saye that he hath made his peace with the Emperor which I cannott beleeve.

"In this meane tyme the Duke of Brunswick was come betwixt Mens [Mainz] and Franckford, and there had taken a smale towne of the Bishop of Mens which lyeth uppon the Mayne, the better to make his passage over, and there begun to make a bridge. Tillye in the meane tyme marcheth over above Franckford and came and encamped closs unto him and soe skirmished everie day with some loss to both sides. In the end the bridge was finisht and Brunswick proceedes to march over, and first over all his baggage and after it both horse and foote as fast as they could. The enimye perceiving this, advances his ordinance and playeth uppon them and did them much hurt. Those which had the reare began to be fearfull and growe into disorder, insomuch that some horse pressed soe hard to get awaye that with their pistolls they forced through their one [own] foote and slew mannie of them. By this means the confucion was great and all men slaine whoe should be first over, and in conclusion those who could not gett over the bridge swam through the Maine; therby manie were drowned, which Count Leversteene was one. All his armie after they had plundered ther owne wagens fled thus disorderly, and no enimy ever pursued them. Within a short tyme they came [alm]ost together againe, save about 2,000.

"After they had rested here some 12 or 14 dayes and had sate in counsell with my Lord Ambassodore and the rest of the Chiefes, those twoo Armies beinge in nomber 1,000 horse and 20,000 foote, they are marched up to Landow, and, as they say, doe march forward into Bavaria. Tilly lyeth here closs by us, and is thought he will beleager one of our three townes, which he may well doe, for as yett we [are] verrie weake. My Lord is now in hand to make up his nomber of 8,000." *Signet.*

The Archbishop of Canterbury to the Bishop of ———.

[1622, August.] Croydon.—Enclosing a copy of a letter from the King dated the 4th of August 1622, and also a copy of certain "Directions concerning Preachers." (*See Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, same date.*) Also enclosing a copy of a letter from the Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Keeper, dated the 2nd of August 1622, touching the release of imprisoned Papists. (*See Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, same date.*) *Copy.*

The Stables [at Fulbeck ?].

1622, Aug. 5.—A list of things in the groom's custody in the stable and saddle chamber. Two saddles of my Lady's. Two old leather saddles. A yellow pad saddle with a cotton cover. Two green saddles, with silk and gold lace. Two other green saddles with gold lace. An embroidered Scotch saddle with cover and a red saddle cloth. An old green saddle. A male saddle. Three leather saddles. A trunk saddle. Three horses cloths and two farthingales. A woman's saddle. A woman's pillion seat and cloth. A collar and farthingale for the bay horse. A Spanish leather pad. Three old cruppers. A black headstall.

A running saddle. Two pair of traunmels for paeing horses. A pair of manaeles and one old eurry eomb. *Partly in Sir George Manners's handwriting.*

Sir Francis Fane to Sir George Manners, at Fulbeck.

1622, Aug. 30. Apthorpe.—"I woulde not have benn thus longe sylent synce my returne hoame from Courte, but that as I fownde the State busie in the contrivinge of severall designes, so I left them as uncerteine when to putt them into execution, thoughe some of them appeared to the worlde shortly after, by releasinge of prisoners and limittinge of preachers. Before these come to your handes I doe imagine that yow will have hearde that the Pallatinate with the Electorshipp shall be forthwith restored, that the match with Spaine is absolutely concluded, and that we shall have a Parliament about the next Lent, all which I doe for my parte confidently beleive. Be also as assured that the newes of Mannsfeilde's armie to be dispersed is falce, for on Tewsday last came certein newes to the Courte at Windsore that he was fawlen downe into Brabant with sixteenn thowsand men. The pompe of your brother of Falklandes passinge thorowghe our countrie with 8 coaches and 200 horse this last weeke I knowe cann be no newes to yow, thoughe perhapps yow have not yet herde of our newe Secretary —I hope sworen by this—Sir Clement Edmondes, but not a worde of this untill yow heare that he sitts at the Table. My Lord of Sowthampton was with the Kinge privately twoe howers at Aldershott one night after supper, beinge browght up the back staires by my Lord Admirell, whoe only was lockt into the chamber with them; what theire discourse was I knowe not, but theire meetinge and partinge seemed verry faire."

The Same to the Same.

1622, Sept. 23. Apthorpe.—I am glad you have sueceeded in obtaining your desires concerning your enclosures at Fulbeck, which is a place I long to visit. *Signet.*

R. Dallington to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1622,] Oct. 3. London.—"I sent you twoe letters from the Spa of such newes as that tyme and place afforded, one by Sir Robert Carre the other by the ordinary of Bruxelles, which, I hope, are come safely to yow. Since my returne I have been sicke, nor have I heard any thinge of certaine whereof to write, worthy of yow. Such newes as we have heard from Germany have been either contradicted or not seconded. Only this is of certaine; Spinola hath seized uppon the better halfe of the lower Palatinate; in this hee hath taken Oppenheim, Creutznack, Alsie and Bacrack (Bacharach), all townes of much ymportance though not well fortified, which hee may, and I feare will, make stronge at his pleasure, unlesse the Princes of the Union ympeach his desseignes, between whome and him hath yet passed no encountre of consequence. What will be done when Count Henry and Sir H. Vere are joyned with the Princes, who were some dayes since at Franckford on their march towards them, wee shall shortly heare. His Majestie hath by speach lately and fully expressed himself, that hee will engage his forces and best meanes for defence of the Palatinate and united Princes; it hath been these 8 dayes expected that it should come forth by publick declaration. Other newes forrein here are none, by reason all passages are stopped and letters interrupted. My Lord Purbeck is at Compton in Warwickshire to retyre himself this tyme of his fitt,

wherein hee is now, but it is much more remisse then formerly. Wee hope well hee hath this good by the Spa, to knowe that the best remedy for his disease must bee in himself and not in waters of the fountain or hearbes of the garden. His man Haukes parted from him in his way by Bruxelles, and is since departed this world at Venice of a burning feaver."

Sir F. Fane to his cousin, Sir George Manners, at Fulbeck.

1622, Oct. 5. Apthorpe.—We hope to come to Fulbeck on the 22nd of this month. I must wait upon our great master at Hinchinbrook about Saint Luke's day, and I propose to attend him to London against Allhallowtide according to custom.

Sir William Pelham to —— Lathrope, at Martin.

1622, Oct. 15. Brockelsby.—I have received notice from Sir George Manners that four Commissioners are to meet at Lincoln to put an end to the controversies betwixt Lady Willoughby and us, the executors.

[William] Earl of Tullibardine to the Earl of Rutland.

1622 [-3], Jan. 5. Theobalds.—I must not omit to thank you for your intercession to my Lord of Buckingham with whom I spoke after your departure. He thought it would be hardly granted, but promised to speak to the King. I have forborn to remind him of his promise by reason of his great business with the King. Now when he is at Newmarket, I shall be there and I earnestly request you to write to my Lord of Buckingham in my favour, to implore his request for me in the particular about which I spoke to you and him. There may be more reason now since two Viscounts are to be made. I beg you will send me that letter of my Lord your son's, that I may have the better occasion to speak with him, and that you will direct your letters to my Lord of Kellie, to me. *Signet.*

Sir Nicholas Browne and Francis Bradshaw to Sir George Manners.

1622 [-3], Jan. 10. Chapel-en-le-Frith.—Enclosing a proclamation and orders from the King for remedying the scarcity of grain. *Signed.*

Cuthbert Car to Richard Rous.

1622 [-3], Feb. 6.—"I have noethinge woorthe the relatinge unto yowe owte of these partes, onlye, God be blessed, all Catholiques live nowe at quiet. Some Puritan Justices threaten 12*d* daye Sunday agaynst Catholiques, yet they put it not in exequtione. A general report of the match concluded, but of the certaynte thereof I hope to be informed from yowe. I receaved a letter laytlye from Doctor Rell —. He certifyeth me that Mr. Jhon Pen— haithe had some crosse by reasone of the letter yowe knowe of; neverthelesse that he is hopfull of effectynge his sewte. I would be glad to heare that it wear once effected. If befor this yewe doe not hear, I shall greatlye fear no. This is all I hear or knowe—yowre longe informynge me in youre last letter—for which I hartilye thancke yowe—doth deserve more, but this is all I knowe or heare, which albeit it be scarce woorthe mentionynge, yet lest yowe showld thincke me eyther unmyndfull or ungratefull, I thowght good by these fewe lynes to prevente yowre so conceavynge of me, hoping as that whilst yowe sit theer at the head place, yowe will in

yowre prudent zeale bothe further our common cause and certifye of all occurrentes, for which I shall esteame myself behowlden unto yowe. Whearof, hopinge my best affectiones remembred to yowre self and my humble service to our very honorable good friend, whose sister, God be blessed, is safelye and well delivered of a goodlye boye, I cease."

——— to the Lord Chief Justice Hobart.

1622 [-3], March 12. Lent Assizes.—Praying that they may be restored to their former liberty of not being called before his Lordship to answer any supposed offence, before an indictment or presentment thereof had been found by the Grand Jury.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Devonshire and Lord Cavendish, Lieutenants of Derbyshire.

1622 [-3], March 13. Whitehall.—We have by letter acquainted the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of your County of the causes which move the King to call upon his subjects for a supply by way of voluntary contributions. We have thought it well to let you know that such knights and others as have been before us at the table have willingly consented to contribute the sums which stand against their names in the subsidy book, most of them double, some treble as much and more. *Copy.*

Pope Gregory XV. to Charles, Prince of Wales.

1623, April 20. Rome, at the Palace of Saint Peter.—A Brief concerning his proposed marriage. *Two copies with differences.* (*See Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, James I. April* 10 *same year.*)

Lincolnshire.

1623, Oct. 1.—Permission from the Justices of the Peace of the parts of Kesteven to William Disney of Norton Disney to shoot and take for hawk's meat all such birds as are allowed by statute. *Copy.*

Thomas Harrison to the King.

[c. 1623.]—A petition complaining of abuses practised by the pursuivants of the High Commission Court who sold Jesuit priests and other traitors, after they had been apprehended, for great sums; and complaining also of the "register" of the the Star Chamber for concealing bonds, whereby His Majesty was cozened both of the priests and of the benefit of the bonds.

The petition states that the King had authorised the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop of Bangor and Lord Sheffield, or any two of them, to examine any persons nominated by the petitioner, which examination was carried out by Lord Sheffield and the Bishop of Bangor, and they committed Beste, Lord Roos's servant, and Dolman, the steward of the Bishop of Durham, to prison, from evidence produced by the petitioner.

The petition also mentions the arrest of Jackson, the Jesuit, and Weston, a dangerous priest. Roger Hungate, a priest, a bond for whose appearance was taken and subsequently bought by Sir William Hungate; Ashe and Gravenor, two Jesuits; Israel Fryer's brother, a priest; Johnson alias Ithell, a priest; and Anderton, a priest, all of whom were bought off; and Ouetor West and Alexander, the Scottish priest, who were let to escape from "Gages of Sussex att Benteley."

The petition also states that eighteen persons, including two of Israel Fryer's sons, were sent beyond the seas and sold; and it concludes by praying that Mr. Mullens, clerk of the Records of the Star Chamber, may be ordered to produce the pursuivants' records.

Holland.

[1623 ?]—A comparison between Holland and Great Britain, pointing out the superiority of the Dutch navy; their good supply of timber though their country produces none; the abundance of money in the country, which the people are willing to lend at less than six per cent; their freedom of trade and universal liberty of trading, and the activity of their fishermen, which is so great that half the fish which comes to London is brought in Dutch ships.

G Lady Manners to her cousin, Sir George Manners.

[1624,] Jan. 9. Elston.—I am ashamed to trouble you, but this bearer being instantly to return into France, my suit is that you would be pleased to give me your advice in this business. My son is desirous to see Rome the year of Jubilee, and writes to have my consent, which I am loth to refuse, and yet so fearful that those hot countries should not agree with his body, that I knew not what course I had best take; besides I hear it may prove dangerous, except he have letters to a cardinal for his protection, and that place is excepted in his licence. *Signet.*

Cambridgeshire.

1623 [-4], January.—Petition to the House of Commons by Sir John Cutts and Mr. Toby Pallavicini, for a declaration that they were duly elected Knights of the Shire at the election of the 22nd of January last. *Copy.*

John Thornhagh to Sir George Manners.

1623 [-4], March 23. Fenton.—I received a summons to be at Lincoln on Tuesday, when I would gladly have attended you and seen Sir William Pelham, but I was prevented by my father's sickness. If Sir William Pelham will seal the bond and send it to me I will seal it here. *Signet.*

The King to Sir George Manners.

1624, June 22. The Court at Wanstead.—"Wee doe hereby promise unto Sir George Manners Knight, that whensoever the office of Postmaster of England shall fall voyde by the death of Charles, Lord Stanhope of Harrington, or otherwise, we will bestowe the said place of Postmaster upon him, the said Sir George Manners." *Sign Manual.*

The Earl of Rutland to Robert, Lord Willoughby, Sir William Ermine, Sir Christopher Wray, Sir William Pelham, Sir Thomas Grantham, and Sir William Welby.

1624, June 30. Garendon.—Enclosing a letter from the Privy Council concerning a levy of voluntary soldiers. *Signed.*

Grace, Lady Manners to her cousin, Sir George Manners.

[1624,] July 10. Haddon.—Concerning the gift to Sir Charles Manners, I trust you will be pleased to hold me excused, considering

the great disbursements I am charged with, of which many are well known to you, as my debt unto the King, with the yearly rent; the maintenance of my two sons, the one in France, the other at Cambridge; and two of my daughters marriageable.

I heard lately from my son who is now at Lyons and remembers his service unto you. He had not received any letter from England since Christmas, and he depends on your advice for his going into Italy.

I trust you and my Lady will hold to your purpose of coming here this summer, and if you appoint the time I hope Sir Francis Leek and his lady will meet you and kill a dozen bucks at least.

Frances, Lady Savile.

[1624, May-December.]—A statement of the claim of Lady Savile to a sum of 6,900*l.* being the fortune of her mother, Margaret Lady Sondes, the daughter of Lord Cobham.

Sir Nicholas Saunderson to Sir George Manners.

1624, Sept. 14. Fil[lingham].—I have thought good to let you know that you are the first man in our commission for the enquiring and seizing of the lands and goods of our recusants in Lindsey. I spoke with my lady, your sister W[illoughby] at Swarford lately, where I perceived her unwilling still to have you put in this commission, but I told her that I thought that unless she brought a *supersedeas*, it would not be stayed. She is still of opinion however, that it will not be published. I leave that to you and your fortune in the Court of Wards.

Note of the Commissioners. Sir George Manners, Sir Peregrine Bertie, Sir John Wray, Sir Nicholas Saunderson, Sir William Pelham, Sir John Thorold, Sir Edward Aiscough, Mr. Deane, Mr. Eland, Dr. Farmer, Richard Towthby.

John H——— to R. Rous.

[1625, April 25.] St. Mark.—"Being now come to London, where I have better means to have my letters conveyghed unto yow, I am willing to give you the first employment of my pen, as a dutie, having receyved one from you a litle before my comming up. The freshest newes we have came on Saterday night from Sir . . Goring, that on Thursday next the contract shalbee made, on Sunday following the mariage solemnized, on the Thursday after, a great Mask in the Court. On the Monday following—this day fortnight—they are to set forth of Parise towards Ingland, and the King accompanyeth her to Amiens, but the two queens come with her to Boloigne, where she imbarqueth. The 400 thousand poundes—halfe her portion—which is to be payed before the mariage, is already sent by bills of exchange, and yesterday Burlemachi was sent for to Whitehall about it. They say that all this hast is made that the matter may be ended before Cardinal Barbarino arrive, who as some are bold to say hath leaden feet and cannot come till all be past, that he may after expostulate the matter. They write also that the Duke of Guise hath taken a ship laden with 60 chests of money belonging, as it is conceyved, to some Genoeses, and sent owt of their citie, through apprehension they have of daunger, by reason of the armies approaching. For all this some will not yet beleive it will be a match, and one writes that the Emperor sendeth 40 thowsand Casacks towards France, and that they are afeard even in Parise, and that forces are levied in Champaine and Picardie, and an other great

man gone to Subize, and that Mountaban beginneth againe to be very insolent against the Kinge, and some report that the Spaniards have taken certaine shipps of the French which have made requittall for the other losses, among these were 3 Inglish shipps which the Spaniards let goe free. There is a report, and it is also written from Douay that Breda is rendered, but I heare noe certenty, nor any confirmation of the great overthrow that Mansfield was said to have had, and that he had lost 9 thowsand Inglish, Scotch and French, for there hath come noe post since Friday was sennight which makes a great muse, but perhaps he will come to-morrow. I heare that the Jesuits doe swarme about London and Benedictines also. We heare nothinge of our maister. Mr. More hath bene very sick. If I shold relate all newes I shold weary us both and perhaps discredit my next letters, because many matters are uncertainely reported.

Postscript.—I forgot that yesterday, order was sent to the Lievetenants and other officers of the Cinque Ports that preparation be made for the arrivall of Madam, and soe to others in Kent, Sussex, and Surrey." *Signet.*

Edward Harsington to Richard Rous.

[1625,] April 26.—"I am glad that at last my letter came into your hands, I sent by that noble Lord, as I understand by yours of the 2 of Aprill. To writ unto you such occurrances as belonge to the Courte or King were but to mak you laffe, seinge you doe dayly her with more certainty what either hath or may happen that way. Our own busines depend whoally upon my Lord B[ishop of Chalcedon] cominge in amongest us, which I hope wilbe very shortlye. Don Cicil hath latly written unto me—his letter bore date the 22 of Aprill—that my Lord is to come along with a French Monsieur, who is to come to condole the death of our late good Kinge. His name is Monsieur de Thremes, and that the Pop his nephew, is dayly expected at Paris, and that the match is much hastened with them in France; Lastly that the Sweden is dead. I have written latly to our B., intreatinge his hast and that he should not depend upon the matche, urginge the necessity of his presence. Your newes of Brasel I hold true. I am glad you doe concurr in opinion with me about the Chap——. We played the children in the bussines. When my Lord B. cometh, we must amend that error, and with more consideration and corraidge follow our assayes. I give you harty thaneks for what you writ to the agent (?) as concerninge others dealing in our affayrs. Well, I should be glad to see you. And when the B. is arrived, on with your boots and bawk not that lady that loveth you soe well."

Postscript.—"I beseech you, present my humble service and duty to your noble frend."

King Charles to Sir George Manners.

1625, May 26. Court at Whitehall.—A promise of the Postmastership to Sir George Manners. *Identical with the promise of the late King of the 22nd of June* 1624. *Sign Manual. Also a copy of the same.*

The Postmastership.

[1625, May ?]—The Posts pay yearly 4,300*l.* or 4,400*l.* To the Paymaster 5*s.* per diem and 6*d.* for every acquittance. Sixpence for

every pound paid to the posts for the Master of the Posts, being his fees for poundage.

One hundred marks per annum to the Master of the Posts, and the casualties.

Hew Hawkworth to [Richard] Rous.

1625, June 5. Bedford House.—I hope you have received your gown. The reason I have not written was that I was uncertain of my Lady's coming to Garendon, for we heard in London that her Ladyship meant to stay another week at Belvoir. My Lord is at Dover with the King. Sir George Manners and his wife are lying at Bedford House all these Whitsun holidays. *Signed. Signet.*

Postscript.—"It is certainlie reported that Spineola hath taken Brida the 27 of May last and gave the towne very good quarter, sufferinge them to march with bagge and bagage out of towne. I make noe question but it is trew, because the Hollanders and Dutchmen report it. The King is now at Dover and the Queene came to Bollen one Saterday being Whitson even, and is dayly looked for her aryvall at Dover. Great preparacons against the Kings and Queenes retorn to London. The toune is somthinge trobled with Frenchmen allredy, but ere longe I thinke they will have meed. Before Brida weare taken, oure English lords that weare in Holland came with other forces to releeve the towne but all that entred weare slayne and many taken prisoners. The full number is uncertaine. Wee here litle as yett of the flyght goinge out, osswhat the soulgdyers doth. It is reported ther is a greate army of Cassacks eominge from Poland, but whether, noe one can tell. The sicknes is much what at one (*sic*). Some 60 the last weeke which is nothing in London. Litle hope wee have of any goodnes towards hus. The chapell at Saint James' Howse is makinge very fyne against the Queen's cominge."

Lincolnshire.

1625, Aug. 4. Lincoln.—Regulations drawn up by the Bishop of Lincoln and the Justices of the Peace at Lincoln Assizes for the prevention of the plague and the government of the people.

Aug. 5. Lincoln Castle.—Orders issued by the Justices of the Peace for the carrying out of the preceding regulations. *Copy.*

The Earl of Westmorland to Sir George Manners, at Fulbeck.

1625, Aug. 7. Apthorpe.—"I thancke you for your kind remembrance by this bearer, whom I stayed heere a day or twoo longer than you appoynted, that I might be able to sende you some certayne newse from Oxforde, from whence I had a servant returned but the last night, who telleth mee that upon Thirsday last the Kinge convented both Houses before him in the Greate Hall at Christ Church, where hee made a short speech himselfe, intimatinge the necessitie of a larger supplie than the twoe subsedies allready graunted, or otherwise the fleete must be steayed, which, how dishonorable that would be, both to himselfe and this whole nation hee left to themselves to consyder, whose ingagement here before had moved him to bee soe forward and zealous in the business. This speech of his was *seconded by the Lord Conway and most of all urged with particularities by Sir John Cooke* one of the Masters of Requests, who were the only twoe chosen persons imployed at this tyme. What the successe of this greate affayre will bee I shall bee able to gesse by the latter end of this weeke, when I

shall have an other messenger come from Oxford, where it is thought they will not sitt longe nowe at this tyme, in regard that there are divers houses allready shutt upp of the plague and the cheife inne, the Signe of the Crosse, was shut upp on Fryday morninge last before my man came from thence—one beinge dead out of that howse the night before. The apparance of Lords there is very smale, under twentie, besydes Byshopps, whoe almost equalled that number. The Commons House is allsoe very emptie.

My Lord of Essex with Sir Edward Cissill and all four military gallants, are there attendinge for the synews of warre, and the general voyse is that the Duke will be at Plimouth within this foureteene dayse to see the shippes sett forwards and under sayle, to which end allsso the Kinge appoynts to goe towards Bewleiu to-morow senight and to lye there twelve nights. Soe soone as the Kinge had dyned at Christ Church, hee went to meete the Queene uppon hir way to Woodstoeke, some foure myles wide of Oxford, where shee is to remayne untill the King's returne from the Newe Forcest. At Rycott, as the Kinge came to Woodstoek, Sir Horace Veare was made Baron of Tilburie, and the Earle of Holland of the privie Counsell, but as yet noe Master of the Horse sworne, nor any officer of the stable inferior to him. Thus desyring pardon for ussinge the helpe of a secretary, beinge tyred with wrightinge late the last night unto your noble brother to Garradon, where I ame sorrie I eannot meete you this weeke, my wife beinge to be eurched upon Thirsday next. With our best respects and services to yourselfe and noble lady, to whome wee are much bound for hir late favour in makeinge a little Christian, whoe humblie craves hir blessinge, and my selfe with all myne rests at your disposes." *Signed.*

Postscript in the Earl's own hand. "I have drawen a line under the most remarkable eircumstance, for it is somewhat strandge those 2 to be chosen orators, when the Lord Keeper, Lord Threasorer and Chancellor of the Exchequer at this time are noe fooles, besides the President of the councill." *Signet.*

W. Giller, Rector, and others to Sir George Manners, at Fulbeck.

1625, Sept. 11. Westborough.—Asking that Doddington which is part of the parish, may bear its share in the charge of relieving the poor. *Eight signatures.*

Elizabeth Manestie to George Falcon, at Fulbeck.

1625, Sept. 28. Southwell.—I beg you will send me my virginals by the bearer. My son, Molyneux Manestie, not long before his death sent to me for a down pillow, a pillow bear, a waistcoat, certain eaps, handkerchiefs and towels, which I sent to him and which were stolen by the messenger. I beg you to help me to get back my goods. Also when my son went to London he left with Jacob the tailor, a pair of breeches, a pair of stockings, two double ruffs laced, with cuffs and a pillow bear with a seam of needlework, which I asked for, according to his direction; but the tailor's wife only answered that she gave the pillow bear to the maids of your house to wash. *Signed.*

A. Masson to Sir George Manners.

[1625, October,] Friday. Borley.—Mr. Baeker came last night from the Court. He tells that my Lord Duke [of Buckingham] will be here about the latter end of next week. He stays to see the ships set forth. He also tells for certain that some of our ships have taken nine ships

from the Spanish full of good commodity, both with money and cochineal (Kotcheen eell). He himself saw ten chests full of Spanish money, whereof Mr. Allys brought one, and the ships are esteemed to be worth above 100,000*l.* The ship that Mr. Allys brought is laden with rye (raye). My Lady Duchess and my Lady Mary are both in good health. Mr. Backer tells that Sir Charles Glenham was at death's door and speechless when he left Plymouth.

The Earl of Westmorland to his cousin, Sir George Manners, at Fulbeck.

1625, Oct. 24. Apthorpe.—If you begin your Christmas at Burley I hope we shall enjoy your company one week here killing does, before your return to Fulbeck, where I wish I was; but I cannot be heartily merry when I think of the cloud cast over my reverend and dear friend (the Bishop of Lincoln) at Court. My service to your Lady, my cousin Nan Carey and also to Ned Newmarket.

Robert Barne to Sir George Manners.

1625, Nov. 2.—Recommending a young man for his service. He is a scholar, having been two years and a half at a university, and is skilled in husbandry and is qualified to receive rents. *Signed.*

Sir W. Ermine to Sir George Manners, at Fulbeck.

1625, Nov. 10. Osgodby.—Enquiring when the Earl of Rutland will be at Lincoln. *Signed.*

John Gosling to the Earl of Rutland.

1625, Dec. 20. Rufford.—I am sorry to be the writer of bad news but you will never see my Lady again unless it is very soon. She met my Lady Devonshire on Monday, and going that day, late, from Mr. Digby's to Welbeck her "night stuffe" was forgotten, by which means she caught a cold and is now in a burning fever. *Signet.*

Vol. XVII.

Hew Hawk[worth] to [Sir George Manners ?].

1625 [-6], Jan. 19. Bedford House.—I have sent you two of your little books and three bottles of oil.

The Rochellers have taken two or three towns from the King of France. I beg you to acquaint my Lady that Mr. Trow, the barber, will let his house, but he offers it first of all to my Lord.

Henry Manners to Sir George Manners.

[1626, Feb. —.]—"Thursday beinge Candelmas day, the Kinge went from Whitehall by water, the Quene beinge with him, about seven of the cloeke unto Westminster Hall wher he steyed about two howers till all thinges for the Coronation were in redines and the trane set in

order. The Quene wente away a good while before the Kinge to Sir Abraham Williams house, who is agent for the Quene of Bohemia. There she reposed hirselfe to see the Kinge pas by and retorne from the Church wher he was crowned. After all was set forwarde, and nexte to me Lord Keper cam Sir George Gorin, with Sir Richard Win, in royall robes representinge the Dukedomes of Normandy and Guian, next followed the Earle of Mongomry carrienge the spures, and with him the Earle of Salisbury beringe St. Edwardes septer, then three swordes, by the Earles of Dorset, Essex and Kente, then Garter, a Gentleman Usher, the Lord Maior, Tharle of Worster alone, with the staf of Hygh Chamberlin.

The Bishopes of London and Winchester, with dishes and thinges for the Communion.

The Duke of Buckingeham, Constable, Marquis Hamelton with the sworde of state, the Earle Martiall.

The Earle of Sussex with the orbe, Earle of Penbroke with the erowne, Earle of Rutlande with the dove septer.

The Kinge supported by the Bisshopes of Durham and Bath.

The Lordes Matravers and Percy beringe his trane.

Sir Jeames Fullerton, with Sir Robert Car, to attend the Kinge when he pleasde to call.

The Captain of the Garde with the Garde.

Ther was fifty-eyght Knyghtes made of the Bath before the Coronation, wherof me Lord Denbyes seconde soone was the prime Knyght, me Lord Strange the second; I have not herde them all named. Nine Earles are saide will be ereated, if they be not allready. The Lord Tresurer, Earle of Marleburrough; the President of the Counsell, Earle of Manohester; Andover, Earle of Barkeshier; Rochforde, but I have forgott his Earledom; Lord Wenteworth Earle of Clevelande; Sheffeilde Earle of Newcastell; Danvers Earle of Danby, I thinke it is a eastle and forrest in Yorkeshier; Carow Earle of Totnes; Lord Leppinton, Earle of Monmouth. Ther is likewaies spech of Marquises, but I thinke they will be steyde."

Postscript.—"I do not finde muche good expected from this Parlament."

The Same to the Same.

[1626, Feb. —.]—"Bycaues your servant cam not yesterday to towne I have sent your new tobacko by this messinger, and all that little neuse we have. The Kinge and both the houses of Parlament agrees yet very well; they spent much time in consultations whether the shreefes might be admitted into the house; it was put to committies, but now writtes are gone forth to ohoose new, and it is not unlikely but they may choose the same agane. The howses desiers first to settle religion, then to reforme abuses, after which they will condissent to the Kinge's desiers what soever they be. The Kinge dislikes not hereof in shew, and yet it is thoght the Parlament will soone and sodenly be dissolved. It is likeweis fearde the Kinge of Denmarke will presently, if he have not allredy, dissolve his army, for breach of covenants from hence both for men and money. The French Ambassador has bin peremtory with the Kinge, for which he was commanded to his house, and the quene to hir lodginge for two dayes, but all is well on the Quene's parte, and she presented the Kinge with a maske at Denmarke House on Monday last." *Postscript:*—"Some thinkes Sir Edward Sessell is come home and is prevely in London. Me Lord Duke [of

Buekingham] is Hygh Constable for his life and sworne Master of the Hors."

Elizabeth, Lady Scrope to her brother, Sir George Manners, at Fulbeck.

[1626,] Mareh 13. Belvoir.—"Where the last parlement did end, there this hath begun; that is with my Lord Duke, my Lord of Rutland, and my Lord Seroope. These are the three they are desirous to remoove. My lord Duke is now questioned for the staying of the French shipp, who, they say, hath answered he did nothing but by the King's direetion; and it is reported the King should assure him, if he fell he would fall with him. If this be true there is no doubt of him, which that it may, I wish for my Lady's sake. The eauses against my brother and my Lord are for suspeeted persons, but there is little dout of the removes, for the King tells them they shall not be wronged."

Thomas Wicliffe to Sir George Manners, in London.

1626, May 23. Grantham.—Asking to be relieved from a charge for arms, made upon his house at Fiskerton.

Henry Wicliffe to George Falcon, at Fulbeek.

1626, June 15. London.—"As for newes from the Parliament there is none now stirring, but that they are about graunting of subsidies how many is uneertaine. Upon Munday last the 12th of this moneth, here was such an extreme thunder lightning and raine, as the like hath seldome bene seene, and mueh hurt done thereby; the ehurch wall at St. Andrewes in Holborne fell all down but noe hurt done, and I myselfe did see 12 or 14 coffins uneovered by the same; an other chureh wall at Bishopsgate, and there the people that were dead taken out of their graves by the violenee of the water and swim up and downe the streets, and it was saide that there was a spirit at the same time seene upon the waters, whieh did sore affright all the beholders. Upon Wednesday last being the 14th, my Master goeing in the coaeh with my Lady Duehesse and others from Whitehall to Yorke House, the eoach was overthrowne but noe hurt done, save only my master lost his beaver."

Henry Manners to Sir George Manners, at Fulbeek.

[1626, June —.]—"In the Parlament ther is greate mutteringes of trobles, doubtes, and fears of invations; ther is a peaee concluded betwixt the Kinges of Spane and France for seven yers, and we seme reyther like to breake then eonteinew in legue with Franee. For the French goods which was solde for prises, though by the Judg of the Admeralty adjudged otherwise, ther has bin greate debatinges in Parlament, and on Munday last me Lorde Duke was to answer eoneerninge that busines to both the houses. He might have answered by his counsell, but he reyther ehoose to performe it in his one person. Ther has bin terrable invectives aymed at the Duke in divers speehes. One Mr. Wansforde tooke an occasion to speake of Ferdinand, Kinge of Arragon, who demaundinge monies of his people in Parlament, they likewise beinge willinge to furnish their Kinge in his necesseties, onely required ther myght be a sereh made wher the faulte was for the misusc of the late monies formerly granted to the Kinge. Ferdinand beinge gratious and tender over his people safely condissented to their resonable petition. The serehe beinge made, the faulte was onely founde for all those

abuses in the favoret, who was theruppon with all severety punished. The trety of peace betwixte the French Kinge and the Rochelers is absolutely dispised on ther Kinge's parte, and those pooer people in new and most greate feares. Spinelo has newly reysed more ten thowsand foote, and fouer thowsande hors. Ther is therty shipes sent to encrease the Spanish fleete at Dunkerke, and they have lately made three score flat bottom botes more, and ther is a speech of a Spanish ship laden with salte taken about Scotlande, from whence ther shoulde some discovery come of an invasion. Sir Robert Howarde's excomunecation has bin much spoken of and by that meanes beinge a corrupt member, and that he shoulde not infect the whole body, is absolved duringe the Parlament. They have no good likeinge of their Speker, and at comitties, Mr. Wansforde, that spoke of Kinge Ferdinando, was the Chare, but it is thought the house is but weake for all the glos they set of themselves, for ther is three score or fouer score eulde out of the house, olde Parlament men with Sir Edwarde Cooke. Me Lorde the Duke never in so greate favor, never so confident, and in all apparence in likelihod of conteinewance as at this instance. Me Lorde of Arrundall was sent to the tower on Sunday last, for his soon Matraver's marrage with the Duke of Lenox sister, which lady the Kinge was determined to bestow otherwise. Me Lord Wimbleton eam to London eyther on Wensday or Fryday last, he did direct himselfe instantly to the Duke, who two howers after did carry him to the Kinge, he kist the Kinge's handes and was gratiously used." *Postscript.*—"I heare not much honor of the Quene's maske, for, if they were not all, soome were in men's apparell."

The King to [the Justices of the Peace of the Counties of England].

1626, July 7. The Palace of Westminster.—*See Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, Charles I. same date. On the same sheet are Instructions to the Justices of the Peace in Lincolnshire. See Calendar, same date. Copy.*

Thomas Loate to George Falcon or Thomas Dogett.

1626, July 8. London.—You will receeive by the carrier four trunks, one of my master's with a hat case, one of Mr. Eyre's and two little ones. Two great hampers, four boxes, two fardles, George's desk, and his sword, and a dust basket. The weight is seven hundred and fourteen pounds and he is to have seven shillings the hundred.

Francis Thornbrough to his cousin ———.

1626, July 27.—I thank you for the copy of the jubilee which I return. *A long letter, apparently concerning a clandestine marriage, a dispensation for annulling which it was desired to obtain from the Pope.*

The Earl of Rutland to the Justices of the Peace, at Sleaford Sessions.

1626, Aug. 4. Belvoir.—Requesting them to show as much forwardness as other counties have done in granting the free gift and aid to the King. *Signed. Signet.*

Middlemore and [T.] Pinchbeck.

1626, Aug. 22.—An account of their quarrel.

T. Pinchbeck to Sir Edward Tyrwhitt, at Stanfield.

1626, Aug. 31. Rinthorp.—Concerning his quarrel with Mr. Middlemore. *Copy.*

News from the Continent.

1626, Sept. 22. London.—"In my last I did aequaint you with the magnanimous resolution which this brave Kinge had taken to perseeute his enemies. But it fell out so erossly that Gottingen had yielded upon resonable good eonditions before the Kinge eould come to it, whereupon his Majestie sought to sett upon Tilly, who avoided to fight, notwithstanding that the Kinge gave him many provocations thereunto. But Tilly, like an old fox, would not bite. The King haveing spent much time, by reason of his great trayne and much baggage, did resolve to retire to give order in his armye, and to make new provisions; but in the meanetime—as I am advertised—Duke Gorge of Lunenburge came to second Tillye with 5 or 6 freshe regiments, and tooke the passage from the Kinge, betwixt whome and Tilly sundry skirmishes hapned the 15, 16 and 17 of August, nere unto Lutter. The Kinge as is said, haveinge many waggons and much baggage, did the night before give order for the removeinge of his baggage and artillery; but divers of them had their earages broken, which hindred the passage of the army. In this eonfution the troops of the enemie appeared, and the fight was furious. The Kinge prepared and ordered his army to battell; gave charge of the mane battle to Generall Fuehs, of the left wing to the Count of Solmes, and of the right winge to Lantgrave Philip of Hessen, seeond sone to the old Lantgrave Mauriee. The King held still upon a little hill to vew and behold, and when to dispose, as he should se it to be needfull. And seinge that the right winge was in danger went in person to suceour it, then retired. But seing it againe in perrill, returned the seeond time to succour it, not without very great hazard of his person, being unarmed.

The young Lantgrave was shot through the neek, whereof he died. Generrall Fuehs was killed and the Count Salmes was eut in peeees. It so fell out that the winde, dust, and smoke did beat in the faee of the King's army, to there great disadvantage, his Majestie had much adoe to eseape, but in the end did retire with 5 eannons and all his baggage, except 17 waggons, and 11 peiees of ordinanee that were lost. It is most trew the enemie hath lost as many men and more then the Kinge, for the Kinge arrived the next day at Wolfenbuttle with the loss but of 200 horse and about 5,000 foote, with those that were scattered. Fuehs, the Lantgrave, the Count of Solmes, Colonell Gorth Povitsh, Colonell Cripp a Dane, Wolfe, Henry Worsby, are eounted to be slayne; Lohousen, Linston, Frankin, to be prisoners. The speeh is that Tilly is slain, but of these more hereafter. I doe here send you the trueth.

The Kinge departed from Wolfenbuttle the Sunday following, beinge the 20 of August, taken his journey towardes Newenburge and Rodenburge. His dispersed soulders returne to him dayly; he is—praysed be God—in good health. The Administrator of Hall hath, upon the Kinge's expres eommaund, left Kinsbuttle Castle, neere Hamburgh; so that—God be praysed—this eminent ineonvenienee is prevented.

Mansfeild doth proceed with good sueeesse in Moravia: Walstein—the Duke of Freidland—doth follow him neere."

News from the Continent.

1626, Dec. 3.—"Mansfeld is gone to Venis where it is supposed his wealth is in banck. He went away much discontented from

Bethlem Gabor for the little countinencc and assistance he gave him. He was in dcspaire of any reall assistance from the Turke, who disalloweth what his particular Bassaes did against the Emperor. He lost some men before his departure. Many of the rest turned Turkes. He sould all his artillerrye to the Turk. Two thousand Boores are cutt in pecces and new forces sent against them. They would willingly accord with the Emperor, but are irreconciliable with the Duke of Bavaria, to whom that countrie is ingaged for somc yearcs. Tilly dayly incrocheth upon the King of Denmarkes country. There are fifteenc or sixteene shippes of warre of Dunkerck lately put to sea.

The Duke of Mantua deceased hath left his brother to succeed.

The Valtelline is not yet setled. The garrisons arc not satisfied with the accord that was made, neither are the French very forward to put the accord in execution.

Savoy and the Vcnetions nourrish the busines, yet many think it wil be shortly accommedated. Mansfelt they say is at Venis. Gabor stirreth not for feare of the Kinge of Pooland's forces at his back.

The Persian hath quite driven the Turk out of Babilonia.

Walstein is sent for to the Emperor to answer his letting Mansfelt escape when he had him at his mercy, by reason of advantage and opportunitie.

There were two new commaunders sent from the Emperor and Duke of Bavaria against the Boores, who offred them pardon if they would yeeld, and upon the refusall they set upon one troupe of ten thousand of them and kylled very many, the rest fled into the mountaines. After this they sent a trumpit to another troup and very frendly invited them to submit, but they refusing, kylled the trumpit with much deficnce. Therupon they were set upon and many kyld to the number of eight thousand first and last, and are now wholy defeated.

There hath bene a bickering betweene the King of Denmark and Tilly not farre from Bremen, some say the Kinge tooke a towne called Hoy and releeved another. This is denide by others who say the King was wounded in one of his armes and made to retire."

Francis Rolston to R. Rous.

1626, Dec. 3.—Concerning his mother who is a Catholic, and his brother who unjustly detained his property from him.

John H—— to Mr. Rous.

[1627,] Jan. 2.—"I thank you hartely for your offer of manualls. I will enquire after them, and make use of them, to God's honour, I hope, and yours. I did buy one of the histories of the Popes, as you call it, but I let a knight have it, eyther for Scotland or Irelande, and therefore I thankfully accept of one of yours, and will inquire after it, as also after the 2d part of the *Protestants Plea*. I am hartely glad that D. Kell hath soe much prevailed with yow as that yow are willing to send your larger historie. There is one that Mrs. Gerard commended, who writeth a good hand, and as she saith, will doe it as reasonable as any. And I dare not wish you to adventure your copie till you have another, there be so many casualties, for if it doe but fall into the Jesuits hands you may—haply—bid it good night, though it escape the pursevants. The domestick newes I did write came from the best handes, but I was too breif. I shold have added that although the King had condiscended to admit so many of the French yet the Imbassador tooke it upon condition if his maister would accept thereof, and the matter is yet in suspence. Some say an

Imbassador shall come and present them, others dowbt it, *rebus sic stantibus*, and there is a suspicion that the rest of the French shall be likewise sent away. The other day Gautier the Queen's Lutenist was sent to the Tower, and the speech is he was racked this day. He was great with Monsr. Civet, who is the Dukes most inward, and as it is told me hath come by that means to know too much, and was also like to have hadd the Nurse's daughter from Monsr. Civet. Some add that the Duke dreamed a fearfull dream of him, etc. It is said this day that one or 2 other French are comitted, but I have it not from any good hand. I cannot write of many things which I wold. Our Blessed Lord send us a happie year now that Our Lady falls on Our Lord's lapp. There be later newes then these I send, from beyond sea, but the letters are not opened by reason of a gentleman's absence. It is generally spoken at Court and in the Citie that Mansfelt is dead, some say on the plage coming towards Venice, and that the King of Denmark hath lately had a great overthrowe, wherin the Inglish are slaine that went or were sent owt of the Lowe Countryes to him. You will hear by others of the mateh made at Court on Christmas Eve, and the appurtenances and such other ordinary matters." *Signet.*

Richard Hayes to Richard Rous.

1626 [-7], Jan. 22.—I have delivered your letter to Mr. Cape. The pursuivants are restrained yet, but the services against recusants are now in the Sheriff's hands. The Lady Manners is very sick of a fever and keeps her bed. She desires to be remembered to you.

Tilly has crossed the Elbe into Holstein and has taken four or five towns. The Emperor's forces prosper strangely and it is confirmed that Spinola has finished his new canal and presented the Archduke with some wine and other merchandise which have passed by it.

Sir N. Saunderson to his mother[-in-law], Lady Manners, at Haddon.

1626 [-7], Jan. 31. Fillingham.—"I make bold to begin with the great remembrance of a filial dewtie from a great straunger, your Ladyship's grandchild being a chappinge boy lately comed amongst us, and from him I make bold to tender your daughter's and mine owne dewtie unto you, as supporters unto the child's meaninge, wee addinge but our humble entreaties unto my parents desire that Fillingham House might have a yet further happiness conjoyned on to it by the fruition of your Ladyships with my Ladie Watson's presence at the witnessinge of your Ladyship's servant's getting a name."

Sir Clement Cotterell to the Earl of Rutland.

1626 [-7], March 1. The Court at Newmarket.—I should have attended you at Lincoln but the King commanded my services at Court, as my Lord of Suffolk can assure you. Though I am absent, my heart subscribes to the business, and I will readily pay my money. *Signet.*

Cuthbert Car to Richard Rous.

1627, May 23.—"Youre presence did, with its comforthe, requit my paynes, and youre to thanckfull aeknowledgment doe reduble them. I would be glad to heare what answer my Lord [Bishop] giveth of what yowe demaunded as coneernynge owre proceadinge in approvinge regulars for preachinge and hearinge confessione. None as yet heare demaundeth

[it] nor, I thinck, will. I have writt to my Lord, soe bether doe not, whether we may exacte it and note the names of the refusors, as the askers of it at our handes. I hope if he certefye yowe, yowe will at the first opportunitye acquainte me thearwith, as the lyke, if he doe before to me I shall to yowe. I have as yet not had anye thinge frome him, nor of my oyles, albeit I have writt to him. Mr. Mosker and I thanck yowe for youre memorye of them. We are yet quiet but heare that Sir Jhone Savill haith opte a commission under the great seale for to compounde with all Catholiques northe of Trent. Some hopes well, soome fear much his proceadinges."

Sir William Wray and Sir James Bagg to Robert Gregory.

1627, June 8.—Contract for the sale of a reversionary estate called Trerust, in Cornwall, belonging to the Earl of Rutland, for twenty-one years. *Signed.*

News from Denmark.

[1627.]—"The Duke of Hollstein is well affectioned to the common cause; his brother hath formerly served the Emperor, and now of late hath taken agayne the chardge of 1,000 horse under Wallestein, with whom being discontented, hee left him, and travelling through Brunswick is falne into the hands of the Boores who shew no mercy to any in the habitt of a souldier, soe that itt is not certayne whether hee bee safe or nott.

Tilly hath beene forced from the seige of Niemburg with the losse of 4,000 men as the King himselfe writes, and many prime officers killed and taken prisoners. When the King entred into the towne, hee found his men richly apparelled and full of booty which they had gotten from the enemy, insomuch that the King saluted many ordinary souldiers, not knowing them.

There is sicknes in both armies, but more in Tillie's than the King's. Itt is thought that Tilly hath lost eight thousand men by the hands of the Boores in the seige and in severall skirmishes, since his comming into the Circle.

Tillyes men are discouraged, meeting with resistance beyond their accustomed forme. They are ill paid and have scarcity of bread. If they had lyen butt two dayes longer before Niemburg, the King was resolved to have falne uppon their quarters, which in divers places lay open; of which Tilly getting knowledge, after hee had given some furious assaults in which hee was repulsed with losse, and having in the meane tyme caused most of his baggage and ordinance to bee carried away, hee presently followed with the whole army, and broake the bridge after him, leaving his quarters full of sick men, great store of armes of all sorts and very much provision of wyne and beare and other necessaries. The King as soone as hee had notice hereof, sent his horse after Tilly, but being forced to ride two Dutch myles about before they came to any bridge, the river being unpassible by reason of the raynes, they could not hurt the enemy.

Tilly is retired to the borders of Brunswick, where hee hath many places uppon the Wezer. Wallestein is said to bee joyned with him having forced his passage through Brunswick, where the inhabitants opposed, but wanting horse and comaunders, were putt to route with the losse of 200 men; since which time the King hath sent forth 3,000 horse and some regiments of foote under the commaund of Obertrant.

The King's whole army except two regiments are marched towards Tilly. Mansfeild is come as farre as Bremen. Divers of the enemies prisoners constantly affirme that Mansfeild is much more dreadfull to Tilly then any other commaunder, and that Tilly hath said hee knowes Count Mansfeild will not lett him rest. The King hath many worthy commanders, as D. Wegmar, Generall of the horse, Collonell Flux, Leiftenant-Generall of the foote, Obertrant, and divers others. The King hath given out commissions of levying 9,000 men more, wherby hee is not only provided of recreus but adds feare to the enemy, and eourage to his owne party, and employes divers men wanting service, that would otherwise serve the enemy.

During the King's weakness, commissioners were sent to Tilly to treate of some poynts. Tilly gave great words, and spake of nothing but disarming and disbanding the army, and some of his cheife commaunders said the wondred the King should thinke itt possible for him to resist the victorious army of the Emperor and Catholique league, comaunded by the bravest generall living; and out of bravado inquired what ordinance was in Hamelin, and being answered there was no want of provision, they smiling said they were gladd of itt, promiseing to themselves the gayne of all, of which they have yet failed.

Tilly wrote to the Infanta that the forces of Denmarke and the lower Saxe were of little consideraeion; hee had soe handled itt that all should bee quietted. Yett itt did not a little greeve him that it must bee soe broken off without blowes. A rumour is that Vandenburgh should bring 10,000 old soldiers to Tilly; an ambassadour from Gabor is gone to the King and from thence goes to the Hagh.

From France.

Things seeme there to bee disposed for a warre agaynst Rochell and that a resolution is taken to beseege itt. Peace seemes to bee offred to the bodie of the Religion with exclusion of Rochell, and that the interests cannot soe bee divided, but that they will resolve amongst themselves of the Religion, either to have a generall peace or a generall warre. Deputies from the Religion were expected to come to the King with their resolutions, whereupon itt will soone bee determyned, either to grant peace or make warre, and hereof newes are expected with the first letter."

The Earl of Westmorland to his cousin, Sir George Manners, at Fulbeck.

1627, Aug. 27. Apthorpe.—"I wishe I weare able to send you certaine worde that the Duke weare posest of the Forte in the Isle of Rees as the eorantees have it, but I feare it will cost more bloodd before it be gotten, and those that understand the place thinke theare willbe not safe harbour for our shipps in winter. Besides if that be true which I heare, that theare is only 35000*l.* to be received of the seven subsidies levied synce King James his death, which way will soe greate supplies be had as the maintainanee of soe greate an armie and navie will require? Theirfore a Parliament must of necessity be called and that—I thinke—verry speedily, to which I wishe a happier agreement then hath benn of late yeares.

I have sent you by this messendger a fatt buck to your twoe redd deare pies, for the remembrance of poor frendes of this familie when you enjoy my Lorde Willowybie at Fulbeck about the midle of this weeke."

Postscript.—"My Lord of Manchester sent me worde that he and his sonn with his twoe brothers of Barnwell would come this day to dinner unto me." *Signet.*

THOMAS LOATE to GEORGE FALCON, at Fulbeck.

[1627,] Dec. 11. London, The Savoy.—You must send up four pair of sheets, two pair of the new ones and two pair more of the best and strongest of the servants; they must be here by Twelfthtide.

Sir John Savile is now master comptroller of the King's Household. Sir Edward Barrett is Lord of Newburgh, a Scotch Baron.

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date and place.—My master has today received your letter dated the fifth instant. I am glad you like your spectacles.

ROBERT FALCON to his cousin, ————.

1628, March 29.—Pray send me word when you intend to come into Yorkshire. "My wife is now in the cloutes, brought in bedd of a daughter. If itt had beene a sonne I should have sollicited you for a godfather." I pray you commend me to Mr. Warr and Mr. Colbey.

HENRY WICLIFFE to his "father," GEORGE FALCON, at Fulbeck.

1628, April 1. Petty France.—I send you the King's speech and a breviate of the Lord Keepers. The parliament sits close, but does little, and only discourses upon the liberty of the subject. The King's propositions were brought by Mr. Secretary Cooke, wherein the necessity of supply was especially urged. A petition was yesterday presented to the King by the Lower House that the law concerning recusants might be put in force. *Signet.*

THOMAS LOATE to GEORGE FALCON, at Fulbeck.

1628, April 2. "London, or from Pettye France."—I sent you word that if any of the brass or pewter were fit for my Lady's own use to buy it for them. I also sent things for Mr. Beresford.

My Lady sent you word how to use garlic, and to take it. She thinks it should be good for you and she says she would take it herself, and she thinks it can do you no harm.

Martin is to brew two hogsheads of strong beer, and to make the usual provision of other beer, against their coming down, which will be at the accustomed time.

For wine, if you can get a good hogshead, you must provide one, if any store be come in; otherwise you must take the most convenient time for goodness and price between now and their coming down. We will send the treacle and the conserve you enquire for.

The King has proclaimed a fast for London and thereabouts for the fifth of this month, and on the twenty-first of this month for all places in England and Wales, with prayers to God for his blessing on the realm and House of Parliament and his friends and allies. In his proclamation he says that he relies only on the Lord for help, which I am glad to hear, and so will be all his good subjects.

HENRY WICLIFFE to his "father," GEORGE FALCON, at Fulbeck.

1628, May 12. Petty France.—The Parliament goes on well and has granted the king five subsidies, two to be paid in July, two in September,

and the last about December. The bill of subsidies is presented to the House and the King has passed his word to perform all the liberties granted by any former King unto his subjects.

My master has sent you an ounce of *aurum potabile*, which Mr. Hope fetched for you. He says you may take a little every morning and at any other time when you are ill-disposed. It is very comfortable.

I hope to see a happy union between Lady Willoughby and my master, she has been at our house once or twice and sends daily, and a happy conclusion of that unfortunate suit.

The King.

1628, May 17. The Palace at Westminster.—Commission for levying debts due to the Crown in the Counties of Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Cornwall, Devon, the City and County of Exeter, the County of Dorset and the Town and County of Poole, the Counties of Essex, Gloucester, the City and County of Gloucester, the Counties of Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, the City and County of Canterbury, the Counties of Leicester, Middlesex, the City and County of London, the Counties of Monmouth, Northampton, Norfolk, the City and County of Norwich, the Counties of Oxford, Rutland, Salop, Somerset, the City and County of Bristol, the County and the Town and County of Southampton, the Counties of Surrey, Suffolk, Sussex, the City and County of Coventry, the County and the City and the County of Worcester, the Counties of Wilts, Anglesey, Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, the Town and County of Carmarthen, the Counties of Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Glamorgan, Pembroke, the Town and County of Haverford West, the Counties of Merioneth, Montgomery, and Radnor; issued to Sir Thomas Leigh, Sir Thomas Littleton, Sir Francis Cottington, Sir Edmund Carew, Sir Edmund Bashe, Sir Miles Fleetwood, Sir Francis Gofton, Sir William Pitt, Sir Walter Long, Sir Thomas Trevor, Sir Gabriel Dowse, Sir William Elliot, Sir Wolstan Dixie, Sir Richard Tichborne, Sir Francis Godolphin, Sir Francis Swift, Sir Thomas Cannon, Sir Robert Lee, Sir Lewis Pemberton, Sir Edmund Sawyer, Edmund Savile, Edward Aiscough, William Boswell, Hampden Douse, Laurence Whittacre, John Read, Edward Read, John St. Amond, William Hill, Justinian Povey, Richard Budd, Francis Phillips, John Tooke, Thomas Tooke, Robert Aylett, Henry Standley, John Pym, Henry Sandford, George Feilding, Robert Long, Aden Perkins, Job Harly, Thomas Waight, Hugh May, Robert Egleston, Richard Miller, Richard Aishcroft, Benjamin Henshawe, John Rose, Thomas Trafford, George Warde, Nathaniel Tompkins, Francis Touncley, John Melton, Roger Nichols, William Farrer, Francis Dime, Henry Vaughan, Edward Vaughan, John Bradshaw, Alexander Stafford, Christopher Beresford, Griffith Lloyd, John Woogan, Edward Norgatt, Edward Evbury, Richard Gurnett, John Bennett, Thomas Chauncy, Thomas Bridgman, Valentine Moortest, John Gage and John Essington. *Copy.*

——— to the Bailiff of the Wapentake of Lovedon.

1628 [May ?].—Enclosing a copy of the preceding Commission. *Copy.*

John Thornhagh to Sir George Manners, in Little St. Bartholomew's.

1628, June 6. Fenton.—I have received a letter from Lady Willoughby, wherein she solicits me, as she has asked you, to write to Sir John Bodley and others of my friends in London, to try and find a house for her.

Sir T. Savile to his uncle, Sir George Manners, at Fulbeck.

1628, Aug. 11. Howley.—As soon as Mr. Richardson has brought the Commission for the King's debts, I will send you an abstract of the schedules for Lincolnshire. I wish you would also take Lincolnshire to your consideration.

Thomas Isham to Sir George Manners.

1628, Aug. 22. Picheley (Pytchley ?).—I have received an answer from Mr. Richard Spenser that he will be here on Monday to meet you for the purpose of finishing the controversies between my nephew Lane and myself. *Signed. In the fold is a draft of an order by Sir George Manners for settling the disputes between the inhabitants of Bennington and Allington. Dated October* 1628.

[Thomas] Bainbrigg, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, to the King.

1628, August.—*Copy. See Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, Charles I., same date, No.* 60.

The King to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Houses at Cambridge.

1628, Aug. 28. The Court at Portsmouth.—"Requesting them to appoint Henry Earl of Holland to be Chancellor of the University in the place of the Duke of Buckingham. *Copy. On the same sheet is also written in another hand:* "There is noe allyance neerer than there Countrie; the safetie of the people is the cheifest lawe, and that noe lawe is more sacred then the safety and welfare of the Comonwealth. That God himself hath enacted this lawe. That all things that were for the good proffitt and benefitt of the Comonwealth should bee accounted lawfull.—Taken out of John Felton's trunck."

The Lords of the Council to the Commissioners for the subsidies in Lincolnshire.

1628, Sept. 18. Whitehall.—Directing them to be careful not to make unfit abatements in their assessments. *Eight signatures.*

Sir Thomas Monson to Sir George Manners.

1628, Sept. 24. Bur[ton].—As the circuit is great, I have sent certified copies of the letters you sent me to the rest of the Sessions. *Signed. Signet.*

Edward, Lord Montagu to his "sister" [Grace] Lady Manners, at Elston.

1628, Sept. 25. Boughton.—I came last night from Haddon, where they are all well. The business is now finished and I send herewith the assurance, both what is necessary from me to my son (in-law) and also what I had for mine. My wife desires her love.

Lord Brudenell to the Earl of Westmorland, at Apthorpe.

1628, Oct. 2. Aldersgate Street.—"To visitt Denmarke House is but a blanke flight, and since I came, Tower Hill is the like, for the Court is still at Hamton Court, that hath drawn drie those places;

till this daie, this towne hath beene barren of counsellors of State, yesterday it being concluded that the Parlament shall not sitt till 20 Januarii. I have given Nicholas Pay his charge, and that better he may understande it, the most part of your Lordship's letter is yet with him. From Rochell nothing is yet come, or at least to vulgar eares. The embarque of our merchants at Constantinople and Aleppo is seconded to be by meanes of Sir Kenelme Digbie's taking certaine French under the conduct of the Turke nere about Ligorne. One Kirke, a seaman, hath brought in a prize of French stuffe that is not vendible nether upon the Change nor in warehouses, being wholly of Jesuits; but I beseech you let not my Lady knowe of this comoditie least she lay for one to pleasure me withall.

Petre Broughton tells me his walke of Hanlic must be sould, but not a pennyworth for his purchase. I should have supped with your Lordship last night but could not light right of him, and I feare he goes downe this daie and I cannot be ready for him.

I perceive the state hath not done with Mr. Felton for this day the Lord Treasurer is expected at the Tower to re-examine him."

Postscript.—"My Lord Brooke dyed of corrupted fatt thrust into the wound of his belly in place of his kell, which putrifying, ended him, that fewer sorrowes then the D[uke], though not so many rejoyces. Some of his old inheritance fall to Sir Grivell Verney his nephew, but Warwik Castell his honnor and the greatest part of his estate to one Sir Fulk Grivell, his great uncle's grandchild, his office to Sir Grivell Verney's next brother and he himself descended as is conjectured." *Signed. Signet.*

Lincolnshire.

[1628] October.—Order by Sir George Manners for the settlement of disputes concerning the maintenance of the highway, between the inhabitants of Bennington and Allington in Lincolnshire. *Copy.*

The Inhabitants of Allington to Sir George Manners.

[1628, October.]—Petitioning him to stay the enrolment of the preceding order. *Twelve signatures and marks.*

John Wood and Thomas Brome to the Earl of Rutland.

1628 [-9], Jan. 16.—Concerning an unlicensed enclosure in Thorney Woods. *Signed.*

Robert Thorold to Sir George Manners.

1629, April 9. Heath.—I have taken as much care as I can, to have the bowling-green at Ancaster finished. *Signed. Signet.*

John Wood to Sir George Manners, at his house in Petty France, in London.

1629, June 15. Woodborough.—On business. *Signet.*

Sir Thomas Roe to Sir George Manners, at the Savoy.

1629, July 10. The leager before the Brill.—"I have beene longe silent by reason I had little worth the writinge. Now I must acquaint yow, Sir, with Count Henry Van de Berck his comming heere with his armie. He pitcht his leagre nere unto us, and they attempted twice to

have releived the towne, but was beaten of againe; then seeinge ther were no possibillitye of relievinge it, he marched away after he had laine three weekes. All that tyme, we never came in bedd, unles it weere an houre or twoo in the day tyme, but not every day nether. The 8th of this month ould stile, wee tooke the great skance called Vacht, after they had spronge there myne, which did no hurt at all, and the 19th in the like manner they quitt another skance called St. Anthony skance. Now we are aproachinge for the towne and in the way there is travers and another stronge worke newlie made, which is uppon a dike that goeth to the towne, and there is no other way to aproach. Wee are alreddie sappinge forward and in one day hope to recover the travers and in short tyme hope to have the other, and then the towne will beginn to be ouise (*sic*). Count Ernestus is on the other side, closs to the towne, onlie his gallerie to make over, which had beene done longe since had he not staied for the rest. He hath batteries for thirty-two pieces of ordinance on that side, but as yett they have not played. I make no question, Sir, but the next occacon I have to write wilbee that the towne is ours, which God graunt, for then we shall have some rest. My soun is new fallen sick which is the cause he cannott now write to my Lord."

Postscript.—"It is now some ten or twelve yeares agone, that it pleased my Lord to give me freely out of his bountye 200li towardes the buyinge of a companie; but I not gettinge one then his Honnor pleased ever after to give me an anuytie of twenty poundes yearely; but now this four yeares I have not had it. I doe not knowe, Sir, whither it be my Lordes pleasure or not, or whither his Honnor be abused by his servant in it, whome he puttes in charge in these businesses. Therefore if your Honner pleased by some kind of meanes which your Honnor knoweth best to bringe to pass, I shalbe more and more bound unto yow. My company stood me in above three hunderd poundes which if I had had help I should have recovered myselff, but now I shall never out of my company, havinge soe great a charge of children."

Sir William Pelham to [Sir George Manners].

1629, July 27. Brocklesby.—Thanking him for a letter of condolence upon the death of his father, and referring to family differences which have been arranged.

Viscount Conway to his cousin, Sir George Manners.

1629, Aug. 12. Saint Martin's Lane.—I thank you for the comfort you have given me by the knowledge of the peace and good conclusion and agreement in the family of Brocklesby.

I have not forgotten you to his Majesty, who has reserved all business till his return to Windsor, where I will not fail to put him in mind of you.

You have made my heart glad to understand that the Duchess and your noble brother are in good health. *Signed.* Seal of arms.

Thomas, Lord Coventry to Sir George Manners.

1629, Aug. 19. Canbury.—Concerning enclosures at Fulbeck. *Signed. Signet.*

Anthony Iveson to Lady Frances Willoughby.

1629, Oct. 4. Hull.—On business. *Signet.*

The Earl of Carlisle to ———.

1629, Oct. 13. Hampton Court.—The King is resolved, according to the intention of the late King James, to confer upon Mr. Ro—— K——, his servant, the office of postmaster for foreign service when the same shall next become void; and he has commanded me to signify his pleasure to you that no grant of the said office to any other person, either in possession or reversion be suffered to pass the seal. *Copy.*

Viscount Wentworth to the Officers of Sherwood Forest.

1629, Dec. 7. The Manor of York.—The King has been pleased by warrant under the privy signet, to appoint a brace of stags every summer season and a brace of hinds every winter season to be delivered to me out of his Forest of Sherwood, as President of the Council in the North, for the better furnishing of the diet of myself and the Council. This letter is therefore to desire you to deliver here a hind on Saint Thomas' Eve and another on New Year's Eve, both fat, and well and fairly killed, and both of this season. *Signed.*

The Earl of Lindsey and Sir G. Manners to George Bolton, bailiff of the manor of Bardney in Lincolnshire.

1629 [-30], Feb. 16. London.—We, as executors of William Lord Willoughby of Parham, require you to pay to George Falcon all the rents payable by the tenants of the manor of Bardney at Lady Day next. *Signed.*

Sir George Manners.

1630 [May ?].—A petition to King Charles that a sum of 4,000*l.* granted by Letters Patent under the Great Seal to the late Duke of Buckingham might be paid to him. *Copy. In the fold are copies of two letters, one of them from Viscount Conway to [Sir Robert Heath] dated May the 19th 1630, requesting him to advise upon Sir George Manners' petition, and the other from Sir Robert Heath [to Viscount Conway] dated the 6th of June 1630, giving his opinion how the petition can best be satisfied.*

John Gosling to Sir George Manners, at the Savoy.

1630, May 21.—On business. *Signet.*

[Sir George Manners] to Percy Church.

1630, Aug. 1. Woodford.—On business. *Copy.*

The King to Sir Robert Heath, Attorney-General.

1630, December. The Court at Whitehall.—Our pleasure is to bestow upon Sir George Manners the office of Postmaster of England, which Charles, Lord Stanhope now holds, when it shall next become void; to be enjoyed by Sir George Manners for his life, with all the profits thereto belonging, to which purpose you are to prepare a bill ready to our signature. *Copy.*

John Deverell to the Earl of Rutland.

1630, Dec. 26. Warsop.—Giving an account of sport in Lincoln Dale. *Signet.*

The King to Sir Robert Heath, Attorney-General.

1630 [-1], February. The Court at Whitehall.—*Identical with the letter from the King, of December* 1630 *supra. Copy.*

Sir Thomas Monson to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1631, April 3. Burton.—I perceive by your letter that you intend to be a falconer again ; of which sport, though I am surfeited yet I shall be very glad to nourish your humour in you, as I have still an affection to it. The time is almost past for furnishing you with a store of ducks' eggs, but if I have notice by this bearer of how many more you want than he brings, I will do the best I can. I shall hope another year to help you with so many ducks' eggs that you may breed fowl to maintain your sport, and with as many quick wild ducks as will serve your hawks. I send you by the bearer two hundred ducks' eggs. *Signed. Signet.*

K. Duchess of Buckingham to her father, the Earl of Rutland.

[1631,] April 16. Buckingham House.—"My Lord, I have made your excuse to both ther Majesties for your not being at ther first coming to Grinwiche, which thaye do excuse. This night they both supted att the gatthowse with my Lady Buckingham, where they hade a great supper. Your Lordship will to sonne here the great lose my Lord and Lady Savage has had in the death of my Lady Marques who dyed with an impostome in her checke, and the extreemety of that putt her in a fever. Shee was delivered before shee dicd of a deed boye. It was a great lose to her father and mother who takes it very hevelye. Mr. Mountague has come out of France. The Queene mother is wher shee was, and the younge Queene in great creedit with the Kinge ; she was never so well in her life. Our Kinge Queene and Prince ar very well and so all yours. So humbly craving your blessing for us all I take my leve.

Your Lordship's most obedient
unfortunat daughter
K. Buckingham."

Postscript.—"I beseech you present my humble servis to my Lady." *Signet.*

Viscount Savage to the Earl of Rutland.

1631, Aug. 4.—Enclosing a letter. *Signet.*

W. Earl of Newcastle to the Earl of Rutland.

1631, Sept. 19. Chatsworth.—Just as I was coming here Will Vavasour made me happy by telling me the intended honour you meant at Bolsover, whereupon a council was called, and resolved with much joy to wait for you at Mr. Ogle's and Mr. Whithead's house at Welbeck, where upon Thursday night I mean to kiss your hands. You know not how chcerful you have made me by this favour. You have not a truer heart to serve you in the whole world than mine and upon any occasion you shall see the jealous and malicious tongues confounded, whether male or female, by my faithfulness ; in which I rest passionately your truest honorer. *Signet.*

Sir William Pelham to his cousin, Sir George Manners, at Fulbeck.

1631, Sept. 28. Brocklesby.—I have armed Francis Wilkinson with my father's account and desire a happy conclusion of this troublesome business.

Yesterday I attended at Caistor on Sir Edward Hussey, Sir John Monson, and Serjeant Callis, upon the commission, where all Lindsey afforded with much grudging, 61*l.* at the most.

I am sending some forces to Scotter where the two families are at open war, and possessions are taken and regained and taken again.

Postscript.—1631, Sept. 30.—This letter has been at Wrawly and is to-night returned to me. The wars at Scotter are as hot as ever and nothing but law must decide it. But there is such love between Scotter and Northorp where my Lady Edward Tyrwhitt is now, that I hear my brother Charles shall presently marry Mrs. Mary Tyrwhitt. This is the first I hear of it.

Frances, Lady Pelham to her cousin, Sir George Manners.

1631, September. Brocklesby.—I thank my Lady for her rich and dainty token. I hope her godson will study hard that he may be worthy of her favour. I desire her blessing as a help for him. *Signed. Signet.*

Lord Willoughby to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1631, Dec. 20. Grimsthorpe.—Enquiring as to his health after his journey. *Signet.*

Sir G. Manners to George Falcon, at Fulbeck.

1632, April 2. Savoy.—Let the same provision as was made last year, be made of strong beer, claret wine, and sack. "I would have two whole suyts of Pappellnicke ware bespoke, such as he made last for me ther."

Send word to the bailiff George Bolton to send the money that is due for my nephew William, and my niece Frank's "exhibition." *Signet.*

The Same to the Same.

1632, May 10. London.—I have obtained a leap of my Lord's stallion which the Earl of Holland gave him, so I would have Peake when he carries my mare over to Belvoir to give a crown between them to the groom who looks to him and those who help in the covering. As soon as Fleming and Bay Deyncourt are fat, send them up to Stanstead, for the sorrel gelding is too large to ride in summer. Let all haste be made with the two sets of "Pappellnicke" ware, and send them me up to London.

Christopher Beresford to George Falcon, at Fulbeck.

1632, Nov. 25. Fetter Lane.—The last news is that the King of Sweden hath utterly overthrown Friedland [*i.e.* Wallenstein].

My Lord of Rutland recovers and is looked for here in London this week. The King sent for him notwithstanding the proclamation. As

soon as his Lordship is settled here, I hope to come to Fulbeck. I pray you go to my home and let my wife know that I am in health and will be home soon.

Francis, Earl of Rutland.

1632, Dec. 15.—"It pleased my Lord to call my Lady Dutchess, my sister of Rutland, my Lord Savidge, and myselfe, and to use theise speeches unto us.

Sweete hart give mee your hand, now I pray God blisse you and your children. It greeves me I shall see none of them before I die, but I leave them my blessinge. You know there was a match wished by your housband betweene my Lord Chamberline's sonn and Mall, which I desier may go on.

That hee gave his best heroners to his Majestie and that Mr. Robert Terrett the Kinges Querey might goe to his Lordship's stable and chewes either his best huntinge horsse for the hare or his best buck hunter, which his Majestie showld make choyce of, and that I showld present them unto his Majestie.

That my Lord Savidge wowld present his humble service to his Majestie leting him know that never Kinge had a more faithfull servant or a more loyall subject then myselfe nor never subjecte had a more gracious Soveraigne, acknowledginge himselfe infinightly bound to his Majesty for his ever gracious favoures unto him.

That his Lordshippe desiered there might bee no difference betwixt my sister of Rutland and myselfe in the execution of his will; and I desier you my Lord Savidge, if there bee any, to deside it; but if you cannot, then I pray you to commend my love unto my Lord Keeper, and my desier is that your two Lordshippes showld deside it.

That there was a thowsand pounds in his iron chest at London and five hundred pounds in his servant Robert Cooks custody, and desiered us his executors to put to it five hundred pounds more, and pay it to Sir John Ayres whome he ought two thousand pounds.

His Lordshipp is pleased to give to Mr. Doctor Litster fifty pounds for the care he hath taken of him in this his sicknesse.

For my funerall I wowld have it such as my auncestors have had, which will bee no greate charge, for that my toombe is allreddy made, and I wowld have my bodie, so soone as it is embalmed, to bee removed forth of the Inn.

Theise directions weare by his Lordship delivered unto us, hee beeinge in perfitt memory after his will was made. This 15th day of December 1632." *Endorsed in Sir George Manners's hand, "My brother's speache to my Lady Rutland and myself att Storford."*

The Duchess of Buckingham.

1632 [-3], Jan. 23.—The opinion of Richard Shelton, John Brampton, C. Wandesford and Richard Lane, Counsel for the Duchess [of Buckingham], that they desire peace, but do not think it can be effected without answers in Court and sight of writings.

Abraham Wharton, Rector of Carlton and others to —— Herbert, solicitor to the Earl of Rutland.

1632 [-3], Feb. 21.—Recommending Thomas Smith as a good farmer. *Five signatures.*

K. Duchess of Buckingham to ——.

1633, May 21.—I have received the proposition and perceive by them that my uncle has no desire of a good conclusion between us, for firstly he would make me give up my legacy for the land, which I conceive the law casts upon me, and secondly I am sorry they proceed from my uncle, that he should have so mean opinion of my right, to be such as I could accept of. Therefore I desire him to know that to-morrow I must begin with my course to move in the Court of Wards. *Copy.*

William Harrison to [George] Earl of Rutland.

1633, July 4. Beskwood.—Concerning materials from [Nottingham] Castle. *Signet.*

Nottingham Castle.

1633, July 4. An inventory made by command of George, Earl of Rutland, and Cecily, Countess Dowager of Rutland, of timber, tiles, slate, bricks, iron, lead, and glass brought from Nottingham Castle.

The Earl of Rutland to George Falcon.

1633, July 17. Savoy.—My wife will not leave Stanstead, so there will be no need of any provision to be made at Fulbeck. *Signet.*

E. Countess of Sunderland to her brother, the Earl of Rutland, at the Savoy.

1633, Dec. 2. Hambleton.—I intend after the jovial time of Christmas is past, if I can get a private lodging, to intreat your company at Lady Smith's lodging, where we may meet and discourse a little together.

Now that you and the Duchess have agreed to find an office, I hope shortly to hear of an agreement between you. My niece Frank [Willoughby ?] presents her service to you and says if you will send her some money she will play at cards. Do me the favour to send this letter to William Willoughby. *Signet.*

Grace, Lady Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1634, May 26. Bagworth Park.—I received much comfort from your letter "hearing that same night of my daughter's offence to God and disobedience to me; for when I could not persuade her by any fayre menes and promises to come from London with me, shee did sweere with many oaths and teares never to marie without my prevetie and consent, the which shee hath broken, I feare to her owne undoinge, for how may I conceave Sir Sackvile Crow to be of that estate and fredome he protested to her, by proofe of which he might have had her with the good lickeing of all her frends; notwithstanding inticed a pore mayed to marrie him without the consent of her mother or privity of any neare unto her, ether in nature or good wile, but that the cause of his hast was doubting his ingagements would be hard of and looked unto." *Signet.*

K. Duchess of Buckingham to Thomas, Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

1634, May 28. Greenwich.—Asking that she may have a final answer and end to the disputes between herself and her uncle before next term. *Copy.*

THOMAS, LORD COVENTRY and SIR RICHARD HUTTON to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1634, May 29. Durham House.—Enclosing the preceding letter from the Duchess of Buckingham. *Signed.*

The EARL OF RUTLAND to his niece, the DUCHESS OF BUCKINGHAM.

1634, June 3.—I much desire to give you satisfaction concerning the award, but until Mr. Beresford come to town it cannot be, for many things have to be inserted in the award which lie only in his knowledge. He will be in town about the beginning of the term.

I would willingly wait upon you touching the 5000*l.* devised to you, and Nottingham Castle, concerning which my Lord Keeper promised me to treat with you. I am confident that when you have seen Lord Savage's note and heard Mr. Beresford and Mr. Hayes, you will give me contentment in the matter. *Copy.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1634, June 4.—I am sorry you conceive that I have any aversion to an end. The burden will be so heavy by the debts, legacies, and charges of my brother and my own that I shall not be able to live as I should. I have but the remains of a short time and but my life, in effect, in most of the possessions of the Earldom. This life will be miserable and mean if some part of this great load be not taken off me. I desire you to reflect upon the contents of my last letter and to treat with my Lord Keeper concerning the same. As for my Lord Keeper and the Judges, I hope to give them satisfaction touching this respite. *Copy.*

K. DUCHESS OF BUCKINGHAM to her uncle, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1634, June 5.—I cannot forbear any longer, for I see you have no disposition to agree to anything unless I give away my father's legacy, which he intended for me absolutely, and my Lord Savage's papers agree to it. If you have any inclination to agree to this award I will be at York House to-morrow, and if not, I must go on to the Court of Wards the very beginning of the term.

THOMAS LOATE to GEORGE FALCON, at Fulbeck.

1634, June 16.—I am sorry your suit does not content you. I thought you would not wish to have it too rich, but you make more ado than you need, for it is as plain as any one almost makes them now, and it is but a few points you stand for. The coat you could not be without; everyone wears them, and it is not suitable without a coat. I have received 100*l.* for Sir Edward Bashe.

FRANCIS WILKINSON to WILLIAM SEXTEN, Steward to the Earl of Rutland.

1634, June 20. Wraby.—Concerning fowls sent to Belvoir.

The KING to SIR HENRY HASTINGS, SIR GUY PALMES, ROBERT SUTTON, and WILLIAM ROBINSON.

1634, July 7.—Commission to report upon what part of the lands lately belonging to Francis, Earl of Rutland situate in Woolsthorp, Eaton, and Redmill and two parts of a wood called Ropsley Rise has descended to Katherine, Duchess of Buckingham in fee simple, and which of them belong to the old entail. *Copy.*

Richard Blackwell to the Earl of Rutland, at Stanstead.

1634, July 7.—I have received your order for a kettle and ladle of the Italian fashion, like the Lord Chamberlain's. I have delivered all the new plate to Mr. Loate safely packed in a box for Belvoir. I have to make five more of these kettles and I am in want of money, so I entreat your Lordship to let me have 50*l*. My account is 35*l*., and this kettle will be 30*l*. more. *Signet.*

Roger Revell to George Falcon.

1634, July 15. The White Hart in Fleet Street.—I am sorry you are so displeased with me for your suit. I only did what Mr. Beresford directed me, and showed him patterns both of the lace and cloth.

Francis Parkinson to George Falcon, at Fulbeck.

1634, July 23. Brocklesby.—I send by my master's appointment fish and fowl according to the note on the other side. *Note.*—Four swans, two dozen and ten mewed peewits, twelve fat ducklings, twenty coy teals, forty-two baynings, one curlew, one curlew whelp, four reeves, three brownings, three brockles, three chits, twelve stints, one bittern, two strike of cockles, six hundred oysters, a hundred smelts, three bretts, sixteen pair of soles, one thornback, seven maidens, and shrimps.

The Same to the Same.

1634, July 24. Brocklesby.—I send by my master's appointment such fowl as the news in these parts afford. *Signet.*

List enclosed.—One dozen mewed gulls, two dozen peewits, two dozen petrels, one dozen baynings, three dozen brownings, two dozen and a half crabs, six lobsters.

John Wood to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1634, Sept. 16. Woodborough.—A statement of the difference between the Offices of Warden of Sherwood Forest, and of the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre. *Signet.*

Sir Edward Bashe to George Falcon, at Fulbeck.

1634 [-5], Jan. 10. Stanstead.—When I married, you asked me that my wife should help you to a farm at Skinnand. I may be able to do so now, so I send you the particulars. Give me notice if you think it will prove worth your taking, so that I may bargain with my two brothers for their moieties.

W. Viscount Tunbridge and Dunkellin to the Earl of Rutland, at the Savoy.

1634 [-5], Feb. 16. Somerhill.—Two gentlemen came to me last week in your name and the name of your sister-in-law, to demand a debt, and they thought fit to threaten me with suits for the same. I have never been twice demanded a debt which I thought myself obliged to discharge either in honour or conscience.

E. Countess of Sunderland to her brother, the Earl of Rutland.

1634 [-5], Feb. 17.—The captain hearing of your journey to Belvoir, desires to wait upon you, and if Hambleton were as chargeable

as London, I think you would have had his company sooner. It is to be hoped he will grow thrifty in his old age, but he still loses his money at tick-tack.

The ways and weather are so bad that Lady Smith has not waited upon you and my Lady.

My niece Frank comes and stays here when her husband is from home, and we are kind, but it would have been better for her if she had made me of her counsel as well as Mrs. Thynne.

Present my service to my Lady and my love to my cousin Nan Carey. *Signet.*

JOHN EYRE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1634 [-5], Feb. 28. Savoy.—The Londonderry cause in the Star Chamber has taken up so much of Mr. Attorney's and Mr. Jenkins' time that I could not get dispatch with him till tonight. On Monday I shall be ready for the King's hand and so for the privy signet and the rest. The warden and stewardship are granted to you in point of interest and all the other offices and places granted with favor of nomination and to place and displace at your pleasure. The patents for Grantham and the Bailiwick *ultra Trentam* are not yet ready. This day the Londonderry cause received a "censor" in the Star Chamber. The City is fined seventy thousand pounds and the forfeiture of their patent, and one Mr. Beresford who was agent there for the City, five thousand pounds. The Duchess of Richmond is very sick, and Lord Newburgh is not well.

On Wednesday the King removes to Hampton, where he will be till Easter. *Signet.*

JOHN WOOD to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1635, April 15. Woodborough.—On business concerning Sherwood Forest and the verderors' fees. *Signet.*

CHRISTOPHER BERESFORD to GEORGE FALCON, at Fulbeck.

1635, June 2. Half Moon, Fetter Lane.—My Lord of Lindsey is gone to sea, and there are more ships preparing to go after his fleet, whither, God and the King know. The Queen is with child. *Signet.*

FRANCIS THORNHAGH to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at the Savoy.

1635, June 7. Fenton.—Mr. Hillyard thinks himself much bound to my Lord Deincourt for his acceptance of the tender of his service. *Signet.*

SIR FRANCIS BODENHAM to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1635, June 7. Ryhall.—Being made this year a beggar by my office, I choose of all the world to beg of you. My suit is for some venison for our Assizes which are at Oakham in July. *Signet.*

The KING to the RANGER of THORNEY WOODS.

1635, July 16. Oatlands.—Warrant to kill and give the bearer a buck of the present season. *Copy.*

BULSTRODE WHITELOCKE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1635, July 26. Knath.—I propose to wait upon you at Belvoir on Monday. Lord Willoughby also intends to be there then, but my Lady

his mother has been ill and I doubt whether her health will give her leave to take the journey.

My Lady your sister desires to have her service presented to you and to my Lady. *Signet.*

The KING to the KEEPER of BESKWOOD PARK.

1635, Aug. 4. Oatlands.—Warrant to kill and deliver to the bearer, a fat buck of the present season. *Copy. Endorsed*, "For my cozen Darling."

The EARL OF RUTLAND to his cousin, JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1635 [-6], Jan. 6. Stanstead.—The Duchess of Buckingham has offered to sell me all her descendible lands about Belvoir, of which Orston forms part. I should be glad to know whether you would join with me in the purchase thereof. *Signet.*

WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY to his uncle, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1636, Feb. 5. Venice.—Asking for money.

MARY CONYERS to her cousin, GEORGE FALCON, at Fulbeck.

1635 [-6], Feb. 8. London.—"For your eyes, a litle white rose water is very good, and let not the commonnesse of that water breede any disesteeme in you of its virtue, but if you have not yet, now make tryall of it."

JOAN CLARKE to her "gossip" [GEORGE] FALCON.

1635 [-6], Feb. 13. Shire Lane, London.—"My daughter Rose is now marryed to a very honest man and a waxy husband, but his stocke is partly laid out upon a good lease of his house and furnishing of it, with necessaryes for both house and shop, soe that now he wants a little money to fit his occasions, and I heartyly intreate you to lend him 20^{li} or 30^{li} for a yeare. I will be your honest paymaster."

K. DUCHESS OF BUCKINGHAM to her uncle, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1635 [-6], Feb. 15.—"In the commission for the sale of my lands I conseve the same to be very right although the same be derected generally; for it was allways intented the first offer to be made to your Lordship, therefore I hope you have no reson to take any thing eill from me." *Signed. Signet.*

THOMAS MILWARD to JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1635 [-6], Feb. 21. Eaton.—My Lord of Rutland is very desirous you should join with him in the purchase of some of the Duchess of Buckingham's lands. *Signet.*

The EARL OF RUTLAND to his cousin, JOHN MANNERS, at Haddon.

1635 [-6], Feb. 22. Belvoir Castle.—If you desire to join with me in the purchase of the Duchess' lands I shall be glad to speak with you. *Signet.*

SHERWOOD FOREST.

1636, June 14.—The examination of Philip Day before Richard Byron Justice of the Peace for Nottinghamshire in the matter of a charge of deer stealing brought against Richard Innocent.

1636, Sept. 22.—The examination of John Bennet on the same subject. *Signet.*

RICHARD MIDDLETON to his cousin, GEORGE FALCON, at Fulbeck.

1636, June 27. Jarpines in the parish of Raynham in Essex.—The bearer of this letter is Edward Whaly who has married my youngest daughter.

SIR EDWARD BASHE to GEORGE FALCON, at Fulbeck.

1636, July 13. Stanstead.—Mr. Beresford gives me such Scarborough warning that I have scarce leisure to write. When I come to London I will be your taster for sack, either for Stanstead or Fulbeck. *Signet.*

WILLIAM RICHARDS and WILLIAM DREWRY, Sheriffs of the town of Nottingham to the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1636, Sept. 2. Nottingham.—Asking for a buck in order to make merry with the Mayor and his society. *Signed. Signet.*

SHIP MONEY.

1636, Dec. 2.—The cessment of Over Haddon, Great Rowsley, Little Rowsley, and Darley for ship-money, made by George Columbell senior, George Columbell junior, John Taylor, Henry Bradley, John Stevenson, Hugh Newton, George Brodhurst, William Goodwin, and George Hatfield, the total amount being 44*l.*

1636, Dec. 4.—The cessment of Eaton and Alsop for levying 8*l.* 16*s.* imposed on that constablewick for providing a ship of 350 tons, made by Thomas Alsop, Thomas Milward and John Mellor.

1636, Dec. 10.—The cessment in the constablery of Middleton for providing a ship for the King, made by Richard Rowland, Robert Bateman, Thomas Garratt, Richard Slater, and Francis Ridyard, the total amount being 8*l.* 16*s.*

SIR JOHN HARPER to the CONSTABLE and ASSESSORS of Brassington.

1636 [-7], Jan. 7. Snarston.—Concerning the rating of Mr. Manners for the ship money. *Signed.*

SIR EDWARD BASHE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1637, April 8. Stanstead.—On Saturday I received a letter from Lord Newburgh that the Duchess of Buckingham was dangerously sick, which report my cousin Littleton confirmed, with fear of some inward ulceration. On Thursday I heard from my cousin Littleton that upon being let blood three or four times she began to mend. On Monday I waited on my Lord of Dover at Hundon before he went to London, who inquired of you. He is so careful of my park that he showed me a deed already passed out of himself, of such grounds as I desired to be exchanged.

I know not how you have discovered your theft at Belvoir "but my wife hath mett with such a cuning peti larceny of fripery hear as amazes us all; beinge in the wardrope with Besse, askt for the key of the presse to veiw some things for stuff, the key at her girdle, the press lockt, yet all her crimson velvit, but 4 breadths, gone, the silver lace of the willow satten peticoat wipt of it—still hanginge upon the pin—stomacher and husles goune of that, and the silver gowne and the hanginge sleevs; not so much as the litle silver and gold lace but ript of my

weddinge dublett; so that to comfort Mr. Willouby, we have hours in Hartfordshire to."

The sickness this week is abating, when the spring increases.

R. Prichard to John Deverell, Ranger of the Forest of Sherwood.

1637, April 23. Belvoir Castle.—Enclosing a copy of a letter from John Wood and Richard Byron to the Earl of Rutland dated from Nottingham the 22nd of April 1637, concerning the charge of deer stealing brought against Mr. Innocent. *In the fold is the copy of the letter referred to.*

Helmsley.

1637, May 26.—Agreement between the Earl of Rutland, the Earl of Antrim, and the Duchess of Buckingham for a commission to be awarded to Sir William Savile, Sir Thomas Gower the younger, William Frankland, and Robert Stapleton, to hold an enquiry concerning the timber at Helmsley. *Signed.*

Francis, Lord Cottington to the Earl of Rutland.

1637, June 13. The Court of Wards and Liveries.—A bill has been exhibited before me in this Court against you by Sir John Banks, Attorney-General, on the King's behalf, to which answer must be made. *Signed. Seal of arms.*

Henry Herbert to [the Earl of Rutland ?].

1637, June 26. Whitehall.—Asking for a buck for his cousin William Jones.

E. Countess of Sunderland to her brother, the Earl of Rutland.

1637, June 30. Langer.—I am much indebted to you for speaking to the King in my behalf for my Lord's children. I have provided for to see London as well as I can, having so short warning, and my desire is to know what day you think fit I should be there and whether I should bring any of the children with me. John Wells tells me you are pleased to lend me your house at the Savoy, for which I thank you. *Signet.*

John Wells to the Earl of Rutland.

1637, July 3.—Yesterday I stood committed for appearing in my Lady's cause. This day the King released me on condition the children be brought up to Keninton, the two eldest now presently, and the other when the King thinks fit, and they shall not be married without the King's consent. My Lord of Holland is not to meddle in their estate nor their breeding. *Signet.*

Richard Perkins to the Earl of Rutland, at Stanstead Berry.

1637, July 4. Savoy.—I understand that you want to know what provision ought to be laid in before you come to town next winter. I think you will need twenty chaldron of coal more than I have already, about fourteen load of Kentish faggots, about six thousand billets, some three tons of Scotch coal, and two loads of charcoal; all of which will come to 37*l.* and upwards.

I did intend to wait upon you, but the times being so dangerous I did not know how. *Signet.*

[The Same] to [the Same].

N.D.—Your provision in other years has been, thirty chaldron of sea coal, some twenty-six loads of Kentish faggots, some six tons of Scotch coal, some twelve thousand billets.

Francis Kinaston to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1637, July 9. Whitehall.—Asking for a loan of 50*l.* on Mr. Serjeant Maxwell's security. *Signet.*

John Cary to his uncle, the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1637, August. London.]—"I shall ere longe waite one youre Lordship affter the King's returne from the New Forrest, whether he is this day going. I beleeve youre Lordship has better intelligence then from my pen, and perhaps have heard that youre neece was last weeke maryed to my lord Duke [of Lennox] by his Grace of Canterbury, and affter, dinned at Yorke House where the King and Queene weare, and lay there that night. There was a very great feast, a play affter, and then affter supper, dancing.

The beleefe is heare Bredda will shortly be taken by the Prince of Orange; the Cardinall Infanta has been there, but is martcht away not thinging it possible to releeve the towne. The fishers in the narrow seas deny to pay there tribute and therfore dows my Lord Northumberland make that waye to require it by compulsion, whome they are resolvd to resist." *Signet.*

Lord Willoughby to the Earl of Rutland.

1637, Sept. 18. Grimsthorpe.—I will wait upon you at Ancaster.

Geoffry Palmer to the Earl of Rutland.

1637, Sept. 27.—I heard Mr. Solicitor speak of an intention to have a Justice seat at Sherwood. I believe it may be the next, and at least it will not be long before you have one. *Signet.*

Sir F. Fane to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1637, Oct. 9. Sewly Lodge.—I desire my thanks to you for your last Christian favour to your little servant Frank. The King not coming to Royston puts other resolutions in his subjects, for my foot is in the stirrup for the north and then for London. *Signet.*

George Hopkinson to William Savile, at Nether Haddon.

1637 [-8], Feb. 4. The Red Lion in New Street, leading out of Fetter Lane.—After a sharp journey in an unknown path I am come safely to London, and hear that Parliament is dissolved this night. *Signet.*

T. Hamond to his cousin, the Earl of Rutland.

1638, May 26. Phyllis Court.—Thanking him for the use of his seats in the Savoy Church during his absence.

Sir William Pelham to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1638, June 29. Newstray.—Last Wednesday I waited on my Lord "Francis" Willoughby and his Lady. Their flock of children is lately increased with a fine son. *Signed. Signet.*

THOMAS GERY to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1638, July 3.—Thanking him for the gift of the Rectory of Bramston, and asking for a buck for Captain Roberts, whose father is sheriff, before the assizes. *Signet.*

FRANCIS THORNHAGH to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1638, July 4. Fenton.—Asking for a brace of bucks out of Beskwood (Bescot) or Nottingham Park. *Signet.*

The KING to HENRY, LORD LOUGHBOROUGH, Lieutenant of Leicestershire.

1638, July 17. At the Honour of Hampton Court.—Instructions for the governing of the county. *Copy.*

CHRISTOPHER BERESFORD to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1638, July 17. Lincoln.—The Judges remember their services to you and did at dinner remember your health in claret. Baron Trevor sent me down with the health a knife, to see if I could own it. I found the peacock engraven on it. My Lord Hutton presents his service to you. *Signet.*

FRANÇOISE and GRACE MANNERS to their cousin, the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1638, Aug. 8. Haddon.—"My Lord your greatnesse knoweth that when somebody asketh of a friend that which he ought onely, he is never or seldom refused of it. Upon such a consideration I have persuaded myselfe that you will graunt unto us the supplication, which is to procure our advancement and good, as we wish you all sorts of felicitie and to diminish nothing of the affection which you have shewed unto us when we had the honour to see you. For without such a thing we cannot have a perfect contentment in this world, except we take some in thinking wee are really your most humble and most obedient handmaids and little cousins." *Signet.*

SIR F. FANE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir.

1638, Aug. 13. Fulbeck.—Pardon me if I ask for a buck between this and Wednesday night, when I will send for it and not before, as I know how ominous clock bags in the field are to hounds. I am to use it on Thursday. Your gossip was safely delivered of a girl on Sunday morning and my mother upon notice given, was with her on the same day. She expects Lady Vere at Apthorpe on Wednesday, but I shall hope to keep her here a little longer. I hope in about a fortnight to receive a summons from you to try the valour of your hounds against my Lord of Westmorland's bucks. After my wife has got a little strength I am at your service.

SIR WILLIAM SAVILE to his kinsman, the EARL OF RUTLAND, Warden of Sherwood Forest.

1638, Sept. 12. Thornhill.—I beg you to be pleased with this my true excuse why I cannot wait on you at Nottingham at the next swanmote. Our business here is training of companies, making of waggons, wheelbarrows, and other necessaries for war. The drum beats, and I must away. *Signet.*

Sir Edward Bashe to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1638, Sept. 29. Stanstead.—I came to Standon on Thursday to see my cousin Sadleir. She gave us kind entertainment and drunk your health. Lord Newburgh and Sir Thomas Littleton dined on Tuesday at Hodsdon and sent for my cousin Elrington who won some of their money at bowls. My cousin Longvile will relate the news we heard at Stamford, touching the Scots message against the coming of the Queen's mother. My cousin Francis, John Wright, and Oliver Harvey stayed at an alehouse at Retford to welcome me home. Their news was of new writs out for the ship money, but I rather believe it is to quicken Oliver, who does not pay the old. *Signet.*

Francis Prujeane to [George] Falcon.

1638, Oct. 12.—Sending him medicine, and rules of diet. *Signed.*

The Earl of Rutland to John Eyre, at the Savoy.

1638, Oct. 31. Belvoir.—I have sent my cousin Palmer and you such papers as are to be found. You must show the deed and bond of my brother, Lord Willoughby to my nephew, Lord Willoughby. *Signet.*

Sir T. Lyttelton to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

[1639,] Feb. 17.—Lord Newburgh told me last night that he heard Lord Cottington was very ill from some physic he had taken from his ordinary physician.

The armourer of Greenwich will not undertake to make you arms, and I fear we shall hardly get one for you, they are all so employed; but I hope to procure arms for you from the man who is making for me. I have given directions for your sword. Your tailor has your order, but I think you should have more than one suit proper for the camp. There is no good buff here to be had, but they expect some shortly.

Writs are going forth to all the baronets to attend the King's standard, and I am to wait on your Lordship in this Northern progress. Some of the lords have refused to wait on the King, and I hear that yesterday the wisdom of the City agreed at their Common Council not to give the aid demanded of them for this employment.

I hope there will be no fighting, but I see little other preparation than to make a brave parade.

E. Lord Newburgh to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1638 [-9], March 20. Duchy House.—"The King intends to bee at Yorck upon Satturdaye come seavennight, and I assure myselfe your Lordship will hear from his officers, who are gonne before. It is not thought the Kinge will staye longue at Yorcke, but that his principall stage willbee at Newcastle; but for mee to advertise your Lordship how the King will despose of his armye, weare for mee to play the prophett, whereas your Lordship knowes that prophesying is longue since ceased.

Theare have binne longue since manye letters written to the Counsell of the North, to take the best care they cannc for provysions to be provyded for his Majesties armye, and their is now a commission gonne out to Mr. Long and Mr. Gibbons, who are made commissaries, with verie punctuall and large instructions, to make provysions for the armye, out of all the counties adjacent.

Theire are letters gonne out to press 6000 foote in these partes, and to sende 5000 of the trayned bands out of Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire, who are to bee at a place called Selbie within tenn myles of Yorck, by the 15 of the next moneth.

Wee heare that the Skottish Covenanters have latelie had a consultation, whether they should kill or bannish all those that should refuse to take the oathe of their covenant, and that in their mercie they have resolved onelie to bannish them; that they woorke hard at their new fortification at Lythe, wheare the ladies and women of all sorts serve with wheelebarrows and basketts; that they have sent parte of their armye to reduce Marquis Huntlye by force, which is heere believed and hoped they wilbee near [?never] able to effect, because he hath so strongue a towne for his retrayte as Aberden, which by report is well fortifyed and well furnished with cannon and armes and good men, and the ways not passible for any cannon to bee brought against it; and the King hath sent them armes for 1500 menn, which some saye are allreadie arryved to them.

In my cosen Franck Leakes buysines, theire is little progress made here yet for the marriadge, my Lord of Holland undertakes the treating, if my Lord Deincourt will make proportionall mayntenance and joynture, and I knowe my Lord Deincourt too well to expect that from him; but that which is now in agitation is a protection, which my Lord Deincourt directs his sonn to petition—This petition is by the Queene putt into Secretarye Windebanck's hands who, I hope, will quicklie despatche it, *in the margin*—the King for, for a yeare, that hee maye in that tyme settle him somewheare in marriadge, and see how hee canne compound his debts, and he offers presentlie to procure his libertie, by satisfying that debt for which he lyes in exequution; but the young gentleman is so foolishlye in love with the good companie in the Fleete, and so sillilye rebellious to the good counsaile of all his friends, that I thincke hee is not willing to have his libertie."

Postscript:—"I shall presume to expect the honour of your Lordships letters from the Campe, which Mr. Secretarye Cooke will conveye unto mee."

Sir William Pelham to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1638 [-9], March 21. Lincoln.—Here are many captains come to receive command of the trained bands; some captains willingly resign, others challenge a right to their commands. The alteration is much disliked, and many think that the soldiers will not be easily persuaded to go from home under the command of strangers.

Here we talk variously of the King's journey to York. The Yorkshiremen here say there is yet no provision made at York, and that the Vice-President was not removed from the manor three days ago, and that the customers of Hull are commanded to send all the money they can make to London.

Pursuivants stir about, some for delinquents, some for ship money, and the rumour runs here that an attorney who owed but 3*s.* and 4*d.* was forced to give security to attend the Lords.

I hear Sir Thomas Glemham (Glemon), and I see that my cousin Dymoke, are discharged of their attendance at York.

David Deligne and Robert Thorold to the Earl of Rutland.

1639, April 19. Harlaxton.—Asking that the living of Little Cunby in Lincolnshire may be given to Mr. Johnson. *Signed. Signet.*

Diary of the Earl of Rutland.

[1639.]—"A jornall of private observacions for myselfe.

March 30.—The Kinge cam to Yorke betwixt 3 and 4 a'clock; in coach with him the Duke of Lenox and the Earle of Holland. Before his Majesty cam into the towne the Vice-president with divers Lords and Gentlemen of the County mette him. The Mayor and Aldermen with the trayned soliers of the City rescyved him, and my Lord Marshall with my selfe kissed his Majesty's hand att his comminge forth of his coach.

March 31.—A petition by one of Sir Counicrs Darcye's sonns was delivered [to] the King from the Bishop of Durham *et alios*, to send more soldiers to them, for that the Earle of Essex and Sir Jacob Ashley had from Newcastell drawen forth 1000 foote and 100 horse, and expected en ther march 500 foot more, and 50 horse to put into Barwicke; the Covenanters as was reported, intendinge to be ther in the towne before them.

The Deputy Leivetenants wer all called before the Kinge, and by him promised pay before hand, else no marchinge.

Aprill 1.—The King was feasted by the Lord Mayor, and he, with the Recorder with him, were knighted. The Earl of Trequire, Treasorer of Scotland, came that day to Yorke from Edenborough, and, by reason of som conference which the Kinge had with the Lord Graye of Scotland the night before, he was committed to his chamber. For that beinge Tresorer of Scotland and standing engaged upon his lyfe and honor to keepe the Crowne and Septer safe att Donkeyth of the Earle of Morton where the kings armes and munition lay which was sent from the tower, he suffred the munition &c. to be by the Covenanters without any resistance taken from thence. And they carryed it backe to Edenborow Castell wher by the custom of the country it ought to be kept.

That day, I heard the Kinge say, the Earl of Essex troopes were to enter Barwicke, and Sir William Penrimans [Pennyman's] regiment consistinge of a 1100 foote were forthwith to march against Barwicke. Coronel Goringe, Henry Percy, the Earl of Bristowe, the Lord Pawlett of Sommersettshyre, and divers other Lords and Gentlemen came to Yorke. The randevous for horse was att Selby, from whence that day the Earl of Essex troupe was to march towards Barwicke.

Aprill 2.—Word was brought by Sir Edward Widdrington from the Earl of Essex who was marching within 12 miles of Barwicke—whither Sir Jacob Ashley and divers gentlemen of the country were gon before—that his Lordship would be that day with his men, consistinge of 1000 foote and 120 horse, ther beinge 500 armed men in the town and 250 men carryed in thither before by the Lord Walden, which did not a litle chearc the Court and displease the Jesuiticall sect. It was then reported by the Earl of Trequire in his comminge to Court, that ther was many thousands of the Covenanters ready to enter Barwicke, but the Earle of Essex saw not a man.

The King sayd ther was not above 5 or 6 Lords in the Covenant whom hee had not doun courtesyes to. But he that hath descyved him ones shall no more descyve him.

E. N[ewburgh ?] told me that talkinge with the King, he hath speach of the Catholics in England, and sayd that yf they had Scotland att the sam passe the Covenanters have, and that the Pope should commaund them to do anythinge for the Catholicke cause, whether he thought they would obey him or the Pope, his answer was he should not trust them.

Aprill 3.—News from Carlyle that there was landed from Ireland 500 old soldiers, under the commaund and conduct of Sir Francis Willughbye, and put into the towne.

Aprill 4.—The Lord Strange cam into York with 100 horse and 40 gentlemen. Left after som stay the 10 horse and men payinge of them in the Generalissimoe's troope, and had leave to goe home.

Aprill 5.—Sir William Udall, Treasorer for the Army, cam. That ther were att the randevous att Selbye to be 12 troupes of horse, each troupe consistinge of 100. That som foote companyes were on there march, and in Northampton shyre the Deputy Lieutenants had not levied ther men.

The King spake of a law in Spayne to be this. That in case a man shall take his wyfe in the act of adultery with another man, and they confesse it, then the husband shall goe befor them to the place of execution with a payre of horns upon his heade, and a knyfe in his hande, and the two delinquents shalbe tyed to a post, and with his knife he shall cutt ther throates, then take the horns from of his head, and yf any man shall call him cuckold after, he may have his action in law against them.

The newes of Aberdyne, taken by Lashley [Lesley], Commander of the Covenanters, without ever a blow strucke by the Marquis Huntlow [Huntly], and they have posest themselves of all the King's ordinance and munition sent thither.

That the Earle of Essex cam from Barwicke to Yorke, and when he cam thence, Sir Jacob Ashley cam to New Castell, and left those foote and horse, the first consistinge of 1,200, the latter of 120, under the commaund of young Sir Walter Vavisor, and others com from the Germyne warres.

The Bishop of Winchestre, Curle, cam this day, and before him none but the Archbishop appeared.

Aprill 8.—There was a Coun[c]ell of War called upon a difference that happened betwixt Hunnywood, Quarter-Master Officer to the Generall, and Sir [Henry] Wilmot, Commissary of the horse to the armye, wherin the Lievtenant Generall of the horse, Goringe, was intrust. And upon examination Hunniwood was committed by the Kinge and Councell of Warr.

The Earle of Essex returned back to Barwicke with as many voluntyers as would goe, wherof the Lord Gerratt and his servants, payed by himselfe and a sonn of the Earle of Bristoes, and two sonnes of the Lord Pawlets, with other gentlemen. It was sayd all the voluntyers might goe. But a witty Lord sayd ther was no volunetyers, for they all cam to Yorke against ther will.

Aprill 9.—The Lord Sterlinge, Secretary of Scotland, told me that he was in Rome att the great Jubilee, when my brother Francis, Earl of Rutland, was there, and amongest other discourses he gott the pictur of King James, and gave to the Pope's Legat, who is now a Gardinall, and in possibility to be the next Pope. That he sayd when he was employed byond the seas, ther was a treaty for the marriadge of the Prince Elector with one of the daughters of the Duke of Bavaria, which had it taken effect, the warres in Germanye had beene ended. But the Duke of Buckingham's desyre to have warrs, crost the desogne.

Mr. Secretary told me this army was to consist of, att Barwicke, of twenty thousand foote, and sixe thousand horse; but when we cam thither, not above 6 thousand foote and 150 horse.

Mr. Henry Jermyn came this day to Court from France.

Upon Good Fryday, Docter Stanope preached, and in his sermon from his text, he took occasion to say that the Scotts were worse then the Jesuyts in this ther Covenantinge against the King's regall Authority.

On the Saturday the Lord Chamberlyne, the Earl of Salsbery, the Earl of Northampton, the Earl of Canarvin, the Lord St. Jones, with divers others, came to towne.

All the troopes of horse, except two, were com to Selbye, and 2,500 foote, as Sir William Bruncarde, Muster Mayster Generall, told me.

On Sonday, the Duke of Lenox, the Lord Generall, Earl of Arundall, mysclfe, the Earl of Holland, and the Earl of Bristow, resceyved the Communion together. Ther preached on Mr. Thruscrosse. His text was, 'yf ye be risen with Christ, the[n] sett your mynd on heavinly things, &c.'

The Deane of the Closett, Doctor Steward, administered the Sacrement to us, and told me that the Bishop of Rosse, in Scotland, who resceyved that day with us, was by the Covenanters excommunicated, and yf he had held him legally excommunicated, he would not have administred the Sacrement to him. When more wyne was carryed to the Communicants from the Communion table, he did consecrate the Cup before they did carryed it downe.

This day, Secretary Cooke delivered from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Booke to the Kinge, promised in His Majesty's last Proclamation ; the publishing whereof made Lashley, who can neyther write nor reade, but directs all with chaulke, as is reported, called for the Covenant, and ther sett his hand to it, and since hath beene a man of freer discourse then before, in all his actions.

The Lord Marquesse Hambellton—*in the margin*, it is sayd he had 50 thousand ympresse—with Sir Thomas Morson, Sir Simon Harcott, Byron, &c., ar gon to sea for Scotland, with five thousand men, each regiment consistinge of 17 hundred, these at Selbye being but 15 hundred in a regiment. The reason why there was a difference, was the number of these was an odd number.

Sir Jacob Ashley told the Kinge for the fortification of Carlyle, wherof the Lord Clyford had sent a plott that the sconses weere tow far asunder in the rampers, but they made them so for savinge of chardge.

That Barwicke was anciently an university, that it might be made a very stronge towne, and that the gentlemen of the Country were desyned to restore to its former luster, the Kinge replyed, the church ther was so mean that he would be very loth his horse should not be sett in a better roome.

For fortifications of a towne, Sir Jacob was of oppinion that a dry ditch and a good rampyer is stronger and beter to be defended, with men enowgh in the towne, then a ditch moted, by reason they can in a dry ditch change and turne the workes att pleasure, and instanced of Bergen up Som when it was besieged.

Aprill 17.—The Kinge went to Selbye, 12 miles from Yorke, wher he saw 7 troupes of horse, consistinge of 200 and above ; first they marched about his Majesty, then they were put into bataylion. The first that marched was the Generall's troupe, his sonn Sir William How, Captain ; the 2, the Generall of the horse, the Earl of Holland ; the 3, Lievtenant Generall Goringe ; the 4, the Lord Grandeson ; the 5, Captain Wilmot ; the 6, Sir John Sucklynes, with poleaxes ; the 7, Lord Wentworth, Captain, in the head of them.

From the sight of these men, beinge all garabynes except Sir John Sucklins, the King went to see the church which for payintinge in glasse is the best that ever I saw, ther beinge a trew description of the story of the Bible in the east window of the Church.

Aprill 18.—Newes was brought to Courte from Scotland by the Lord Gray that Lashley was marchinge with 10,000 men towards Barwicke and as the King did move so would his army ther being.

The Lord Say and the Lord Brooke did me the honor to come and visit me, and told me they would goe so farr as the confynes of England upon the King's commaund to defend this realme from invasion. But to invade Scotland ther Lordships knew no law for to warrant the sam.

The Lord Generall and the Earl of Newport had a difference about the marchinge away of his troupe of horse, which grew to high speaches betwixt them, but quickly appeased.

The newes cam to Courte that the Earle of Lindsey was landed with 2,000 men at Barwicke, and that the Earle of Essex was returninge to Newcastell. Mr. Doctor told me in privat that the Lord Marquesse Hambleton forces wer for Aberdyne, to joyne with Marquesse Huntlow, whom it is sayd hath signed a paper sent him by the Covenanters.

Sonday, Aprill 21.—The Lord Generall spake in the Churche to me and the Earle of Northampton, to be att two of the clocke att the Councell Tabell, and to give nottice to the rest of the Lords. Att 2 of the clocke a messenger cam from the Kinge and the Lords of the Councell with a note of all our names in the towne, to call us to the Kinge sitting in Councell.

Att our entrance into the Councell Chamber, ther was sett the Kinge, the Lord Generall, Earl of Arundell the Generall of the Horse, Holland, the Lord Chamberleyne Pembroke-Mungummery, the Earl of Salsbury, the Lord Morton and Secretary Cooke.

The Kinge turned himselfe unto us, all the Lords which were by beinge, the Earl of Rutland, the Earl of Northampton, the Lord North, the Lord Say, the Lord Pawlett, the Lord Howard, the Lord Brooke, and the Lord Savill, and told us how much he did hold himselfe beholdinge to us all for the expression of our readines to serve him in our comminge hither, and thankt us all for it. That donn, he called to Mr. Mewtis clarke of the Councell and bade him reade an oath, which all the Lords of the Councell risinge from the table tooke, with myselfe, untill it came to the Lord Say, who humbly besought his Majesty's pardon and desyred tyme to consider of it. Then rose upp and secondly kneeled downe and told his Majesty that he would take the oath of Allegeance and Supreamacy, to adventur his lyfe and fortunes for the defence of this Kindome of England against any that should invade it. But to goe and kill a man in Scotland he was not satisfyed of the lawfullness therof. Whereupon the Kinge passionately replyed: My Lord, there be as good men as you that will not refuse to take it. But I fynd you averse to all my proceedings. The Lord Brooke also was called and did refuse to take the oath. The Earle of Newport was present, but came late, yett tooke it.

Then we were all wished to depart, and the Lord Say and the Lord Brooke were called for backe, and apart went in to the Kinge and his Councell, and were questioned of ther reason why they did refuse the oath, it beinge only an oath for expression of every man's obedience to the King's present service. Whereunto the Lord Say answered, as I was told, that he thought it not lawfull for him to kill a Scotchman.

And the Lord Generall told my Lord North, Pawlett, and myselfe, the Kinge asked him this: That yf his Majesty should make him Captaine of a troope of horse and pay him, whether his Lordship would not serve him in these warrs, and he did refuse. Whereupon he was committed to the Lord Mayors. I hard likwise that the Lord Brooke made a question of the lawfull administration of the oath, and was committed to the Recorder. The Kinge told my Lord Pawlett and me, in the presence of the Generall, that the oath should be given to all the Officers of the Army and the soldiers. And the Lord Generall said it should be sent to all Lords and Deputy Lievtenants, and the Lord Pawlett added Justices of Peace, and the whole Kindome, I sayd.

The Lord Brooke committed, not for refusinge the oath but for words which he spake att the Bord in presence of the King.

Aprill 22.—The Lord Generall told Mr. Secretary Cooke and myselfe that the Kinge that day would declare his pleasure concerninge his explanation of the oath we had formerly taken, which was known to none of the Lords of the Councell, but a little before ther sittinge downe to Councell—except the Kinge and the Lord Generall—so as we were all surprized, and unlesse his Majesty be graciously pleased to make a playne and cleare declaration of his intention, those which have taken the oath and all which as shall take it are bound to mayntayne the warr—whether the Kinge be in person or not—with the uttermost hazard of life and fortune against all such as shall stirr up any seditions, rebellions, consperacyes, covenants, conjurations, and treasons whatsoever against his Royall Dignity, Crowne, or Person, raysed or sett up under what pretence or culler whatsoever, and yf it come vayled under pretence of Religion, it is to be holden more abominable before God and man, which is the substance of this Oath.

The Oath.—I, A. B., Thomas Earle of Surry, &c., Do sweare before the Almighty and Ever Living God that I will beare all faythfull alleageance to my trew and undoubtid Soverayne Lord, Kinge Charles, who is lawfully Kinge of this Iland and all other his Kindomes and dominions, both by sea and land, by the lawes of God and man and by lawfull succession. And that I will most constantly and cherfully, even to the uttermost hazard of my lyfe and fortunes, constantly oppose all seditions, rebellions, consperacyes, covenants, conjurations, and treasons whatsoever against his Royall Dignity, Crowne, or Person, raysed or sett upp under what pretence or culler whatsoever. And yf it shall com vayled under pretence of Religion, I hold it more abominable before God and man, and this oath I take voluntaryly, in the trew fayth of a good christian and loyall subject, without any equivocation, mentall reservation whatsoever, which I hold no power on earth can absolve me in any part.

Aprill 24, Tewsday.—The Earle of Leycester, Embassador for France cam hither to Yorke to the Kinge.

The Kinge for divers dayes had privat consultation with his Scotch Councell and others but no English was ever admitted.

The Earl of Holland was pleased to use som free speaches to my Lord Savill and mysclfe touchinge his observation of the Lord Generall, as being zealous [? jealous] of his reall intentions for accommodation of these troubles.

The Lord General went on Wednesday with some few attendants to the Army being at Newcastell, whither most of the troupes of horse and foote companyes divers were sent before.

The Kinge was pleased, upon our declaration to the Lord Generall and other Lords who had taken the Oath, to cause Mr. Mewtis Clark of

the Councell to enter a declaration to the Lords satisfaction, as appeareth and entred at the Councell bord whereof a copy.

Aprill 26.—The Earl of Holland upon a petition preferred to the kinge for the enlardgment of the Chancellor Loftes in Ireland, committed ther by the Deputy, his Lordship prest the Kinge so stoutly in Loftes behalf as that he humbly desyred his Majesty Mr. Secretary Cooke might not draw the letter for his enlardgment, but that he might draw it himselfe for his present enlardgment.

The Lord Say, Vycount, and the Lord Brooke were both enlardged from ther confynement, and permitted to goe home to ther country. They were pressed to leave some of theyr horses behynd them for the present service; the Lord Say, but 4 by the Lord Generall was menconed, but his lordship answered he brought them to attend upon his owne person.

Coronell Bruse is appointed for Ireland, and the Earle of Antrym did invite him by letter to com unto him and he would would lay downe his sword and march under him yf there were occasion of service for Scotland. The employment is to be against the Earle of Argile's country, who hath broken his promise with the Kinge.

I had speach with the Kinge and told him the reason why I desyred his Majesty's explanation of his Oath administered unto us, bycause I feared the Lord Generall had a desyre to draw my horse under his commaund, and I came hither to attend upon his Majesty's person and not to part with them but upon the day of service, and that doun, to have them at my owne dispose. The Kinge told me that my Lord Pawlett and I moved the oath might goe over all England, that so his Majesty might know who were his frends who his foes, which was trew, not knowinge then that ther was so much ambiguity of the words in the oath which required a playne interpretation.

Aprill 28.—Sir Henry Bruse Muster Mayster Generall of Scotland, told me that he had left behynd him with the Lord Chamberlyne a manuscript directinge how an army should be ordered. That he would have given 500*l*. he might have gonn alonge with the King's army, not so much for any place in the army but onely to have given his oppinion as theyr should have beene just occasion of alteration, that so he might have given his advise.

That the Prince of Orrenge did offer to lent the Kinge the cheyfe of all his Commaunders and as many thousand old soldiers as he should have employment for, giveinge him 2 for one to suply his troupes and companyes againe, but that would not be harkned unto.

That he stands engaged to the Earl of Antrym, who hath offered to laye him downe his sword yf he will but com to him and commaund those forces he can rayse against the Earle of Argile, who holds divers lands his Lordship hath just title unto, and whereunto the Kinge hath given leave that by the sword he may recover yf he cann, for that Argile hath broken his promise with the Kinge in turninge Covenanter. I told Sir Henry Bruse that I did wish the Lord Deputy did not serve the Lord Antrym as he hath served the Lord of Clencard for his good service donne to this State in Queen Elizabeths dayes.

Aprill 29.—The Kinge removed from Yorke to Raby Castell, Sir Henry Fane's howse, and rid most part of horse backe, although coaches were layd; the next day to Durham and to the Bishop's howse. The Bishop mist the Kinge in his passage.

The saam day I with the Lord Pawlett and Sir Ralph Hopton came to Helmesley leaving Sherriffe Hutton Castell a halph mile on the right hand and cam by Gilling, the Lord Farfax. The next day we cam

to Yarv and lay att Mr. Sayer's howse who hath a river by it call Teyse, yt runneth into the seas att Yerpoole; from thence to Durham.

May 1.—When I cam to Durham I lodged att on Mr. Collingwood's. That day I went to the Court, where I mett the Earle of Tullybarn, who told me that all the Lords of Scotland had beene sittinge in Councell upon the newes which was that Marquess Ha[milton] with his men and shipps were upon the haven at Edenborowe ready to land his 5,000 men. That he had com to publish a proclamation of grace to all those that would acknowledge civill obedience to his Majesty.

Ther after prayers was shewed the Kinge by the Lord Generall and Sir Jacob Ashley a plott of Newcastell, how the Army should be quartered, and where the Kinge and his nobles were to lodge.

And a motion made by the Lord Generall to give the towne halph a dozen peeces of ordinance by reason of ther forwardnes to serve his Majesty, but he replyed they should pay for them.

They ar provided of 500 trayned men, and hath armes for 1,500 men, as Sir Jacob Ashley sayd.

May 2.—The Earl of Essex with the Lord Fawkland, the Lord Generall and divers other gentlemen, Lords sonnes and knights, cam from Newcastell and dinned with the Lord Bishop, then went to Court, spake with the Kinge, and returned that night to Newcastell.

The Archbishop of Scotland came to kisse the Kinge's hand the sam day. The Earle told the Kinge he hadd att Barwicke stay a Covenanter that did refuse to take the oath of Alleageance and Supremacy, but he would not have him to suffer for all the world.

May 7.—The King cam from Durham and was mett by the Lord Generall, the Earle of Essex, and som other Lords. The Mayor, the Recorder, and the trayned men in the towne, mett his Majesty upon the point of ther libertyes, whither the Sherryfe of Bishopricke, Sir William Selbye brought him.

May 8.—Sir William Savill past through the towne of Newcastell with his regiment all clad in redd coates, and the men were very much commended, but their armes indifferent.

May 10.—The Kinge went forth to see 3 regiments of foote and a troupe of horse. The first regiment was the Earle of Essex, devided into two squadrons, and consisted of 1,500 men. The 2 was the Earle of Newport, devided likewise, and consisted of 1,500 men. The 3, Sir Jacob Ashleys, devided as the former, and consisted of 1,500 men. The collers of the first was orringe tawny and whyte. The 2 was greene and whyte. The 3 was skye cullor and whyte. The horse was the Lord Generalls commaunded by Sir William Drewry, a Norfolke knight, who brought them forth of his owne country upon his owne chardge, and consisted of 83 by the Kings account, the Lord Generall affirminge they were 90 horse in the troupe. The Kinge likewise saw them all, both horse and foote passe by his Court gates at New Castell towards ther quarter that night for Barwicke, and tooke particular note from the Lords Commaunders and Captains of each officers name, both Lievtenant and ancient, as they past by the Court gates.

May 14.—It pleased the Kinge in discourse of the Covenanters, to affirme the passage of the Bishops booke to be trew, that the Covenanters made thre elections of thre men for the General Assembly befor the King's Proclamation was published for callinge them to it.

It was told the Kinge at Yorke by a Scotchman, that he did see before he cam forth of Scotland above 4,000 good serviceable horse in

troupe together, and the Earle of Mourton affirmed they were not able in all Scotland to muster 2,000 good and serviceable horse, for that they breede none, but buyes all.

The Covenanters hold the Kinge may call a General Assembly, but when they ar called, his Majesty hath but a single voyce and no power to dissolve them at his pleasure.

The Kinge was pleased to say that ther was never a livinge in Scotland which was not worth above 30*l*. nay 40*l*. per annum.

May 16.—The Kinge sent for all us Lords in the towne, and spake to this effect, that he thanked us all for comminge so freely to serve him, but desyred to know what every on in particular would assist him with, men and horse in this service. And that yf there were any scruples why they might not be put into a troupe, that he might know them. Whereupon every Lord that was there spoke, and the conclusion was that every man sett downe his number som 6, som 10, some more, and then a motion was made that all the Lordes who had sent in men might be trooped together or else none. Whereupon it was resolved by his Majesty that we should nam into whose commaund we would put our men to be exercysed, trayned, and to serve under, and that was by his Majesty assented unto.

I desyred to know how longe our men wer to serve and be pay by us, for that I cam hither to wayt upon his Majesty's person, and so longe as he stayed I would with my lyffe and fortuns attend his commaunds. But when he went away I hoped he would give me leave to goe too. For that his Majesty and the Lord Generall sayd it was not now tyme to give answer. And so we all parted.

May 19.—The passage att the Councell Table as my Lord Duke told me betwixt his Lordship and the Earle of Arrundale was. The Kinge havinge given direction to have businesses concerninge Scotland so treated of, that those differences might be so handled as that they might be composed rather then to be brought to the passe they ar now att, his Lordship fell into a high strayne of discourse and sayd although both the Kindomes should fall at oddes together, yett England neede not to be afrayd, for it was the ritcher, and had more able men in it. And his Grace replyed he hoped it might never come to that. Which was all he sayd. The which speach the Earle tooke ill and made this construction of his speech, as that he should wish better to Scotland then to England.

May 21.—There cam from the Prince Elector 30 Scotchmen who had borne office in Germanye, and som of them wer recommended by Sir Thomas Roe. And they all did offer ther service to the Kinge to serve against ther Countrymen the Covenanters.

The Lord Fawkland brought word to the Court from the Earl of Holland that one Harbert Price his trooper was gon into Scotland to a towne neer Barwicke; the Lord Humes and he with som dozen went to fetch him off. Ther cam som 20 of the Lord Humes followers who after som purley, mad a shott att his Corporall and hurt him, wherupon one of the troupe shott att him that did shute, and killed. So the rest of the Scotch fell of, and they cam ther wayes. The Generall of the horse, my Lord of Holland, committed him that shot the Scotchman, and sent the Lord Humes word of the passages, who returned answer that he would further examin the matter, and then write an answer.

May 23.—Ther came newes to Newcastell that their Generall Lashelley was marchinge from Edinborowe with 10 or 20 thousand men towards Barwicke, but a false report.

May 23.—The Kinge went from Newcastell to Anwicke, and ther stayd a day, from thence to the Camp att Boswicke, being Saturday, wher his Majesty lay att Sir James Hambleton's howse with all the soliers about him, and Lords in ther tents who complayned for want of vitualls, the soldiers especially. The Monday following his Majesty with his whole Army, consistinge of 6 regiments and his owne guarde, commaunded by my Lord Willughbye, being 8 hundred, did marche in the heade of them from Boswicke unto Birke — miles distance and ther encamped his horse, lyinge rounde aboute the Army som 3 or 4 miles distance. The sam day ther cam two Commaunders to Barwicke from the Lord Marquesse Hambletons, Sir Thomas Morton, and Sir Simon Harcott, who brought 3000 men besides officers, and they landed the next day and encamped in our Army att Birck, 3 miles from Barwicke the Wednesday followinge. On Thursday night about 12 of the clocke the Lord Generall with som 1500 horse went to a towne in Scotland called Duns, upon intelligence that the Covenanters were there to muster divers men, but they found some halph a dozen which cam thither with pike and muskett, the rest were most women to the number of 200. Ther they red the Proclamation, and they all prayd for the King and delivered upp ther armes, which was given them againe.

In this service the Earl of Newcastell's troupe was summoned, who when he cam to the General, desyred to knowe wher his troupe havinge the Princesse coulers should march, and both the Generall and Generall of the horse appointed him the reare, who did when he cam neere the towne of Duns call to his Cornett and Trumpett to plucke of ther cullers, and told the Generall he would not hinder the desyne, but as a private Lord would goe alonge for company, and afterwards made his complaint to the Kinge and sett it downe in writinge.

There was a speach that the Lord Morton had treaty with his sonn-in-law the Lord Humes, for his comminge to submitt himselfe to the King's mercy, but he—as is sayd upon this affront to the Covenanters—is gonn to Edinborrowe and hath refused to com in to the Kinge.

June 1.—Ther cam into the Army som 12 or 1300 Bishopricke men conducted by Mr. Tre and Sir Henry Fane, and more regiment from Yorkshyre ar comminge.

June 3.—The Earle of Holland went with 3000 foote and 1500 horse to Kelsey the Lord of Roxborrowe's towne, wher the Covenanters were entrenched with 6000 men. Had commission to rayse them yf he found himself stronge enough, but returned the sam day his foote beinge not able to march so fast as he did. Divers of them were weake and sickely in ther march to the number of 200. In this march the foote cam not neere the Covenanters army by two miles. So that the Earle put his men in order to chardge the foote, who put themselves into batalion and advanced towards them, havinge behind a hill a supply of horse and foote to second them, which discovered themselves, so that our horsemen stayd chardginge, and sent a trumpeter with this message; that they had transgressed the King's Proclamation, fayled of ther promise in advansinge in troupes so neere his Majesty's Army. The Lord Mountroes who commaunded in cheyfe with other Lords, sent word that his Lordship had brok promise first in goinge to Dunce to have assaulted them there, and that they should do well to be goun, or ells they should make them goe against ther wills or to that effect.

June 4.—Ther was much complaynt against the scout Mr. Robert Widdrington for not givinge notice when the spade was in the ground

att Kilsey (Kelso), which to the Kinge he answered thus. That by the General of the horse he was quartered so neere his quarter, and divers other horse quartered in the country neere Scotland, that his men and himselfe could not doe that service was expected, for he lay as safe as the Kinge did in the campe. That for divers dayes together he had told the Generalls of it, and desyred to be removed from his quarter. They told him from day to day it should be otherwise, but then it was not. Besides he sayd that the place wher the Covenanters encamped was the Earle of Roxeborows ground. That his Lordship could not but know thereof, for when they were there with the Earle of Holland, divers of his tenants asked for ther Lord, sainge "when will he com amongest us, he had promised we should see him before now. And yf he did once come, we would all goe whatt way he would have us." So that his Lordship in all probability could not but know of ther beinge ther, havinge beene working a fortnight or more befor any intelligence cam to the campe.

June 5.—This morninge a coppy of a writinge was shewd me for the Kinge to subscribe unto, which yf it tooke effect the Covenanters army would dissolve. But it tooke not.

The same day the Lord Dunfarmlyne brought from the Covenanters a Petition full of humility, and was brought to the Kinge by his father-in-law the Earle of Mourton, who gave Farmlyne his hand to kisse and resceyved the Petition, callinge all his Counsellors together, advised upon it and sent this answer by the Knight Marshall, Sir Edmond Varney. That yf they would remove theyr army which did in a sort confront his Majestys, beinge within veyw, and gave way to the reading of his last Proclamation but one, his Majesty would then return an answer to theyr Petition; which was read amongst them accordingly, and by the Knight Marchall and by Dunfarmelyn another Petition was sent, who returned with the Knight Marshall. By another Scotchman ther was sent a letter directed to the Earle of Hollande and the English nobility—that were well affected to the reformed Religion—and Councillors, which bred som dispute betwixt the Earle of Bristow and the Lord Savill. The letter and our answer are these:—

"Most noble Lords, etc. (*See Calendar of State Papers, Domestic. Charles I., June* 6, 1639.)

The Kinge returned answer, the Proclamation beinge readd in the Army, and present the Generall, the Lords and principall Officers, that his Majesty would appointe the place, the Lord Generall's tent, and nomminated 6 Lords and Councellors. But they pawsed a day for to receyve it under his Majesty's hand, that ther men whom they should send might have free passage and to returne safe backe to ther camp. Monday, the 10 of June, was appointed. But the Scotch Lords came not untill Tewsday, beinge the 11 of June. Ther came that day the Earle of Rothes, the Earle of Loudon, Dounfermlyne, and the Serriffe of Tevisdale. They came with two hundred horse within sight of the River Tweede, and the Lord Dunfermlyne came over the water and enquired whether ther were any to conduct them to the Lord Generall's tent. So Sir Jacob Ashley and Sir John Harbot, Mayster of the Revills, mett ther Com. and conducted to the Generall's quarter, who with diveis noblemen receyved them into the tent and ther left them. They were no sooner sett downe to communicate upon theyr busines but the Kinge, attended by the Duke of Lenox and Marquesse Hambleton, cam into the tent amongst them, unexpected by the Generall or any of the Councellors, which were these, the Generall, the Earl of Essex, the Earle of Holland, the Earl

of Salsbury, the Earle of Barckshyre, Sir Henry Fane Treasorer, and Secretary Cooke. So the Earle of Rothes and the rest of the Covenanters rose to have kist the Kinge's hand, but his Majesty onely stirred his hatt, and went and satt downe in the middest of the table amongest the Lords and the Covenanters on the thother side of the table. The Kinge stayd with them above an howre and then went to his tent to dinner. After dinner sent for Mr. Hope, Mr. Hayes, and another lawyer, Sir Lewis Steward, and conferred with them all the afternoone. Marquesse Hambleton and the Duke of Lenox were standinge by in the tent. Att ther rising they appointed the Thursday followinge to meete againe, and 4 of the Covenanters to be added at the next meetinge. But ther cam onely the Mr. Johnson and Mr. Hildersham, Clerke, who carryed himselfe very temperately and discreteely to his greate commendation. The particulars treated of were these mentioned in their Petition and the King's answer, which before he delivered to them the Saturday followinge, his Majesty sent for all the Englishe and Scotch nobility in the campe to have acquainted them with what answer he gave them, that so yf any of the Lords could add any thinge to it which was materiall, it might be doun. The substance of the answer was dictated by his Majesty and writt by Sir Lewis Steward, who with the Earl of Trequire, Treasorer of Scotland, Sir Henry Fane, Treasorer of the Household, and Mr. Secretary, was to put it into form and order, which gave much contentment to the Scotch Commissioners and to the whole Camp, whereupon Mr. Henry Percy desyred to be employed to carry the good newes therof to the Queene and Councell. And the Scotch Commissioners had Monday appointed them to return theyr answer, how theyr Generall and the rest of theyr nobility and countrymen were approved of what was graciously offered by his Majesty. Accordingly they cam and one more was added, whose name was Smith, the towne clarke, as I take it, of Edinborough. They all came to the Generall's tent, but the Kinge was ther in person before them halph an howre, when they came. The Generall and the Earle of Essex, with one or two Lords more, mett them without the tent and brought them to the Kinge, as formerly ther meetinge was. Then all the Companye were commaunded to depart save thre—Lord Governor of Barwicke that day—and three Commissioners. The Kinge did to his honor from the begininge to the end behave himselfe so princely, mildly, and stoutely that he brought the Covenanters to condissend to all that formerly he had proposed. And so that dayes conference held both morninge and afternoone untill sixe of the clocke or rather 7. The substance of all ther disputes was drawn upp into writinge and delivered to the Covenanters to shew to ther Generall and the rest of ther army, and Tewsday morninge appointed to meete againe.

The Lord Marquesse was observed with the Duke of Lenox to be opposite against an agreement. But the conclusion made it to appeare to be onely cunninge in the carriadge of the business, for not any one man was punished or disgraced in the carriadge of the whole busines. The Kinge gave a censure of one of the Covenanters whose countenance did promise hanginge, which was called Archibald Jonson, Clarke of the Assembly.

The Tewsday followinge the Covenanters came in the afternoone about 2 of the clocke to the King's tent, and ther after som disputes with his Majesty and the Lords, signed the papers formerly agreed upon, and signed another paper for restoration of the Kings howses and forts, &c. And were earnest that his Majesty would please to see theyr army, who, when divers Lords that day went to see it, cryed nothinge but God blesse his Majesty and the Devill confound the Bishopps.

Upon Wedensday my Lord Chamberlyne with divers other Lords, as myselfe, Salsbury, Pawlett, Haddington &c. with divers Knights, Captains, and other gentlemen, went to see Generall Lashley's army, who appointed a troupe of horse consisting of som 50, the captain whereof came to the Lord Chamberlyne and told him he was appointed to conduct his Lordship to the camp which was lodged upon a hill, that for situation was very stronge. In our passage ther was a narrow bridge some mile from the campe, wher but one horse could well passe alone over without danger, the stone whereof lay loose, and of eyther side a deepe mire ditch.

The towne of Duns, being a smalle markett kept, we passed through, and so ridd alonge to the Castell where the Generall lay who had a Guarde from his house unto the Army. In our passage ther was the Lord Humes regiment, which we all ridd aboute. And ther the Generall came to us. And after we had saluted, he ridd along with us and shewed us all his army beinge placed upon the hill, which consisted of som 15 thousand foote. They had no horse to speak of. From the sight of the army the Generall conducted his Lordship, myselfe, and the rest of the Lords to his castell, wher we had a bankett and druncke the King's health, and a health to all the Nobility of England, to whom they attributed the cheyfest cause of theyr happines that all differences betwixt his Majesty and them were so well composed. For they all expressed they never had the least thought of invasion of England, but would ventur theyr lives and fortunes to do us service. That they desyred nothinge more but the liberty of the trew service of theyr God and establishment of theyr lawes, which longe tyme they had supplycated for, but untill now could never be hard. Att our comminge away the Generall gave all the Lords a health for partinge, att the stayre heade of the roome where the banquett was, and called for their Menister Mr. Hildersham to drincke it, and when he had druncke asked him what he could say for ther Lordships welcome, and he answered it was not possible for him to expresse ympossibilityes. That health beinge druncke by many of the Lords both English and Scotch, we went downe the stayres, tooke horse, and after we passed the towne of Duns the ordinance shott off, and divers vollyes of shott wer shott off by them from the campe to show what fyn men they were. I observed not so much as a sickely man amongest. And they said except that morninge they had not buried a man since theyr comminge thither. I wish our campe had beene so fortunat, for many were deade to our great shame thorough falte of officers, who did not forcast for victualls and hotts to lye dry in wett weather.

On Thursday the Kinge sent a Herald to proclaim a cessation of armes, and the Scotch sett fyre on their hutts and marched away with banners displayed and ther Generall with them, to the towne of Leyth, wher they all disbanded, and on Fryday the Kinge marched in the heade of his regiment and commanded them awhyle, in causinge them to march, to be put into batalion and to turne to the right hand and to the left, and as they were. And so my Lord William with the rest of the officers of that regiment kissed his Majesty's hand, not receyvinge any word of favour from him, but som cam ther ways.

On the Fryday, my Lord Pawlett and myselfe cam from Barwicke to Anwicke and his 2 sonnes, Sir John and Francis. On the Saturday to Newcastell. On Sonday in the afternoone to Durham. On Monday to Yaram, and on Tewsday to Helmesley.

After my comminge from Barwicke the Kinge came from the camp, dismist his Army and setled a new garrison of English and Welshmen,

had further treaty with the Scotch nation and propounded 4 things to them.

1. That they should demolish and rayse downe ther fortification at Leyth, which in part was doun.
2. They should put downe ther Tables.
3. To disbandon the forces under the command of Manskoe.
4. To deliver upp General Lashley's Commission, all which was to be doun and a day appointed for som 14 Lords and Gentlemen to meete, but onely 4 came, att which the King tooke distast and cam away to Raby Castell wher the Palsgrave came to his Majesty.

The King's Army.

[1639, May ?]—On Saturday or Sunday the train of artillery to march. On Monday the foot. On Tuesday the horse guard. On Wednesday the King's tents and household. On Thursday the King to be at the Abbey of Alnwick. On Friday the army to encamp at Goswick five miles from Berwick, where the King will be in person. The King leaves it to the nobility to go on Wednesday with the household as they please.

The Earl of Rutland to John Eyre, at the Savoy.

1639, June 12. Berwick.—Present my service to Lord Newburgh, and let him know the King and his people of Scotland are upon a treaty begun yesterday by four, and they are to meet again and four more Scotch Covenanters are to be added. The King, six of his Council, and the Earl of Essex, make the number eight. The Lord Chamberlain's absence is by reason of an ague he has had.

Gervase Eyre to his brother [John Eyre ?].

1639, June 14. Berwick.—"I have beene eyght weekes in Barwick. At our first cuming, wee harde reporte of hunderedes of thousands that would come to take Barwicke and invade Ingland, and that within 3 or 4 dayes the would be in Barwick; when the fayled cuming, it was for a few dayes, but I forbearing to write at the first, and finding them soe much to faile, which gave intelligence, made me fearefull to reporte anything after them. Our trupe hath cept the watch ever since we came to Barwick. I was never uppon the watch but three or four of us have rid 3 or 4 miles into Scotland, never hindered or questioned by anie. Presently after the King's cuming into the feilde, the generall of the horse toke 13 or 14 hundered horse—of which number our trupe was parte—to see if the Scoch horse were trayned at Dunse, as it were reported, but the had notis that wee had nothing to doe but to garde a proclamacion which was read to the wimen of the toune, for there were not five men to bee seene. Presently after they brought an armie within 6 or 7 miles of the Kinge's, for the number of them I cannot learne, sum reportes them that are there and in another place within feu miles to bee 30 thousand, and from that number severall reportes makes them all the number betwixt that and ten thousand, for my parte I give credit to those that speakes of the least number, for beinge the are kept in by sea from portage and trading I cannot conseve how they sheuld meintaine a greate armie in a barron uneaven cuntrey; for although wee have the beinfite of the seas and our greate armie, yet the have not alwayes had plentie. Wee have had much good weather, but these last two dayes reane and could and there are many deade in the quarters and manie weake, and I beleeve manie have suffered with theire owne

slouthfulnes in that the would not bee at the labour to fech wood to buld hutes which the might have had within 3 miles, but they chose gors and bones to prick about them.

The Scoch can give a good account of oure armie, but wee none of theres, for ouer relation is onely from there owne cuntrimen and wee finde their reportes to varie much. The last weeke the Lord Dunfarling came to the King with a petition from the Covenanters to petition his Magestie that hee would please that some of his nobillitie might heare there greevances. His Magestie was pleased that foure of them sheuld cum to the Generall's tente on Tusday, and accordinglie there came the Lord Rothes, Louden, Dunfarling, Douglas the Sherife of Tivedale. After the had sum houres discorse his Magestie came in and had conference with them, and did so fullie answer them to everye perticuler as hee stoode neede of noe assistance. The Covenanters stoode upposed to have the booke of dissipline confermed by acte of parlement. His Magestie gave them many good reasons why it should not bee alowed; soe his Magestie left them. The desired the might confer with the rest whom it conserned, and desired the might have a day assined for them to returne and others with them—our Generall procured them Thursday. That day there came the foure formerly named, Derson, Henderton, and Jonson. This day they had much debatement of busines. The stoode uppon haveing all those actes which passed at the Session at Glasco to bee confermed by acte of parlament. Thinges are cept privately. I heare not that anything was concluded; it is agreed that the are to come againe tomorrow. There are severall reportes of peas and war, but everie man judges accordinge to his owne fancie, for my part I cannot conclude of eather. I am resolved so neare as I can to observe my comaund and trobel myselfe no further. In our going to Dunce, the trupes cuminge from severall quarters, when wee met my Lord Neucastell leading as captane of his trupe sent to the Generall of the horse to knowe where the Princes trupe sheuld marche. His Lordship sent Leefetennant Generall Goring to give the trupe the left wing of my Lord Neuport's trupe. My Lord Neucastell would make noe dispute at that time because hee thought that wee was to goe uppon present servis and his Lordship would rather forder then hinder anie, but before hee would stur one fute, hee caused the Princes cullers to bee taken of and marched without anie. His Lordship tould Mr. Goring that hee thought the Prince's cullers was not rightly plased, who surelie answer that it was not his plasing but that hee did it by the Generall's comaund. All that morninge wee marched without colers, and at our returne loged our coronel, but wee had no colers for it. The Kinge was much labored that the trupe sheuld have noe other place. My Lord repayred to his Magestie, who hath reight my Lord and hath ordered that the trupe shall march as the Prince's and next to his Magestie's servants. There are many knightes and gentlemen in the trupe, and the are well horsed, and soe is the trupe in generall. Your Lord is very well and soe is all his gentelmen. I did not acquent his Lordship that I could send a letter, for I had onely time to write this by Sir Francis Brandling who I desire you to be acquented withall; hee is a nobell gentleman, and I desire if you can, to pleasure him in his sute. I have desired my brother Antony to acquent you with him. My love to my brother Thomas."

Sir Charles Manners to John Eyre.

1639, June 14.—Asking him to pay a debt of eight pounds, and to deduct it from the annuity given him by Francis, Earl of Rutland.

The Earl of Rutland to William Harrison, keeper of Beskwood Park.

1639, June 21. The camp at Berwick.—Warrant to kill and deliver a buck to the use of Alban Francis.

E. Lord Newburgh to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1639, July 5. Duchy House.—"Some of my horse are allreadie returned unto mee, and I doe howerlie expect the rest; theye tell mee theye receaved twentie dayes paye from the Treasurer of the Armye for there returne, from whence I collect that my Lord Generall hath extended his favour to mee in the sparing of my monye, and if it bee so, your Lordship will bee pleased with your owne convenience, to make it out hither unto mee. I writt unto your Lordship and to my Lord Generall, by Mr. German, I hope those letters arryved to your Lordship's hands before your departure from thence, and that your Lordship hath receaved many letters of myne, though I have verie seldome heard from your Lordship of late.

Wee have expected his Majestie's comming hither this weeke, which wee now heare is altered, in which I knowe I tell your Lordship no newes, and it is lykelie your Lordship knowes the trueth of the ill newes wee heare from Barwick, that that which by the agrement and articles in the Campe was made smoothe, is growne ruff since, by new desputes betwixt the King and the Skotts, that they oppose his putting of men, munition, and victualls into the Castle of Edenburgh and demande the removall of the garrisons from Barwick and Carlile, from whence some conceave a doubt of the King's going into Skotland, and a greate doubt of his safetye and the good success of his affayers if hee goe." *Seal.*

Henry Cholmley to the Earl of Rutland.

[16]39, Sept. 24.—On business. *Signet.*

Richard Siler to the Earl of Rutland.

1639, Dec. 23. Newark.—"The commands your honour was pleased to injoine me to fulfill are now with my most elaborate industry accomplisht in the powder now presented to your honour, whose operation is to ingrossate and generate most laudable pure sperme, and powerfully assisteth such defects of nature. It helpeth digestion, and is a special antidote against any pestilentiall infection. The quantity to be taken is about the bigness of a large hazell nutt, in a reare egg, or if that shall begett a nauseous dislike, that quantity may be taken with a little conserve of roses or rosemary flowers. The lozenges your honour shall receave with the powders, are only the powder reduc'd to that forme, as a pattern for your honour's likeing, of which one may be taken morning and evening, soe likewise the quantity of the powder at your honour's pleasure. *Jam nil nisi vota supersunt.*" *Signed. Signet.*

John Cary to his uncle, the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

[1639, December.]—All the discourse here is of the Spanish and Dutch fleet which are lying in the Downs, and there are like to be, the Spaniards not daring to put to sea for fear of the Hollanders, who are now double the number they were when they first fought. The Spaniards fleet was three score and six and the Dutch then but thirty, but with those few and proportionately small ships, they drove them for safety to the King's Road at Deal, from whence they will not easily

escape unless helpt with a storm which may hinder the fight resolved on by the Dutch. There they lie quietly in respect of the Vice-Admiral, who means to be an indifferent looker on when they put to sea.

The Spanish ships are the greatest that ever were seen and full of brave pieces of cannon, but manned with few and ignorant mariners and filled with land soldiers intended for Dunkirk as they say; but most believe they are for some other service. The first foul weather they hope to escape, but I believe nothing can save them, nor please the Scotch, who have railed as much in Parliament as they did in the Assembly, but both are now ended, so I hope we may make no more progresses so far north nor in such order as a march. *Signet.*

F. Lord Willoughby to his uncle, the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1640,] Jan. 4. Savoy.—When we ate your venison my wife and I drank your health and my Lady's and did not forget little Mr. George, whom, I am glad to hear, grows towards a man. "There hath beene a marriage at the court betweene one of my Lord of Corcke sonnse and my Lady Elizabeth Feelding, about which there is a greate stur, for it seemes he did not prove soe rite as a man should be to goe about such a business. For the report goese that his manly part had lost something in his former serviccesse, and beside that he was soe full of severall disceases . . . as that it was tould the Queene, whoe sent for my Lady Elizabeth, and tould her that she must desier her not to lett her husband lye with her that night, whoe put of, modilestly making little answere, but she seemed so lothe to understand the Queene, as that she tould her she must command her not to come in a pair of sheets with him, and tould her the reasons; soe as that he is gone out of the way some say into France, others thinks he is in London under cower. It was discovered by his sister Mr. Goring's wife, to whom he had imparted his grevancess, and she had plotted it soe, to make an excuse for him, that he should falle downe stares that day, and she would come and take him up, and soe he should complane how he had breused himselfe and strained his back with the fale, that he should be soe ill he was not fitt to goe to bed to his wife that night. But could not keepe her counsel but must tell her husband Jorge Goring, and he presently ran and tould the Queene, and soe it was discovered and then it was presently in every boddy's mouth."

My Lord Keeper is so ill that the physicians think he cannot recover. My Lord Chief Justice Bramstone is talked of to be Lord Keeper, and Bishop Wren. It is known to be between those two. My Lord Finch will be Chief Justice of the King's Bench and the Attorney General to be Chief Justice of Common Pleas. *Signet.*

John Eyre to the Earl of Rutland.

1639 [-40], Feb. 25. Savoy.—Lord Newburgh presents his service to you. The Countess of Southampton died on Sunday in childbed. *Signet.*

Mary Fane to the Earl of Rutland.

1639 [-40], March 13. Kepperston.—Before Mr. Welles's death a marriage was proposed between the Marquis of Huntly's eldest son and my daughter Mary. He does not wish to discover his estate by letter but refers it to noblemen to treat, himself choosing the Duke of Lennox.

I have no one to trust but you. I will consent to nothing till I hear from you of his religion and estate. The troubles of the kingdom make me fearful, but the commendation of the man would make me yield to anything in reason. Your goodness in this will oblige the fatherless.

JOHN CARY to his uncle, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

1640, May 31. My Lord Marshall has been very dangerously sick. Matters here are at the same pass as when you were here. Some days the war goes on, some days not. However I believe the King goes not, for yesterday he began to hunt and has ordered more hunting horses for his own saddle. Lord Dunfermline is sent to adjourn the parliament in Scotland. I believe nothing will be concluded till the King hears from him.

The EARL OF RUTLAND to his cousin, LADY ——.

1640, May 31.—You once shewed me a manuscript in your study at Barnard's Castle. Meeting here with your *Urania* I send the enclosed, and beg you to interpret the names as I have begun them.

JOHN EYRE to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Stanstead Berry.

1640, June 9. Savoy.—Lord and Lady Deincourt present their service to you and my Lady.

About twelve years since a book came out called Britain's Remembrancer, which was then and still is, forbid the press. I have with some difficulty obtained a copy it. There are some things in it of especial note as foretelling the issue of these times.

The Convocation House made an end on Friday last. *Signet.*

HENRY PELHAM to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1640, June 14. Gray's Inn.—"I have attended the nuptiall betweene Sir Thomas Pelham and Miss Vane. Mr. Treasurer himselfe went to his owne howse at Fayrelane in Kent, wher their was great entertainement. My Ladye Pelham grew so wearye of her beinge made a Ladye, and that so suddenlye, beinge exceedinge sicke the verye next daye, that yt abated all mirth, and caused a jealosye, that Sir Thomas was the only kill weoman; but God be thanked, the third daye she recovered and gained such strength, that shee adventured a journey to his howse in Sussex, wher I left them both in good health and without feare of death or danger. I have spoken to Mr. Wakerley and have remembered your Lordship's desyer unto him. He hath promised to send his letters to you.

The newse that the towne hath is of the great defeat the Sweeds have given the Emperalists, beyond any that hath bene before.

The Scotch business goes forward, but hath many interruptions by the people's slowness in goeinge and payeinge. From Sussex 600 foote martched on Thursddie last towards the seasyde to be shiped for the North partes, other forces from other countryes should meete with them, but I heare that other countryes are not so forward. The commanders are some of them retorned back to give notice the souldyers will not goe, as out of Warwickshyre and Northamptonshyer and Hartfordshyre refuse to paye cote and conduct money notwithstandinge all that the Deputye Leiutenants cann yet persuade them to.

My Lord Marquess—they saye—hath receeived 100,000li, and is presently to goe with tenn thousan foote and 900 horse to joine with a partye in

Scotland, but I heare the forces be not so reddye as he is, and the money, though the cominge of yt in is not by any knowne meanes to the vulgar.

The Lord Maior and the Aldermen have lately, in their owne persons, bene to distreine for ship money; they find men's doores shut, and very difficult to gett any money; yt is said they are to rayse 6,000 men suddenly in the Cittye to goe for this expedition; yt will be hard to doe, the greate part beinge unwillinge to paye cote and conduct money. At the length, it is to be supposed, their will be an army patched together, and yt is thought, the army will be at the least 40,000 foote and 10,000 horse, which will be a most puissant force, befittinge the great King of Britain.

Yt is reported that the Scots doe hold their meetinge in Parliament, but doe little.

My Lord Leivtenant of Ireland is said to have mended much this foure daies together, that ther is great hope of his amendment.

I suppose your Lordship hath heard the Earl of Suffolke is dead, and my Lord Duke is Wardein of the Cinque Ports.

Sir Sydney Mountigue is ether putt by his place, or at the least restrained the execution, and a cloud hanges over him. The cause reported is because he would not lend 2,000*l.*

Sir John Mitchill gott a shroud blow in the Star Chamber on Frydaie last. He was there censured for maintenance and perjurye, 1,000*l.*, and the loss of his place, and disabled to beare any office, imprisonment dureigne his Majesty's pleasure.

The terme is not full of much business, the sickness is somewhat increased, from 16 to 35. The great Sarjant's Feast is on Tewsedaye next." *Signet.*

Sir Edward Bashe to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

[1640,] June 22.—My Lord Loudoun's return with favour into Scotland and our preparations continuing, sets the common people at a gaze. They seem not well satisfied because it was not by their appointment. Our country continues averse to the lieutenants warrants, and no money has been levied, which made Sir Nicholas Byron, who came down yesterday they said to receive it, go off the field in discontent. My Lord Cranborne is joined with his father in the lieutenancy, and his son Robert and Sir Charles Herbert are come in as deputies.

John Eyre to the Earl of Rutland.

[1640, June ?]—Lord Loudoun is released from the Tower. He has kissed the King's hand and is gone to Scotland. The *Canons* are taken out of the press and it is said they will not be printed.

E. Lord Newburgh to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1640, July 17. Duchy House.—Enquiring after his health. *Signet.*

Sir F. Fane to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1640, Aug. 8. Fulbeck.—"I am glad to heare you are saifly returned from the waters. I hope you will find good off them. I desier to be excused that I waite not off you now, for I came from your servants att Apthorpe but on Thursday, and am now with my wife goinge for a weeke to Aston to kill some veneson for my neighbours in those parts, and on Wensday come sennight, my brother Westmorland, and sister, and my new sister Fane, and some other company will be with

me, soe that I shall humbly desier your Lordship for a buck againge that time, and I will not faile to send my servant for it on Tewsday sennight, in the eveninge. I have beene in the west with my brother, and find a strange concurrence in men's minds concerninge the Scottish business and shippinge monny, this latter generally not paid, and the other, to witt; the solgiers as unruly as in these partes, with threats in there mouths against three sorts of men, as the causes of these disturbances; their Captaines and officers are the first, who they say are needy, and most of them beggerly fellows, and therefor putt forward this desire for there owne advantages, the second are the Bishops in generall, and some in particular, who they say are great fyerbrands of discord betwixt the King and his people in both kingdomes, and the third are the Papists, whom they drive from there houses, or feare soarly whearever they come. Sheldon escaped hardly for his life with his wife at twelf att night att Cicester, beinge first soare beaten; and havinge been forced to stay in the Church att the last day by the Devonshire solgers, he was imprisoned by them, from whence he made his escape. I, followinge the solgers methode, not my owne, give me leave to couple a story of a Bishop with this Papist; few dayes agoe there was a Commission of sewars held att Wisbige, where the Bishop of Ely was to be present, but beinge desired by Sir Charles Harbert not to come by reason of some soilgers there billited, he foreboare; when the other Commissioners were new satt, they perceived some redcoats peepinge in att the windoe, and others att the doare, whereupon they sent to see whatt was the matter, and they found 200 of them att the gate, whereupon they shutt it, untill such time as they had made a hole in the back wall for the conveiance of 6,000*l.* they had there of the Kinge's for dreaninge matters; but all this while a great clamour was without, 'give us Wren, that damned Bishop Ely, wee will have him, or else fyer the towne and cutt the troats of all the Commissioners.' But when the monny was gon the doares beinge opened, and they assured that he was not there, nor had beene there, they went away and entered into some tradesmen's shops that had some relation to him, and plundred there tobacco and goods amongst there rabble. But that which I find will make a greater disturbance then all this is the oathe in the booke of Cannons, which I thinke is the first that ever was made with an &c., besides many other quarrels they have against it, that you will find many thousands will rather out of there livings then take it." *Signet.*

THOMAS GOWER to the EARL OF RUTLAND, at Belvoir Castle.

1640, Sept. 12.—"When your servant came, I was summoned to attend—with the rest of the gentry of this county—at York, where his Majesty desired us to pay the trayned band two months, which we have considered of, and prepared a petition which shewes the inabilitie of the country to doe it, layed open our greevances by ship money, military charges, cariages and many others; yet, to shew our readinesse to his service, have promised to persuade the people to lay out a months pay—wherof one fortnight is past—and that in the meane time we hope for a good issue from the consultations with the peeres, and in conclusion desire a parliament. The Deputy stormes at it, and some trickes are in hand to hinder the delivery. Many things I could tell worth your hearinge, but dare not write; they are fitter to be told then written. I will not trouble you with any businesse, beinge hope to see you so shortly, but as yet can not get Mrs. Bell's. The trayne of the artillery hath taken it up, but my Lord of Newport hath promised to remove them. You shall heare this next

weeke, but however, feare not I will provide a lodginge fitt for you. My Lord of Durham came to Helmsley when he was driven from the bishopbrick, and their is most of what he hath. If your lordship entend to come thither, I had need have notice that I may give him notice to provide some other place to remoove to. The story of what is past is not now newes, the particulars you shall have, God willinge, at leasure; let it suffice that never so many ran from so few with lesse adoe; the losse of men was nothing, but besides Newcastle, the Scots have the Kings magazin of victualls—which they reserve untouched—his powder and shot, and some ordnance. Bishopbrig hath agreed with them till the 24th of this month for 400*l.* a day. Northumberland gives as much. They doe lesse harme then our owne troopers, and the scared people return back. Affairs now stand thus; the King's army lies in the field 2 miles of York, 14,000 stronge; our 12,000 lie in villages up and doune. Some of the horse are sent towards Teise (Tees) to set a good face on the matter. Heere is no money, yet talke of marchinge every day, but no reall preparation that I can see. The Scots liethe greatest part on Gateside Hill neere Newcastle, 2,000 at Durham, their horse up and doune the countrey, some about 20 miles of us, the contrey almost exhausted with continuall charges, and all our hope next under God, on what your Lordships comminge shall produce." *Signet.*

—— to the Earl of Rutland.

1640, Sept. 29. York.—The meeting of the Lords with the Scotch Lords is said to be on Thursday. The news here is that Commissary Willimott [Henry Wilmot] and the rest of our English prisoners are released and upon their way here, and it is also reported that ten thousand more Scotts are invading Northumberland and some will besiege Berwick.

All men's hopes and prayers are upon the Parliament. We had yesterday a troublesome and disorderly election in this city. Two of our Aldermen elected burgesses. Mr. Vice-President and myself rejected by very undue means. *Signet.*

F. Lord Willoughby to his uncle, the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

[1640,] Sept. 29. York.—"I can give your [Lordship] noe account of any new thing in these too dayse debate which we have had; for we doe sitt verry close, and the King is every day first at the place; for there is soe many speakers, and they soe little to purpose, as many times we are in a wood, knowing not well where we are. All the business of these two dayes hath beene for the setting downe of instructions for to informe the Lords how to answere their objections; all which I shall send you with the rest of oure proceeding soe soone as I can gett them copied out. The chiefe rule that wee have lade downe for to hould the Scotts to in the treatye, is the paciffication which was made the last yeare, to see whoe hath brooke it first. The Bishop of Durham doth daly bring in complaints of the Scotts, soe as that he hath tired the King out; for the last day I saw him offer the King some papers, and he tould him he understood enuff and bad him let it allone. One I have sent your Lordship to entertaine time till I can get the rest. The King goes to-morrow to Hull, and lyes there a night, and comes back againe. The Lords goe not till Thursday; there will be nothing don till they returne. I hope these councells may doe some good, for I think the King was never tould soe plainely as he hath beene by my Lord Bristow, who tould him:—'Sir you have called us hither and are pleased to give

us freedom of speech, and therefore I hope your Majesty will please to give me leave to deale plainely with you;' and to this effect did let him know in what case he was in, and that he would not deceave himselfe in flattering that he could doe this, and that the Scotts weare not considderable; 'for you see it Sir, how your kingdom's harts you have lost by your taxes and impositions, and that till you be united to them by giving them just satisfaction in all thire grivances, you are noe greate king; for without the love and harts of his people what can a king doe, and whoesoever advisseth you otherwise, he is against your honer and graces;' and much more to this purppose then I can set downe. My lord, I am forced to make hast by reason of the time, for the King lade a pennaltye upon us all that whosoever was not at the hall by eight of the clock should pay a croun to the poor, which I think I must have forfited all reddy."

JOHN AMYE to THOMAS LOATE, at Belvoir Castle.

1640, Oct. 5. London.—"Heare is noe othere newes yett come forthe from those partes but what you sent; the next newes wee expect is to heare of the meeting of our Lords and the Scotes, and what they concluded upon; some saye heare, the Scotes refuse to give our Lordes a meeting as rebells unless his Majestie please to count them his loyall subjects, and upon those termes the will treat with our Lords.

This last weeke wee have had greate opposicon in our Bisshopps vissettacon and chussinge our Lord Mayore; on Michaelmas day accordinge to the custome of the Citty the Comones were assembled togethere to make choyce of there Mayore, Sir William Acton, Knight Barronett was next in allection; by reason Backhous gave and when they came to there choyce they left out Acton and would not have him in election at all but cryed 'no Acton, no Acton' 3 severall tymes, and told my Lord Mayor hee had honor enough all ready, hee need not be a lord, and would not be perswaded by any meanes to chuse hime, but made choyce of Alderman Soame and Alderman Gayres. One of them two the pictch upon men, accordinge to course, will not come to be Mayors this 6 or 7 yeares, so my Lord Mayor seeing how the were bent putt of the daye, till Tewsdaye next. They refuse him because the saye he is pargered, forswore himselfe conccringe some difference in Starr Chamber betwene my Lord Moone (Mohun) and Sir James Bagy, so the saye hee is not fitt to beare office in a Cittye. Concerninge our vissitacion, our Chauncellor Doctor Duke satt at Christchurch, St. Lawrence, and at St. Magnace, and by tilling, he ympossed upon the ministrye and the Churchwardens the oath in the new canons, and divers articles that never was before, and so a few ignorant Churchwardens tooke the oath at Christ Church, butt at St. Lawrance and St. Magnas, the all stood out and would not take any oath at all, butt there was such an uproare, that the Doctor was faine to send for the Sheriffe to keep the peace; hee was afraid of his life, so that it is high time wee had a Parliament to settle this Kingdome; it is mightilly out of frame, wee are in as much danger of our owne nations all most as wee are of our forren enemyes. The Lord in his mercy send this Parliament to hould and to sett all things straight and right as it hath bene. All thinges is like to bee very deare, especiallye fewell. Coales is allmost xxx^{s} a chalderne and it is thought the will be iij^{l} before winter be done. I perceave by Mr. Pinknir my Lord intends to be heare shortly, if it please God his honor stand in health, which wee shall praye the Lord to send him strength and health to goe throgoe this great busines that is coming upon them. I heare nothinge of my Lady

her honor's cominge upp. I should be very sory Sir Edward Bash should leave her honor behinde at Beaver. I should be as glad to see her honor and my Lady Littlton heare this winter, as of the Parliament. My Lord Newburgh and his howshould went on Satterdaye to Belhowse. Sir Thomas Littelton is in towne and told me my Lady was not very well when he came from home, butt her Ladyship writt to me sence he was heare.

My Lord Chamberlane, Lord Previe Seale, Lord Clare, Lord Coventrie, Viscount Camden, and Lord Goringe, it seemes hath undertaken to furnish the Kinge with two hundred thousand pounds to maintaine his armye till hee cann have supplye of money by waye of Parliament, and on Frydaye last, Lord Chamberlane and Lord Prevye, Lord Coventrie, and Camden, in the beehalfe of themselves and the rest, mett my Lord Mayor and the Comon Counsell at Guild Hall in the fornone and tendred there security for 200,000 pounds, and went and dynned with my Lord Mayor, and in the afternoon the went to Guild Hall againe till nighte. And sence the saye the Lord Mayor and Comon Counsell did not agree to lend any, butt the cheife heads of the Companeis hath consented to lend 50,000*l.* upon their securitye, and the rest when the Parliament hath settled some subsidies upon the Kinge. The Companies undertake to lend this money, to take of the Mayor and Comon Counsell, that it may be no president to the Cittye, and soe by that meanes the bringe in the Mayor and Aldermen to joine with them, because there is none of them but hath bene Master of there Companey, for they are now very jelious to bring any new presedent to the Cittye, for feare of forfitting there charter.

I perceive before our newes comes to your hands you have it before, and so have wee yours.

I hope it will not be long nowe butt we shall see you heare, to give you thanks for all your love towards us, and in the meane tyme lett us praye for peace of the Gospell and the good successe of the Parliament."

Beskwood Park.

1640.—A list of bucks killed in Beskwood Park for [the Earl of Rutland], Sir Percival Willoughby, Lord Willoughby, Lord Morley, Francis Thornhagh, the Sheriffs of Nottingham, Lord Deincourt, Mr. Woode, and Mr. Browne, Mr. Morphine, Owen Williams, Sir John Byron, Mr. Stanhope, and Mr. George Flower.

Scotland.

1639 and 1640.—A summary of the charges amounting altogether to 271,500*l.*, raised and paid by Scotland in the time of war.

The Parliament.

1640 [-1], Feb. 14 to March 9.—An account of the daily proceedings in Parliament between those dates. *Principally but not entirely contained in Rushworth's Collections, Vol. IV.*

The College of Physicians to the [House of Lords ?].

[1641 ?]—Petition for the amendment and alteration of the charter of the College of Physicians, particularly with regard to the permission to doctors of physic of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge to practice in London. *Copy. Endorsed in the handwriting of the Earl of Rutland "Concerninge the phisitions of London."*

The Earl of Rutland.

[1641, March.]—Report by Doctor Wright upon the condition of the Earl of Rutland, who was much spent with fever. *Copy.*

The House of Lords.

[1641, May.]—Remembrances [drawn up by the Committee of Privileges] for order and decency to be kept in the Upper House by the Lords when the King was not there. *Copy. See House of Lords Journals, May* 18, 1641.

Blessed Beads.

N.D.—"The virtue of that grayne mother abbesse of Graveline gave you. A bryfe sellection of the graces granted by our Lord Jesus Christ to the graynes or bedes he himselfe blest att the request of the Blessed Jeane de S[t] Croix, Abbess of the Monestery of S[t] Marie de la Croix of Madrid, of the third order of S[t] Francis, according as it is more amply written in the 10[th] booke of the liefe of the sayd Sainte. This blessed Mother being entreated of her Religious to obtayne some benediction of Our Lord for graynes and beades, obtayned by meanes of her Angell Gardian, these benedictions followinge. For the sayd Angell havinge, by commission of Our Lord, carried to heaven the beades and rosaryes of the sayd religious women, they were all blessed by Our Saviour, and afterwards carried by the same man to the religiosers, so that all and every one of the sayd graynes, and beades, and rosaryes, have ymediately receaved these graces and virtues ensewinge.

1. They have the same privilidges and virtues as have the *Agnus Dei.*

2. They are of greate efficacy against the Devill, in so much that the evill spirrits dare not approach neere those persons who devoutly carrye any of the sayd graynes.

They ar profitable against fyer, tempest of the sea, tempest of the ayre, thunder and lightninge. Also against the feaver, plague and other sickness. They ar good against scruples and other such like infirmytyes of the soule. Against the afrightnesses and infestations which the devill endeavours to bringe to devoute soules.

Note also that all the other graynes which have ever really touched any of the sayd graynes, beades or rosaryes, plenely participate and have by speciall concession of Our Lord, the same virtues and graces above specifyed, but they cannot communicate the same any further to other graynes.

All this hath beene translated out of an Italian coppy printed at Millane, with licence of superiours, by Bardolpe Malateste printer to the Royall Chamber. Extra[ct] per H. Maynwaring."

A recipe for Metheglin.

N.D.—"Take rosemary ij handfulls; ij kindes of tyme, ij handfulls; iij kindes of sage, of every kinde ij handfulls. Succory, jerope, fennell, lavander, margarum, jarmander, sparragus, bettony, myntes, camamell, of every one of these ij handfulls. Jarmander but one handfull. Penyriall, mayden-heare, hartestong, lyverworte, of eche of these half a handfull. Take to these xxj gallands of running water. First your water must be made so bigg with hony as it will beare an egg before it be boyled. Then must all these herbes be wasshed very faire and

be swonge in a faire clothe and then wrong in peaces with your hands into the water, and so must boyle them, with ever skymming it, untill the fourth part be wasted. Then clense your lyquor from the herbes and let it stand so all the night; and on the morrowe cleare it fourth and putt some good ale barme to it, and sturre it every daie iij or iiij tymes as you would do ale, untill you feele it tast well of the ale barme, and then clense it upp into your barrell. That would be a quarter of a yere before it be ocapned (used).

Mem., that you put in as much Pinckly—*in another hand*, pinkely otherwayes called saxefrage—as the third parte of all the hearbes aforenamed."

ADDITIONS OR CORRECTIONS FOR INDEX, VOLS. I. AND II.

p. 381, *insert* Chalcedon [Richard Smith] Bishop of; I. 472, 481, 482.

p. 429, *under* Lincoln, Bishop of; *add* I. 466, *and dele this* entry under Lincoln, Earl of.

p. 487, *under* Wallenstein, *add* I. 491.

p. 492, *under* Winchester, Marquess of, letters from; *add* I. 70.

p. 494, *dele entry* Worcester, Marquess of, Lord Treasurer . . . I. 70.

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